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THE TIMES

Lessons from the year when money went mad: Lord Rothschild, page 12

iberals fight to keep full voice in uropean Parliament

erals will today challenge in ent the motions on the ion of Labour's delegation European Parliament at irg. In an attempt to pre- vent the Liberal representation being reduced from two to one, they also plan to ask the Speaker to rule on how the delegation should be selected.

peaker's ruling may be sought

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ditor

le question of the of the Westminster of 36 MPs to the Parliament is to be by the Liberals in es of Parliament to- ons for the nomina- Labour MPs and six be challenged and plans were being laid Speaker to rule on election of delegates conducted.

Houses Labour critics ominations will be pportunity to exploit ections.

Thorpe, the Liberal re is a long history arrival at the present n which the Govern- Opposition have bined to reduce the presentation in the Parliament from two d thereby force him Solomon's judgment r Russell Johnston, al spokesman on irs in the Commons, Gladwyn, one of the be European Liberal

ary, 1973, Labour fill its vacancies. then proposed as ister that the Con- should occupy 18 Liberals two, the it peers one, and

private discussions Vilson last week Mr gued for the same Labour, 15 Conserva- iberals and one Scot- al Party. Last Tues- Vilson said that he o reduce the Labour of peers by one; and Mr Thorpe appears to have jokingly commented that it would be generous, but why not reduce the Conservative total by one?

After the selection procedure had listed 18 Labour names, Mr Wilson argued that the United Kingdom delegation had so far been related to party proportions. On that calcula- tion, Labour could claim 19 seats, but had thought it right to take up only 18. On the selection principle, parties other than the Conservatives were entitled to two places: one Liberal, one SNP.

Mr Thorpe and the Liberals in both Houses will therefore argue today that the Govern- ment is forfeiting one seat of its entitlement and giving it to the Conservatives, who are to have 16 instead of 15 places.

The point will also be made that the Government has behaved shabbily, particularly in the Lords. Lord Byers on Thursday tried to protest to Lord Shepherd, who leads for the Government in the Lords, only to find he had been pre- empted by the publication of a Labour list of six peers.

Without consultation or, it is said, the courtesy of an explana- tion, Lord Gladwyn, the Liberal, and Lord O'Hagan, the inde- pendent, were to be dismissed from the European delegation simply by the omission of their names from the Lords resolu- tion.

Unlike the Government and the Opposition, Mr Thorpe was given no opportunity to decide who should be the Liberal dele- gate. In fact, it would have been a difficult choice. Both Lord Gladwyn and Mr Johnston, by general agreement, have given unstinted service to the Euro- pean Parliament and the Liberal group there since January, 1972.

Lord Gladwyn, the peer now dropped, is vice-president of the political committee of the Nine and sometimes acts as presi- dent. He has drafted a major report on defence that will be voted on, now probably in his absence, in the autumn. Mr Johnston, a member of the European Parliament's regional committee, has until now been the sole representative of Scotland.

Meanwhile, it is known at Westminster that Mr Mellish, the Government Chief Whip, has laid down the law that the Government shall not be weak- ened in divisions by the absence of Labour MPs on European Parliament business.

His edict is that there must never be more Labour than Conservative MPs out of the country at any one time. Indeed, Mr Mellish, fearing a Conserva- tive ambush in the days ahead, is said to have been willing to have a smaller delegation from the Commons.

Liberals at Westminster, in Mr Thorpe's words yesterday, accept that it is wholly correct that the SNP should have a representative in the Parlia- ment, but it would be wholly wrong if, to provide it with a representative, the representa- tion of the Liberal Party should be halved, bearing in mind that Liberal support is drawn from the whole of Britain and is five times as great as the SNP's.

Mr Thorpe also made the point that when in 1973 the Liberals were allotted two seats in Strasbourg they had seven MPs at Westminster and two million votes. Today they have 11 MPs, as well as 30 active peers, and more than five million votes.

Mr Ennals in surprise talks with Mr Smith

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, June 29

Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign and Com- monwealth Office, held a 30- minute surprise meeting today with Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodes- ian leader. They were not expected to meet until to- morrow.

Mr Ennals arrived in Salis- bury from Johannesburg where he had talks with Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Mini- ster. He also met an African National Council (ANC) delega- tion, led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The Bishop said afterwards that their discussions were "fruitful" and that the ANC would meet Mr Ennals again tomorrow.

Mr Ennals is the first British minister to visit Rhodesia for three and a half years. His last trip was in 1966 when, as a Labour backbencher, he was involved in a rowdy meeting at a Salisbury hotel.

The British minister was met at the airport by Mr P. K. van der Byl, the Rhodesian Mini- ster of Foreign Affairs, and was driven into Salisbury in a con- voy of cars led by a police vehicle. He spent the night in a suite on the top floor of a city hotel.

Mr Ennals said at the airport that he was not in Salisbury to undertake any substantive settlement negotiations. He had come to discuss with Mr Smith and the ANC leaders how pro-

Mr Ennals (right) is met by Mr van der Byl yesterday.

gress could best be made to- wards a constitutional settle- ment in the best interests of all the people of Rhodesia.

Mr Ennals emphasized that he did not wish to go back over the past. He said his discussions would be confidential.

Mr Smith said earlier that he had some concrete proposals to put to Mr Ennals. He did not disclose their nature, but they were thought to concern the mechanics of a constitutional conference to try to settle Rhodesia's 10 years' old rebel- lion against the British Crown.

The Rhodesians insist that the conference be held on Rhodesian soil. The ANC insists that it must be held outside Rhodesia in order to ensure a free selection of delegates and negotiations in complete free- dom.

Mr Ennals described his talks with Mr Vorster as "very full and useful".

The ANC delegation, which saw him at his hotel, included Dr Elliott Gabellah, the Vice- President, and Mr Joshua Nkomo, the powerful executive member and former detainee.

Dr Gabellah had talks with Mr Ennals in Lourenco Marques last week where they were both attending the Mozambique independence celebrations.

Mr Ennals's movements are being kept secret. But he is expected to leave Salisbury tomorrow after a final meeting with Mr Smith.

The British minister also met representatives today from the multiracial Centre Party and the Rhodesia Party, a white political group.

Mr Ennals was thought to be planning a second meeting with Mr Smith today. Instead Mr Smith went to a hockey match. Our Johannesburg Correspon- dent writes: Mr Smith paid a flying visit to Pretoria yester- day, ostensibly to watch rugby. But besides seeing South Africa beat France, he also had a brief- ing from Mr Vorster on what he can expect to hear from Mr Ennals in Salisbury.

Although South Africa has always insisted that its role in the Rhodesian dispute is one of "non-interference", direct pres- sure was obvious when Dr Hilgard Muller, the Foreign Minister, urged Mr Smith to put the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole on open trial.

South Africa has also made it clear that Rhodesia cannot rely on a bolstering operation should settlement negotiations fail and the colony plunge into an intense guerrilla war.

Mr Smith has now declared that headway could be made towards a constitutional confer- ence if the ANC had a "strong leader". He has indicated that Mr Joshua Nkomo, the former leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union would fit the bill.

South African observers sense a developing urgency over settlement arrangements, particularly as newly indepen- dent Mozambique is likely to impose strict sanctions on Rhodesia.

Book prize muddle as 'winner' is rejected

By Marcel Berlins

One of Britain's top literary prizes, the Somerset Maugham award, will not be presented this year because the author chosen to receive it was found at the last minute not to be eligible.

The prize, £500 to be used for foreign travel, was to have been awarded tomorrow to Mr Gabriel Josipovici for his col- lection of stories and plays, *Mobius the Stripper*, published by Gollancz.

The rules dictate that the winner must be a British sub- ject by birth. Mr Josipovici was born in France, of non- British parents, and although he has lived most of his life in Britain and has British nationality, the trustees of the award felt the rule had to be obeyed.

Ironically, Mr Josipovici has once before been shortlisted for the award, which is open to authors under the age of 35, without any objection being taken. Some previous winners not British by birth were allowed as exceptions by Mr Maugham himself.

Previous winners of the award, first made in 1947, in- clude Doris Lessing, Kingsley Amis, David Storey, Ted Hughes, Dan Jacobson, V. S. Naipaul, John Le Carré and Michael Frayn. Last year the award went to Martin Amis, son of Mr Kingsley Amis.

The Society of Authors, which is responsible for administering the award, is acutely embarrassed by the muddle, especially as it had already told Mr Josipovici that he had won. There is no provi- sion for the prize to go to a runner-up.

Mr Kevin Crossley-Holland, editorial director of Gollancz, said: "We are disappointed, but we have to accept that rules are rules. We were per- haps wrong in submitting his name for the award, but there had been a precedent, as he had been shortlisted on a pre- vious occasion."

He added: "It is a paradox that an award to be spent on travel abroad to promote the writer's understanding of other nations should be denied to someone who, although British in almost every way, happened to be born abroad."

Mr Josipovici, who is 34 and a Reader in English at Sussex University, declined to com- ment last night.

The Society of Authors will present six other literary awards at a reception tomor- row.

Israel gets ultimatum from US on Sinai passes

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, June 29

Mr Simcha Dinitz, the Israel Ambassador in Washington, has been recalled to Jerusalem to discuss what appears to have been an American ultimatum given to him on Friday night by President Ford and Dr Kiss- inger, the Secretary of State. The Americans insist that the Israelis must make an important withdrawal in Sinai as part of a new disengagement agreement with Egypt.

At issue are the mountain passes in Sinai, the only points of strategic importance between the Suez Canal and the Israel border. The last Israel offer, which was leaked to *The New York Times* in Jerusalem, was to withdraw to the crest of the mountains leaving the United Nations to patrol the western approaches of the passes.

Israel also offered to allow Egypt to have a land corridor to the Abu Rodeis oilfield, which it had already agreed to give up.

The Israelis said that they would make these concessions only in exchange for a three- year or four-year non-belliger- ency agreement from the Egyp- tians. The Egyptians have said they will offer no more than an unofficial promise not to start a new war for two years at the most, and they want the passes themselves.

Dr Kissinger, who blamed Israel for the failure of the last round of his shuttle diplomacy, agreed with President Sadat— and so, apparently, did Presi- dent Ford. Mr Dinitz was summoned to the White House on Friday evening to see the two of them. The Israel Cabinet then decided to bring him home to discuss the situation.

The American reassessment of Middle East policy, seems to be evolving rapidly towards a much more pro-Arab position.

An Israel request for more than $2,000m (£909m) in mili- tary aid is still "under

Continued on page 4, col 7

End of ordeal: Miss Bergman (left) and Miss Hunter (right) after their release by Zaire guerrillas. Report page 4.

it rate pay rises 'only solution'

Routledge
itor

Jones, general secre- the Transport and Vorkers' Union, last ibed his package of pay rises tied to ce controls as "the opportunity the got to stop the flow rther massive infla-

eve of his union's ng conference at the chief architect ginal social contract is plans for tighten- wage restraint guide- e best contribution nions could make to conomic crisis.

anticipated militant any wage restraint tabled many resolu- ng for the union's from the social con- e TUC's formula for pay rises lower than t-of-living increase complemented by rictive operation of e code, including statutory "fair price lists" dis- played in shops, he said.

On present trends, the TUC's minimum wage target of £30 a week for 40 hours, if reviewed at this year's congress, would have to be raised to £38 to take account of inflation, he pre- dicted.

Speaking of his crisis package, he said: "We are in this package for no other con- sideration but serving the whole nation. We are at a time of crisis, and have to be prepared to make a supreme effort to avoid further massive increases in unemployment.

"We have to avoid possibili- ties of a statutory wage policy which would mean a reduction in the real wage, and we have to avoid massive cuts in our public services.

"We believe this can be done if the trade union movement and the TUC can find a basis of accommodation with the Government and the CBI.

He called for more invest- ment in industry, the mainten- ance of public services at their present level, and more house- building. Price controls must be tightened up so that the unions could say to their members that prices were "fair for all and not free for all".

Pensioners should be "shel- tered from the draught of infla- tion". By the end of this year or early next year, the rate for married couples should be half that of average male industrial earnings, £26 a week, and one third for single pensions, £17 a week. Present comparable rates are £18.50 and £11.60, rising to £21.20 and £13.30 in November.

Delegates are likely to have a choice of composite motions when the social contract is de- bated tomorrow morning. The TGWU executive wants a re- affirmation of the contract's principles, but 16 branches reject any form of incomes policy. Some want the social contract cancelled.

But in line with its policy of support for the contract and the "development" of its wage restraint guidelines so that all workers receive the same flat rate cost-of-living payment, the executive will oppose any attempt to withdraw the TGWU from the TUC's understanding with the Government.

Heavy street fighting in Beirut claims 40 lives

From Paul Martin
Beirut, June 29

Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister-designate, tonight pro- mised a new Government within 24 hours and appealed for restraint to end the bitter street fighting in Beirut. The promise to solve the month-long Gov- ernment crisis came after the most intense rocket, mortar and machinegun battles the capital has seen.

Emerging from a six-hour meeting with President Fran- jieh, Mr Karami appealed for "self restraint and love" from all Lebanese. Earlier the Pre- sident met the country's top military commanders amid growing expectations that a state of emergency would be declared if the fighting could not be stopped.

As the political leaders con- tinued their search for a solu- tion to the crisis, leftist militiamen staged hit and run raids all over the city and right-wing Phalangists too step- ped up their campaign.

At least 40 more people were killed in today's fighting, bring- ing the total deaths for the past six days to more than 95 with at least 100 wounded. The heaviest casualties were in the southern and eastern suburbs, where leftist Muslims have been battling with right-wing Christian phalangists.

The fiercest fighting con- tinued to centre on the Chiah area, a leftist stronghold wedged between Palestine guerrilla camps and Phalangist territory. Security forces, trying to subdue leftist militiamen, fought long battles with the leftists, while the Phalangists in a nearby suburb periodically joined in on the side of the authorities.

Around the paralysed port of Beirut another fierce battle erupted between Phalangists and leftists.

After more than a month of tireless efforts, Mr Rachid Karami, the Prime Minister designate, today offered a glimmer of hope.

The most difficult obstacle has been the Phalangist demand that they should be represented in any new Cabinet. Their parti- cipation has been opposed strongly by the left. However it now appears that the Phalan- gists have managed to win the overall support of the Maronite community for their demand.

This digging in of heels has in turn unleashed a new offen- sive by the left.

Photograph, page 4

Amin visit to Zaire could be new move in Hills case

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 29

A surprise announcement from Kinshasa that President Amin is expected in Zaire to- morrow for an official visit on the invitation of President Mobutu has aroused specula- tion that this could represent another attempt to dissuade the Ugandan leader from executing Mr Denis Hills next Friday.

So far there has been no announcement from Uganda of any plan for such a visit. But in a meeting yesterday with the acting British High Commis- sioner, Mr Hennessy, in Kam- pala, General Amin advised Britain not to involve Kenya in mediation with Uganda because President Kenyatta had already played his part by interceding with Uganda.

Instead, he said Britain should ask Zaire, Libya, the Central African Republic or Saudi Arabia, all of which are friendly to Uganda, to mediate.

He singled out Zaire, he said, because that country had been instrumental in securing his delegation's admission to the Organization of African Unity summit after the 1971 military coup in Uganda. A few weeks ago General Amin visited Kisangani in eastern Zaire for what were said to be friendly talks with President Mobutu.

Meanwhile, an offer by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia to mediate between Uganda and Britain appears to offer another hope for a solution of the Hills crisis.

General Amin repeated his insistence that Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, must go to Uganda this week if Mr Hills, who is 61, is not to be executed at 5 pm local time (3 pm BST) on Friday, when he met Mr Hen- nessy yesterday.

The President also received the Saudi Arabian Ambassador, Mr Abdullah Bahabri, and told him that he would accept the mediation offer from King Khalid, contained in a message handed to him by the Ambas- sador. It is still not known how this may turn out, but Saudi Arabia is one of the very few states likely to be listened to by the General, who has re- ceived considerable sums in aid from it and no doubt has hopes of more in the future.

Mr Hennessy succeeded in securing a meeting with Presi- dent Amin to deny suggestions that there were any British spies in Uganda, after Uganda radio had broadcast a statement that two Britons were in mili- tary custody after trying to enter Uganda in disguise.

Our Diplomatic Staff write: Mr Frederick Isingoma, Uganda's acting High Commis- sioner in Britain, left London for Kampala on Saturday night.

The Foreign Office said it had not been officially notified of his departure and that he was not carrying any message to President Amin from the British Government.

Belgian Premier in London

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Bel- gian Prime Minister, arrived in London yesterday for a four- day official visit to Britain. He landed at RAF Northolt, where he was met by embassy officials.

He is to meet Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, and will consult representatives of public opinion for a report on Britain which he is compiling for EEC heads of state. Among those he will consult are TUC leaders, representatives of industry, and members of women's and far- mers' organizations.

Plaid Cymru will meet Mr Tindemans in Cardiff on Wed- nesday. It will be the first time that the party has had a formal meeting with a prime minister. Mr Tindemans is also going to Edinburgh to meet political leaders in Scotland.

Silkin icizes e Times'

s was "utterly, hopelessly and ly wrong" in asserting in a lead- e on Saturday that Mr Samuel , the Attorney General, was not dependently in the Crossman spute, but rather was under the of the Prime Minister and the of the Cabinet, Mr Silkin says in this newspaper today. He made point in a statement he issued on

Statement, page 3
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ical memoirs

erations of the committee of privy s on the publication of ministers' are seen in Whitehall as having er importance than the Crossman sue. Lord Armstrong, a member ommittee, is acting as a strong of open government

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oral reform move

servative Party conference at l in October is almost certain to lectoral reform. The main object n Mrs Thatcher with arguments any system that would damage tive interests, but the Party also ropean Parliament elections in

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for paralysed

who was partly paralysed in a car eight years ago can make small nts with his toes after experiment a "biofeedback" device which tiny electrical signals to muscles

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Delhi warning to foreign press

Foreign correspondents in Delhi have been told that they risk expulsion if they fail to submit their messages for censorship. They were also told not to report the warning and that they would be held responsible for what their organizations published

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'Trickery' in Lisbon

Senhor Alvaro Cunhal, the Portuguese Communist leader, yesterday warned the Socialists not to try to manoeuvre his party out of power. He accused them of trickery and said their socialism was a mask for the dictatorship of capitalism and the right

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Dublin: A Bill permitting trial in the re- public for offences committed in the United Kingdom is unlikely to be passed this summer 2

Woman rabbi: Mrs Jacqueline Tabick has become the first woman outside America to be ordained a rabbi 3

Paris: Photograph clue in hunt for coun- ter-espionage agents 4

Buenos Aires: Labour minister resigns after President rejects pay increase agree- ment 5

Test captain: Denness, of Kent, will again lead England when they meet Australia in the first Test match at Birmingham on July 10 8

Golf: Scotland became European team champions for the first time at Killarney yesterday, defeating Italy in the final 8

West Africa: A 12-page Special Report on political and economic cooperation among 17 countries.

Whitehall pay bill soars

The Government's wages bill for the current financial year is now £13,000m, £1,000m more than the £3,000m rise predicted by Mr Healey, the Chancellor, in mid-April, revised estimates, at this stage unofficial, show

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rd Armstrong defends open vernment in committee nsidering ministerial secrecy

r Hennessy

eport of the committee y Councillors on the es governing the publi- of memoirs by former s will not be seriously by the attempt of Mr Silkin, QC, the Attor- neral, to prevent publi- f the diaries of the late hard Crossman.

ull bearing of the Attor- neral's High Court in- 1 to prevent publication diaries in book or ex- rm should be completed end of July and the Councillors' report is d in the autumn. Today g date for evidence and nda to be submitted to mmittee, which meets week in the Cabinet under the chairmanship l Radcliffe.

eliberations are seen in all as having far greater ance than the immediate f the Crossman diaries. mmittee will review the d and comprehensive in- ns contained in the rial guidelines which are to all members of the ment on taking office. ime Minister's reception report will be keenly l as an indication of the ness of the Government's on in implementing its sto pledge to create a pen system of adminis-

case for open govern- as a powerful advocate Privy Councillors' com- of seven in Lord Arm- of Sanderstead, chairman e Midland Bank and Head of the Home Civil . In a British Academy in June 1970, he said every advantage in civil ts responsible for policy being named and taking 1 public debate on their s.

an interview with The Times last week, Lord Armstrong developed that theme. He said:

I am in favour of the Government telling the public more than it does now about the bases of its policies, and the considerations behind its future policies. The idea that the Government should publish the things it is thinking about and invite comment before taking a definite decision—this is what is real open government.

An extension of the system of Green Papers which he and Sir Douglas Allen, the present Head of the Home Civil Service, had begun as permanent secretaries to the Treasury, in 1966, was the way to achieve that, Lord Armstrong continued.

The names of senior civil servants should be printed in the margins of Green Papers alongside the paragraphs of policy analysis for which they were responsible. They could then be identified and questioned by select committees of the House of Commons and by the public. After a period of open discussion, the Government would reserve the right to reach its final decisions in strictest confidence with its officials.

Governments occasionally felt the need, Lord Armstrong said, to import special policy advisers to correct the bias and eccentricities of the Whitehall machine. The difficulty with that was that either the advisers worked on their own and displayed their own eccentricity, or they set up their own organization, in which case the Government ended up with two machines rather than one. He continued:

In my view, the only anti-machine worth having is the entire public. In the world-at-large there will always be some people who will make sensible comments.

A very big difficulty about all this is that no politician has yet persuaded himself that he can win an election by doing it. If you had a Green Paper rather than a manifesto most politicians would say you were exposing your flank and giving ammunition to the Opposition. It is the existence of conflict or competition that produces the need for secrecy. Most politicians shy like steers at this, and many civil servants would also, as it is an incredible additional labour to prepare for it and to run the gauntlet. Everybody is worked off his feet already.

Nevertheless he suggested that it would be better for a government to display the background to its future policy in- tention officially rather than leaking it as at present.

Not all of Whitehall subscribes to Lord Armstrong's view, however, and his own attempts to adopt a more open style as head of the Home Civil Service were frowned upon by several of his fellow permanent secretaries.

There is a feeling in some quarters that the present confused condition of section two of the Official Secrets Act of 1911 is a positive advantage. Section two, the argument runs, is virtually unusable unless the public interest is very directly threatened, and it leaves officials and ministers free to say what they want to the press. The flexibility enjoyed by the Attorney General in such matters would be denied him if clearer guidelines were established which might generate many more potentially embarrassing cases than the Government has to deal with under present arrangements.

One Whitehall source said, "Everybody is in favour of open government in the way they are against sin. All governments say the same thing about it; but they never do anything. It is an easy, fashionable thing to talk about."

Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, has announced his intention of replacing section two of the Official Secrets Act in the next session of Parliament.

Support for MPs in mining areas

From a Staff Reporter
Leeds

Disquiet over the attitude of the Yorkshire area council of the National Union of Mineworkers towards union-sponsored members of Parliament in instructing them to vote in line with the area NUM policy and censuring those who did not do so in the EEC referendum was reflected at constituency Labour Party meetings over the weekend.

In three constituencies on Saturday votes of confidence in the elected members of Parliament were passed.

They were at Dearne Valley, represented by Mr Edwin Wainwright; Pontefract and Castleford, represented by Mr Joseph Harper; and at Hemsworth, represented by Mr Alec Woodall. Constituency meetings at Barnsley, which is represented by Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, and Normanton, represented by Mr Albert Roberts, are likely to be be called within the next fortnight.

All the members mentioned incurred the displeasure of the Yorkshire area NUM council by either voting or campaigning for Britain's retention of EEC membership. At all the weekend meetings varying measures of annoyance were expressed at what was considered the high-handed attitude taken by the NUM in Yorkshire and voiced by Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire Miners' president, after last week's area council meeting.

Not the least disquiet is being expressed by representatives of other trade unions, among them the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, the National Union of Railwaymen and the National Union of Public Employees. They take exception to the NUM issuing guidelines for MPs who, they point out, also represent constituents other than miners.

A NUPE representative in the Hemsworth area said the NUM should consider itself lucky that it was in a position to have a sponsored MP looking out for the interest of miners and that his union would welcome the opportunity of being in the same position.

There is also a general view, though not substantial, that for voting the Yorkshire miners are a diminishing force and influence the total Labour vote only marginally. Mr Roberts has a majority of well over 10,000 and the other four mentioned each have majorities well over 20,000.

The MPs themselves are at this stage remaining discreetly silent, awaiting the outcome of the deliberations on the issue by the Committee of Privileges.

Mrs Jacqueline Tabick before yesterday's thanksgiving service.

First woman rabbi in Britain

By A Staff Reporter

Mrs Jacqueline Tabick, aged 26, on Saturday, became the first woman outside the United States to be ordained a rabbi. A thanksgiving ceremony was held yesterday at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue in St John's Wood, London, to celebrate the ordination of Mrs Tabick and five other rabbis.

Mrs Tabick, a history graduate from Manchester University, is only the fourth woman in Jewish history to become a rabbi. The first was in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1972, and the other two ordinations also took place in the United States.

Rabbi Dr Albert Friedlander, director of the Leo Baeck College, where Mrs Tabick studied, described her ordination as a "huge step", of much greater significance than Mrs Golda Meir becoming the first Prime Minister of Israel. Orthodox rabbis would be horrified, he said, as there were rabbinical functions prescribed in Talmudic Law which women could not perform.

"But progressive Judaism is aware that for much too long we have not taken advantage of the tremendous potential of half of the community"

Mrs Tabick recently married Mr Larry Tabick, aged 27, a fellow student at the college where she completed a four-year training course. She will become education officer at the West London Synagogue, undertaking pastoral and teaching work.

Before the thanksgiving service yesterday, Mrs Tabick said she had put off the decision to become a rabbi for a long time. "I wanted to learn more about Judaism. I am attracted by the teaching and the pastoral side of the work, but I never really wanted to be the first woman.

Electrical signals help paralysed man move

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

For the first time in eight years Mr Tom Hamilton, a young research engineer in Manchester, has been able to make tiny movements with muscles that became useless when he became paralysed from the waist down after a car accident.

The return of movement is limited to wriggling his toes, but there is cautious optimism that over the next few years he will gradually regain control of his legs.

Mr Hamilton is trying to treat his neuromuscular damage by using equipment made for him by Biofeedback Systems Ltd.

Tiny electrical signals can sometimes reach muscles in an area which appears to be irreparably paralysed, but the impulses are discernable only with very sensitive electronic instruments.

The existence of those nerve impulses still being transmitted from the brain can be displayed on a television or other form of indicator. The contentious part of using the technique for treatment of a neuromuscular injury comes in arguments about whether it is possible to learn to gain control of the signals. The object is to get muscles working properly again by demand.

The idea is an extension of the recently discovered phenomenon that individuals can be taught to control any of the four major brainwave patterns. In general those rhythms vary according to the anxiety or tension which a person is suffering.

Neurologists and psychiatrists examine those brainwave patterns with electroencephalographs, which trace the complicated patterns in enormous detail. Simpler versions of that type of apparatus have been devised for biofeedback work in several hospitals in Britain.

Patients are taught to recognize the various rhythms that coincide with tension, migraine, schizophrenia or other conditions and are shown how self-control over a physical condition should bee possible by altering the brainwave pattern. The object is for patients to be able to recognize the feelings within themselves that are necessary to make the transfer from a state of discomfort to a more relaxed one.

The object is much the same in the attempt to restore voluntary muscle action in the experiment Mr Hamilton has decided to undertake. He read of preliminary work with "biofeedback" in a scientific periodical, and together with his doctor asked the specialists in the technique if they would devise the equipment for measuring the tiny electrical impulses that might be reaching his muscles.

Action is urged to protect stay-at-home daughters

By Our Social Services
Correspondent

Women who spend years caring for elderly or sick parents are likely to become homeless on their parents' death because they have no legal right to the family home, the National Council for the Single Woman and her Dependants says in a report published today.

Where the parents owned the house, daughters are likely to be forced to sell it unless it is left to them, to enable them to pay death duties, the council says. But more disturbing, many single daughters are urged by their brothers and sisters to sell in order to share out the proceeds.

If the family lived in a council house, the daughter has no right to have the tenancy transferred. In many cases local authorities ask bereaved daughters to move out within days of their parents' death.

The council urges changes in the law to protect women from becoming homeless. The Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependants) Bill, now before the House of Commons, should be amended to allow single daughters to contest a will or claim on the estate of a deceased person to obtain sufficient provision for themselves.

Local authorities should treat them in the same way as widows, who have a right to continue in the tenancy after their husbands die.

The council also asks family members not to take the caring daughter for granted and to share the burden of the sick parent if possible. They should also consider the daughter's feelings before pressing her to sell the family home.

"A single woman may have devoted much of her life and earnings to the upkeep and maintenance of that home", the report says. "If there is no pressing need for the sale of the property and furnishings, family members ought to allow the daughter to remain in her home."

Housing problems of the stay-at-home daughters (National Council for the Single Woman and her Dependants, 166 Victoria Street, London, SW1, 20p).

r Silkin's statement on Crossman case

Samuel Silkin, QC, the ey General, in a state- issued on Saturday in se to a leading article in imes that morning, said:

ttorney General has seen legations in today's Times e did not act of his own n when applying to the Court for an injunction : Times Newspapers Ltd in t of the publication of ex- from the Crossman diaries ı respect of other confiden- scussions in Cabinet and be- ministers and their advisers. is against Times Newspapers against the publishers and y executors of the Crossman s are sub judice. The defendants have given undertakings as to their conduct pending the trials of those actions. It was for this reason that the interim injunction granted by Mr Justice Ackner against Times Newspapers was discharged by the Court of Appeal. In these circumstances, the Attorney General does not regard it as proper for him to comment on the merits of the pending actions at this stage.

However, he does wish to make it clear that the allegations that he did not act of his own volition, and that he was acting under the influence of the Prime Minister and of the Secretary of the Cabinet, are wholly unfounded. The decisions to proceed with the applications for injunctions were the Attorney General's and his alone.

The Prime Minister explained, in answer to a parliamentary question on June 19, that he has never asked the Attorney General to consult him when, as in the present case, the Attorney General was acting in his capacity of protector of the public interests, and that he would regard it as wholly improper for any minister to seek to influence the Attorney General when acting in that capacity. The Attorney General wishes to emphasize that neither the Prime Minister, nor any other minister, nor the Secretary of the Cabinet, asked to be consulted by him in respect of either of the pending actions. Nor did any of them seek to influence him in any way.

opping bills up by 6½ pc ce last year

ugh Clayton

opping bills in Britain in first three months of this were on average almost in the pound higher than e end of 1974, according survey published today by Ministry of Agriculture, eries and Food.

usehold purchases of beef year have reached more 9oz a week for each per- compared with less than at the end of 1974. The t figure is the highest rded for 10 years.

mparatively low prices for h meat have led to a cut in age consumption from 3½oz ittle more than 3oz a week each consumer. Less fresh b and slightly more fresh were eaten early this year n in the final months of last r.

he ministry says that the rgy content of the average t fell last year because less ar was eaten. Food alone es the average household energy than the level ommended, but the defici- y is made up by sweets and holic drinks.

or households with more four children the intake iron was found to be below recommendation, although overall nutritional value of for large families was her in the 12 months to the d of March this year than fore.

roadmoor death

Police yesterday were investi- iting the death at Broadmoor Ann Millett, aged 35, who as sent to the hospital in 1956 ter being convicted of murder. he was found with a pair of ghts round her neck.

Farmers' reports show fear for crop prospects unless there is sustained rain

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

Apprehension and disappointment are prevalent in the first of the 1975 crop reports to *The Times* from farmers throughout Britain. The transformation from persistent spring rain that frustrated drilling to near-drought has made the planting season one of the most frustrating for years.

Average national ratings are among the lowest of the past five years for the end of June. All the 1975 figures are well below the 10-year average and the level for wheat is conspicuously lower than in any of the past five years.

Respondents in Wales and in central and southern England are almost unanimous in stressing the urgent need for sustained rain. A Midlands man who has farmed the same land for years says he has never had a worse spring and is worried about winter keep for his new dairy herd.

An Essex respondent writes: "This is going to be the leanest year for arable farmers in this area since World War Two. Nothing has been done properly since last harvest; spring-sown crops in deplorable state." From Salop comes: "All growth restricted by lack of rain"; from Leicestershire: "Seedbeds were either slop or concrete"; from mid-Hampshire: "These are the worst figures I have ever sent to you."

"My farm has looked worse than ever before", comes from Warwickshire, while a farmer near the border of Surrey with East Sussex says: "The coming harvest looks like being the worst I can remember in this area." And from the other side of England: "All Cornwall cries out for rain."

Oats have flourished in the west, and potatoes have grown well in areas not affected by harsh frosts at the end of May. Sugar beet has pleased many growers with healthy growth after a late start and relative freedom from disease. Excellent hay and silage are reported, but amounts are well below normal. Much grass allocated for hay and silage has had to be fed already and some respondents point out that the ratings in the table do not allow for the large amount of land left fallow.

Pleasing progress in winter wheat from the west of England, Hampshire and the east Midlands is contrasted with widespread reports of struggling spring crops. Rust is singled out for comment in Bedfordshire, south Oxfordshire, west Wiltshire and Avon.

Many farmers are alarmed about the prospects for winter feed. "Wonderful hay" is reported from Nottinghamshire, but quantities of hay and silage are expected to be reduced by between a quarter and half compared with previous years. Grass for grazing is scarce on farms in Wales and many parts of western and central England. "Growth at a standstill until rain arrives" is one of many similar comments from the Midlands.

Good growth in winter oats is reported from central Wales, Gloucestershire and the new county of Hereford and Worcester, and several respondents in the North of England and Scotland predict that it will be the most successful cereal this year.

Sugar beet is four weeks late in many counties and is said, especially in the west of the growing area, to be remarkably free of disease. Progress has been rapid and impressive on several farms since the late start, although poor results are still predicted from Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. A Nottinghamshire farmer writes: "I have never seen the beet looking cleaner."

Mildew is causing concern in many areas, including Gwent, the Gower peninsula, East Anglia, Gloucestershire, Nottinghamshire and the fringe of south London. Severe rhynchosporium has been found in South Wales, Hampshire and the east Midlands.

Excellent potato crops are reported from Cumbria, but in Salop they are "crying out for inches of rain". Late frosts caused severe damage in west Wiltshire, Hertfordshire, Cheshire, Salop and Leicestershire.

The table is based on a rating of 100, which indicates first-class growth and freedom from disease and injury.

The letters indicate wheat (W), barley (B), oats (O), potatoes (P), sugar beet (S) and grass (G).

Division 1	W	B	O	P	S	G
Bedford	80	71	74	85	77	72
Cambridge	87	81	84	83	80	90
Essex	87	75	85	82	83	76
Hertford	88	81	86	89	85	89
Lincolnshire	90	85	84	88	89	89
Humberside	94	90	95	60	90	95
Norfolk	94	78	88	85	88	91
Suffolk	88	87	88	91	84	90
Averages	89	81	86	83	85	87
Division 2						
Berkshire	91	88	96	94	—	70
Buckingham	86	74	76	—	—	70
Hampshire	89	77	90	82	—	78
Kent	95	84	93	77	—	85
Leicester	92	81	84	88	85	86
Northampton	91	85	84	83	88	85
Nottingham	93	89	86	87	89	84
Oxford	85	71	78	70	—	76
Surrey	85	81	87	95	90	88
Sussex	90	84	91	87	—	80
Warwick	94	85	86	77	68	75
Averages	90	82	87	84	84	80
Division 3						
Cornwall	86	82	83	82	—	71
Devon	84	75	73	68	—	59
Dorset	88	83	82	85	—	70
Gloucester	89	82	90	76	—	73
Hereford & Worcester	91	83	89	85	83	78
Salop	88	85	89	88	87	81
Somerset	88	77	84	80	—	52
Wiltshire	92	87	90	78	—	74
Averages	88	83	85	80	85	72
Division 4						
Cheshire	91	81	83	81	—	76
Cumbria	92	90	94	89	—	87
Derbyshire	95	88	90	85	—	78
Durham	88	83	81	85	—	84
Lancashire	95	94	92	89	100	84
Northumbria	95	94	93	95	—	95
Staffordshire	91	86	85	83	89	77
Yorkshire	86	86	87	87	89	86
Averages	91	88	88	87	93	83
England	90	83	87	84	87	81
Scotland	96	94	94	92	—	92
Wales	94	90	90	91	—	87
Gt Britain	90	84	88	85	87	83

The final table shows the average assessment of the principal crops at the end of June compared with the previous five years and with the average of the decade 1965-74.

	W	B	O	P	S	G
1970	94	84	88	85	93	97
1971	97	94	94	95	95	97
1972	93	93	94	94	92	95
1973	96	91	95	94	93	95
1974	95	85	88	86	75	79
1975	90	84	88	85	87	82
10-year ave	94	93	93	93	94	96

Parliamentary diary

House of Lords

[illegible]

House of Commons

[illegible] good schools: Opposition amendment rejected by 296 votes to 262: debate adjourned. Statement on Uganda. Motion on Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about hospital facilities in the West Midlands. House adjourned 12.23 am (Tuesday).

Tuesday, June 24: James Hugh Maxwell (Naturalization) Bill and Greater London Council (General Powers) Bill read third time. Motion for first reading of Prices and Incomes Board Bill rejected by 162 votes to 88. Debate on a motion for the adjournment on the RAF: motion rejected by 189 votes to [illegible]. Motions on Social Security Benefits [illegible]

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today at 3.30: New Towns Bill and Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill, third reading. Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill, report stage. British Leyland Bill, second reading. Guard Dogs Bill, committee stage. Motions on Social Security Benefits Up-rating Order and Supplementary Benefit (Determination of Requirements) (No 2) Regulations. Tomorrow at 2.30: Sex Discrimination Bill, second reading. Local Land Charges Bill, committee stage. [illegible]

House of Commons

Today, at 2.30: Debate on the problems of the fishing industry. Opposed private business.
Tomorrow, Wednesday, and Thursday at 2.30: Industry Bill, remaining stages.
Friday at 11.00: Debate on EEC documents on Community budget and aids to shipbuilding.

Select Committees

Today: Expenditure, general subcommittee. Subject: Financing of Public Expenditure. Witnesses: Inland Revenue; Board of Customs & Excise. (Room 8, 4.15). Expenditure, trade and industry subcommittee, to see Vauxhall shop [illegible]

WEST EUROPE

Portuguese political turmoil reflected in education system

From Michael Binyon
Lisbon, June 29

Portuguese education is in a state of utter confusion. Almost every day there are reports of fighting in the universities and high schools, Maoist students burning down school buildings, sackings of teachers and lecturers, demonstrations outside the Ministry of Education, and raids by the military security police on student meetings.

Apart from the economy, the chaos in schools and universities more than anything else has disturbed the average person. The Supreme Revolutionary Council frankly acknowledged this last week in a strong attack on "uncontrolled leftism among students".

What is happening in the academic world is a microcosm of the political turmoil throughout Portugal.

Lisbon University has been the scene of the greatest battles. Three revolutions have coincided: Political change; the sudden introduction of universal student participation; and the overthrow of whole chunks of the academic programme.

The political change has been the most cataclysmic. Before last year's coup the university was the centre of the strongest opposition to the old regime, but it also contained its staunchest supporters.

In April last year everything burst open. Lecturers known for their connexions with the previous Government were denounced, excluded by the students from classes, and threatened with violence if they showed their faces on the campus again. Whole faculties were suddenly denuded of staff.

This spontaneous action was endorsed by the new Government. A commission was set up to "try" anyone against whom charges were made.

This body, now under military leadership, has been very thorough and correct. Teachers denounced have been suspended on full pay while they are investigated, one by one, in confidence. According to the gravity of their past involvement, they have been reassigned to other university posts, retired early with a pension or dismissed outright.

The trouble has started when those "acquitted" by the commission have gone back to work. In some cases students have refused to have them back.

The gap left by the teachers "cleansed", to use a Portuguese term, in many cases has been filled by exiles returning from the universities of Europe. But in some cases the students themselves decided to appoint the teachers.

The second revolution has been in student participation. Previously this was virtually nonexistent. Now it is almost total; universities, and secondary schools as well, have assemblies which elect a committee responsible to the ministry.

Everyone has the right to attend, including teachers and cleaning staff. The former, however, have often been frightened to attend in case they were denounced and the latter have lost interest.

So the assemblies are generally run by students. Violent political clashes have developed.

Finally, there has been the academic revolution. The heavy authoritarian system based on rigid examinations has given way to experiments in continual assessment, and syllabuses have been completely revised.

The teachers are thoroughly confused by the new system and have more or less given up responsibility for both discipline and academic content.

The Government has now decided that enough is enough. Last week's communique from the Revolutionary Council said students had a duty to society to study and were in danger of becoming social parasites.

What can be done to calm things down is not clear. In the university administration and the ministry a number of particularly tactful and clearheaded educationists with unblemished political backgrounds are trying to restore stability.

Communists hit back at Lisbon Socialists

From Our Special Correspondent
Lisbon, June 29

Portugal's Communists, who have been under increasing pressure in the past two weeks, hit back last night with a strong attack, aimed mainly at the Socialists, on "reactionaries" stirring up an anti-communist campaign.

At a mass rally in the Lisbon bullring, Senhor Alvaro Cunhal, the party leader, warned the Socialists not to try to manoeuvre the Communists out of power. The Government would collapse and the Socialists would have to pay the price.

Addressing more than 12,000 disciplined supporters, Senhor Cunhal accused the Socialists of trickery. Their socialism meant keeping the capitalists and landowners: it was a mask for the dictatorship of capitalism and the right. No government in Portugal in the present conditions could work without the Communists, he said.

There is no doubt that the party feels itself under attack and will fight to regain its influence. The rally was the first big communist show of strength since the lengthy communique from the Revolutionary Council last week and can be seen as the party's answer to it. It followed a massive demonstration organized by the Socialists last week which the Communists, alone of the left-wing parties, boycotted.

By chance the Supreme Revolutionary Council announced at the weekend the establishment of a new committee structure with resemblances to the Communist Party system. Within the 28-man governing body there is to be a political committee consisting of four as yet unnamed members whose jobs will be to co-ordinate the council's work with that of the Government, and sort out demarcations of authority. There will also be a central committee, consisting of the President, Prime Minister and other leading officials.

OVERSEAS

Gunmen sheltering behind stones ripped from pavements, firing along a rubble-filled Beirut street yesterday.

India threatens reporters with expulsion

Delhi, June 29.—The new head of the Information Ministry told correspondents of non-Indian news organizations in Delhi last night that they risked expulsion if they failed to submit their dispatches or broadcast scripts for censorship before sending them outside India.

Mr Vidya Charan Shukla, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, also told about 40 correspondents who had been summoned to his office that they must not report his warning, or even convey it informally to their superiors.

He indicated that the correspondents would be held responsible, in certain circumstances, for news about India that their organizations published or broadcast even if it did not originate with the correspondents themselves.

Mr Shukla seemed intent on tightening the enforcement of the censorship rules that the Government imposed after declaring a national state of emergency on Thursday morning. He also seemed to want to spread anxiety among the correspondents, who included half a dozen or more Indian citizens.

He presented the restrictions in a [illegible] manner after he had [illegible] his listeners, who included British, Swiss, Japanese and Italian journalists, not to take notes on what he was saying.

In a resonant voice, he declared that the laws of any government were there to be observed. Ignoring the traditions of passive resistance in India, he contended, without elaborating clearly, that honour required that the correspondents scrupulously adhere to the censorship rules.

On Thursday the Information Ministry issued a set of guidelines for the press. They contained such injunctions as: No publication of rumours; no reproduction of objectionable matter already published in any Indian or foreign newspaper; no publication of anything likely to bring into hatred or contempt or to incite disaffection towards the Government.

When a correspondent asked what the penalty for non-compliance would be, Mr Shukla paused and said, "Expulsion". That seemed to indicate that the correspondents and their organizations would be punished by Indian courts.

Many journalists applauded after a British correspondent told Mr Shukla that a journalist must protest against the restrictions.—New York Times News Service.

Peter Hazelhurst writes from Delhi: Saboteurs made an attempt yesterday to set fire to television studios at All India Radio, the headquarters of the official broadcasting station in Delhi.

The fire was brought under control after four hours and the station managed to maintain uninterrupted transmissions while the staff attempted to salvage equipment.

The police said they suspected that the fire had been started by dissidents who threatened to organize a disobedience campaign throughout the country because of the emergency regulations.

More than 900 demonstrators and many of Mrs Gandhi's leading political opponents have been arrested.

A Government spokesman said the Opposition had called for a general strike in Bihar state but traffic was running normally over the weekend and 80 per cent of shops in the state capital were open. The district magistrate of Delhi issued orders banning processions and other forms of political activity.

Delhi, June 29.—Police wielding clubs waded into unarmed crowds of anti-Government sympathizers today, arresting at least 30 persons in the first known mass demonstrations since the emergency decree. Frightened demonstrators took refuge in houses, shops and alleyways in the crowded old city of Delhi, but the police charged in after them.—UPI.

David Bonavia writes from Peking: Mrs Gandhi had "discarded the last figleaf of democracy" by her emergency measures the People's Daily said today in a leading article. It strongly attacked Russia for its support of Mrs Gandhi.

"All the reactionary measures and criminal behaviour of Indira Gandhi's Government at home and abroad have invariably won the applause and support of the Soviet revisionists", it said.

"But India belongs to the Indian people and they will certainly not tolerate for long the reactionary rule of Indira Gandhi's regime, nor allow anyone to sell their country to a superpower."

Nato naval plans for east of Suez

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Allied naval commanders are hoping that the reopening of the Suez Canal and the ending of the Simonstown agreement may pave the way for an extension of Nato's presence in the Indian Ocean.

The reopening of the canal cuts costs and time in deploying warships east of Suez and the ending of the agreement avoids Western suspicions of complicity with the present Government in South Africa.

Nato powers which already take a national interest in the Indian Ocean and the south Atlantic include Britain, the United States and The Netherlands.

Some joint planning already takes place between the three and the French Navy, to maintain Western presence east of Suez for most of the time.

But a joint deployment involving the British and The Netherlands navies some time ago had caused consternation in The Hague because of fears that Holland might be drawn into Britain's connexion with South Africa.

Now Western navies would like joint planning in the Indian Ocean to be placed upon an official basis. A study of the problems has begun in Brussels.

Ships flee from Port Said harbour blaze

Cairo, June 29.—Fire today demolished a wharf in the harbour of Port Said, and, according to the Cairo newspaper al-Ahram, threatened at one time to destroy the entire port at the northern end of the Suez Canal. Two merchant ships in the harbour put out to sea to escape the blaze.

Officials said normal traffic was not interrupted along the canal, which reopened on June 5 after being closed since the 1967 war with Israel.

Firemen fought throughout the night to control the blaze. More than 100 people were treated in hospitals after being overcome by fumes and smoke. The fire was finally put out after 10 hours. It gutted a main dockside warehouse and left one of the wharves a smouldering ruin.—Reuter.

Women students freed by group of Zaire rebels

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 29

Two girl students kidnapped from a wildlife research centre on the Tanzanian shore of Lake Tanganyika on May 19, arrived back in Tanzania this weekend, and were flown from the lake port of Kigoma to Dar es Salaam.

Miss Carrie Jane Hunter, aged 21, from California, and Miss Emilie Bergman, aged 25, from Holland, were among a party of students from Stanford University, California, studying chimpanzees under Miss Jane Goodall, the British anthropologist before their kidnapping.

Mr Kenneth Stephen Smith, another Stanford University student, is still held by the rebel group, but Mr Beverly Carter, the American Ambassador in Dar es Salaam, said he was confident that he, too would be freed within a week.

The two women were ferried secretly across Lake Tanganyika from Zaire to Kigoma, near to the centre from where they were kidnapped. They said they were in good health, but tired.

While there is no confirmation, it is considered likely that a ransom has been paid, although it is probably less than the $500,000 originally demanded by the kidnappers, along with a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Although the Tanzanian Government refused to consider the ransom demand, and the situation was further complicated by the reluctance of the Zaire Government to admit to the presence of anti-Mobutu rebels on its territory, secret contacts had been established with the kidnappers.

Reporters' limited view of 'Soviet missile base'

Berbera, Somalia, June 28 (delayed).—An international group of journalists, specifically brought here to disprove claims that there is a Soviet missile base in this Somali port town, were today refused permission to inspect certain installations.

The group, including a television team from the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) had been brought here by the Somali Government in an effort to refute American allegations that there is a Soviet missile handling and storage as well as a naval bunkering and supply facility here.

After a three-day journey to this sweltering desert coast on the Gulf of Aden, the outcome was an angry and flat refusal by Somali officials to allow us free access to what was described as a Somali military installation.

In heated exchanges, Mr Muhammad Siad Samantar, the Somali Ambassador in Paris who had accompanied the group from the capital of Mogadishu, denied that the journalists had been promised access to see Somali military installations, but only to be shown there was no "Soviet base" in Berbera.

After protests, the journalists, they were allowed to enter without cameras but after walking for only a couple of hundred yards they were told to stop just within sight of a two-storey concrete hangar-like building which appeared to coincide with the one marked as "high-bay check-out assembly building" in the photographs.

They were told: "Now you have seen it", and escorted out of the camp.—Reuter.

Clash at first food council session

From Our Correspondent
Rome, June 29

The inaugural session of the United Nations World Food Council, set up to mount an international offensive against world hunger, ended a five-day meeting early yesterday morning with a difference of opinion and apparently no concrete achievements.

The clash came on Friday night when the developing countries' Group of 77, embittered by lack of progress in the battle against hunger, called for the resignation of the council's secretariat of 10.

The developing countries maintained that the secretariat, headed by Mr John Hannah of the United States, had been responsible for lack of progress in the council and was dominated by the richer Western countries. Apart from Mr Hannah, the secretariat's five other senior members are two Americans, one Frenchman, one Pakistani and a Nigerian.

Mr Hannah's position now looks precarious after a determined effort to oust him on Friday night by developing countries led by Mexico, Cuba and Senegal.

The Group of 77 at one stage called for the suspension of the World Food Council, which was established by the world food conference in Rome last November with 36 members; but eventually the group's complaints about lack of consultation in setting up the secretariat were included in the council's final report, which will be sent to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General.

The report disclosed the deep division between developed and developing countries, and there was a lack of unanimity on many resolutions. One senior Western delegate said the meeting had achieved "nothing".

The council in fact appeared to have taken no further steps to fulfil the anti-hunger plan outlined by the November world food conference.

Journalists object to purchaser of 'Le Figaro'

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 29

The idea of *Le Figaro*, that pillar of the bourgeois establishment in France, going on strike is incongruous. But it may well happen this week if M Jean Prouvost, the textile magnate and chief proprietor of the newspaper, sells his controlling interest in the newspaper, worth 60m francs (£6m) to M Robert Hersant, the owner of the Paris-Normandie group of newspapers by July 1, the time limit set by the banks for the sale.

The journalists on *Le Figaro* decided on Friday to call the strike if the decision to sell to M Hersant, who, in their opinion, did not provide the necessary moral and financial guarantees, was not postponed.

They insisted that one month's delay be granted by M Prouvost and the banks in order to find "a new solution satisfactory to all the staff and the readers of *Le Figaro*".

The newspaper faces a deficit of 5m francs (£550,000) on its running costs alone. M Jean d'Ormesson, the editor-in-chief, admitted recently, owing to the steep rise in the price of newsprint and falling advertising revenue.

The objections of many of the journalists on *Le Figaro* to M Hersant are threefold: he is alleged to have had a questionable record during the German occupation, although this has since been covered by an amnesty; his reputation as a forceful and successful manager has recently been called in question by the journalists of the Paris-Normandie group, which he bought three years ago, and finally *Le Figaro* would lose its editorial freedom just as the Paris-Normandie papers did when they passed into his hands, even though he promised not to tamper with the newspapers' independent political line.

The trouble is that there is no other potential purchaser of M Prouvost's share of *Le Figaro*.

Italian party attempt to remove Signor Fanfani

From Our Correspondent
Rome, June 29

Six left-wing members of the Christian Democrat central committee have announced that they will resign tomorrow in an all-out attempt to remove the party secretary, Signor Amintore Fanfani, and force changes in the leadership.

The six men, three of whom are government ministers, are leading attacks on Signor Fanfani within the party following its serious setbacks in recent regional elections where the Communists made big gains and came within two percentage points of the Christian Democrats.

They will hand in their resignations at a special central committee meeting called by Signor Fanfani for tomorrow. The left-wingers believe that the only way to ward off a defeat in the general elections in 1977 is to profoundly change the Christian Democrat's policy to take account of the regional election results. They have called for the replacement of the whole 44-man central committee.

Signor Fanfani, who is well known for his political tenacity, refuses to step down unless he is forced to do so. His sole reaction to the election results so far has been to suggest a revival of the centre-left coalition based on a Christian Democrat-Socialist alliance.

The Socialists have rejected this and have themselves called for profound Christian Democrat policy changes. Signor Fanfani wants to call an extraordinary Christian Democrat national party congress next autumn but the left-wingers are clearly against this.

Although this congress would give the whole party a chance to discuss a possible new strategy, it would also give Signor Fanfani a breathing space during the summer with the situation effectively frozen. The left-wingers believe that a national congress would lead to deep rifts within the party and provoke a crisis which could only end in premature general elections.

US embassy in Laos flies out 20 of staff

Vientiane, June 29.—Almost half the staff of the United States Embassy in Vientiane flew to Thailand today as American demonstrators continued to occupy embassy premises.

Mr Christian Chapman, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, said 20 of the embassy staff flew to the American air base in Udorn, Thailand, and would stay there "until the situation clears up".

The demonstrators, some carrying automatic weapons, yesterday occupied the offices of the United States Information service in the city centre, and the embassy's supply and maintenance centre in a suburb.

The embassy staff had already been drastically reduced because of anti-American demonstrations in recent weeks. There have been persistent rumours that a big anti-American protest is planned for tomorrow.—Reuter.

Screaming women fight to be heard at conference

Mexico City, June 29.—Delegates to the International Women's Year (IWY) conference sought agreement yesterday on a proposed 10-year plan of action after a disorderly panel session in which screaming women grappled for a microphone and Latin American representatives denounced "Yankee imperialism".

Working against the clock, members of a draft committee went into overtime meetings to try to revise the international section to the plan, which aims to improve women's status throughout the world before the closing session.

Some 900 proposed amendments to the plan would probably be scrapped because of the time element, and the plan accepted as it stood with only minor changes, a United Nations spokeswoman said.

Revisions proposed by member states would then be added to the plan in the form of resolutions.

One, expected to be introduced by an American representative, would call on the United Nations to deny recognition to countries which fail to include women in their delegations—a situation reportedly prevailing in 90 per cent of official United Nations missions.

Disorder broke out late on Friday night at a panel session of the IWY tribune—a forum for non-governmental delegates—as shouting and screaming women grappled for possession of the microphone. A group of Latin American delegates blamed "Latin America's problems"—and therefore, the problems of Latin American women"—on what they called "Yankee imperialist exploitation" of the republics.—UPI.

Thai leader flies to Peking to forge links

From Bruce Palling
Bangkok, June 29

Mr Kukrit Pramoj, the Prime Minister of Thailand, left today to open diplomatic relations with China. His delegation of 39 includes Major-General Chatichai Choonhavan, the Foreign Minister. They will stop in Hongkong and fly to Peking tomorrow.

Before leaving Bangkok airport, Mr Kukrit said that from now on, Thailand would recognize only one China.

Admiral Ma Chi-chuang, the Taiwan Ambassador, had left the airport yesterday for Taipeh. He told members of the Chinese community in Thailand that he hoped to come back "when the timing is right".

The Thai delegation is expected to establish formally diplomatic relations with Peking either on Thursday or Friday and return to Thailand at the weekend.

Posters galore in holiday protest

From Our Own Correspondent
Peking, June 29

Students at Peking University have put up wall posters protesting against the decision of the authorities to cancel the summer holiday on the ground that it is a bourgeois privilege. The students contended that the four-week annual holiday allowed them to make use of their knowledge and acquire experience; but the authorities had other posters pasted over the protests.

Chinese workers receive no annual vacation, apart from a day or two at the new year, on May Day and on October 1.

Photograph clue in search for French agents' killer

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 29

An intensive manhunt is being carried out throughout France after a fatal shooting incident in the Latin quarter of Paris arising from investigations intended to dismantle an international terrorist organization. The police have a photograph thought to be of the assassin.

Two inspectors of the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST), the French counter-espionage organization, were killed on Friday night and a chief commissioner was seriously injured. A suspected Lebanese terrorist, arrested a few days earlier and escorted by the police to the house of the assassin, was also killed.

A statement by the Ministry of the Interior said that the terrorist network was suspected of planning bomb attacks and kidnappings. The Lebanese had come to Paris apparently to make contact with an important member of the network. He eventually agreed to take the police to one of his contacts. When the police appeared, one of the terrorists immediately opened fire. All members of the party escaped.

A photograph of a man believed to be responsible for the shooting was discovered by the police. It is being widely circulated throughout the country.

The police say that, since 1968, several international terrorist organizations have established solid contacts in extremist circles in this country. They have thus been able to establish hiding places in different points of France, and the wanted man is thought to have benefited from one of these links.

Report urges shake-up at CIA

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, June 29

A commission set up by President Ford and Congress has recommended that the power of the President's National Security Adviser should be reduced and that the Central Intelligence Agency should be re-organized and renamed.

The report says that the next adviser should be forbidden to occupy any other Government post. The present incumbent is Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, and the report thus implies that he has taken too much power.

Members of the Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy praised Dr Kissinger for his "extraordinary abilities". It suggested, however, that the making of American foreign policy was now scattered through a number of agencies and ought to be better coordinated.

The commission was particularly concerned at the lack of economic planning and the lack of cooperation between departments. One recent example concerns the price of oil. The State Department wants a guaranteed, and high, price and the Treasury wants the price to be reduced.

It is recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury should be an ex officio member of the National Security Council and that a new and senior post of Assistant to the President for International Economic Affairs should be created. He would take part in the work of the NSC and other bodies and officials would try to bring national and international economic policy into line.

The report considers the many disagreements between the State and Defence departments and recommends a greater role for the State Department in defence matters, and a greater control over the defence budget.

The State Department's role in international economic policy should be increased by appointing more economists as ambassadors, and moving the President's special representative for trade negotiations into the State Department.

On the CIA, the commission recommends that its name should be changed to Foreign Intelligence Agency and its director should be the Director of Foreign Intelligence. The commission considers that he should normally be chosen outside the ranks of the intelligence community, unlike Mr William Colby, the present director, and Mr Richard Helms, his predecessor.

The director should be moved across the river, away from the CIA headquarters in Virginia, to an office "in close proximity to the White House". At the same time, a joint committee of Congress would be set up to oversee the FIA and other matters.

The report states firmly that "covert action should be utilized only when clearly essential to vital United States purposes and only after a careful policy review". Furthermore, "national intelligence estimates should emphasize important differences of opinion, and be drafted by a small staff responsible to the DFI but drawn from within and without the intelligence community".

The commission comprises a number of distinguished officials and outsiders and former officials, and its recommendations will now be considered by the President and Congress. Its chairman is Mr Robert Murphy. He was for many years a senior diplomat.

Senator Mike Mansfield, a member of the commission, denounced the report in a postscript. "Even a cursory reading of the commission's report is likely to impress the reader with its timidity and paucity of substance", he says. "The entire thrust of the report goes towards enshrining the preeminence of the executive branch in the conduct of foreign policy."

Israel Cabinet discusses American ultimatum

Continued from page 1

consideration". After the newspaper leak in Israel, a State Department spokesman in Washington said the leak had been deliberate and an unfriendly act.

Dr Kissinger in a speech last week emphasized that America must look after all its interests in the Middle East (the word "all" was underlined in the text) and spoke with emphasis of the importance of the 150 million Arabs living in the region.

Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv: The Cabinet discussed in Jerusalem today a message from President Ford. The Israel press said it was an ultimatum to Israel to agree to a withdrawal from the strategic mountain passes in Sinai or face a showdown with Washington.

Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, was said to believe strongly that real control of the eastern end of the Mitla and Giddi passes was vital for security.

The proposal to Egypt submitted through the United States, had been for the division of the 20-mile stretch roughly in half with the western end placed under the control of the United Nations emergency force and the eastern half remaining in Israeli hands.

The Israelis had frankly expected President Sadat to reject the proposal, but it left some obvious scope for compromise.

Mr Begin, the Likud Opposition leader, said after conferring with the Prime Minister today: "There is pressure from the United States Administration for us to accept Egyptian dictation regarding a retreat also from the eastern end of the passes."

He urged the Prime Minister to stand up to President Ford and carry the fight to the American people.

The newspaper *Maariv* today warned the Rabin Government that if it allowed Washington to decide where Israel must retreat, and when and under what circumstances, it would have relinquished its sovereignty.

A statement by Mr Peres, the Defence Minister, describing the passes as Israel's "anchor in Sinai" and stating that Israel would have no defence line without them, appeared today in *Haaretz* and *Maariv*. It was reported to have been quoted in newspapers abroad as a rejection of the American ultimatum. A source in the Defence Minister's office said the statement had been made more than a week before President Ford's message.

Two British soldiers die in German fire

Brunswick, June 29.—Two soldiers were killed and a third injured in a fire at British Army barracks at Wolfenbüttel, near Brunswick, in West Germany, a British Army spokesman said today.

The fire broke out on Friday night when the three soldiers were in bed. Its cause was not known. The Army is to launch an investigation.

The two dead soldiers were identified as Christopher MacNamara, aged 18, from Warrington, and Kevin O'Callaghan, aged 19, of Wolverhampton. Michael John Pearce, aged 19, from Walsall, Staffordshire, was recovering in hospital. They were members of the 16th/5th Lancers.

RSEAS

…bour Minister quits …eñora Perón …s wage increases

…Monahan
…es, June 29
…icardo Otero, the …f Labour, who is …ociated with trade …rs, resigned from the … last night, imme… Señora Perón, the … President, had … approve pay in… more than 100 per …ted by the unions.
…ero said he was … for reasons of …abour leaders deci…stpone any official …an Señora Perón's … today.
… had eagerly … broadcast in reply …nands of organized … the ratification of …ements negotiated …ers over the past 10 … people were expect…ch of conciliation …orkers' mass demon… Friday outside the … buildings in the …ryo.
… President did not … give the demands … thought. In the …erms used by her … assumed power a …ñora Perón invoked …cy of her mandate …upport to her Cabi…ted by Señor José …, the Social Welfare …d her chief adviser. …ded labour leaders. … considered the bas…eronist Government, … politicians, for not … the gravity of the …risis. She compared …s economic situation … of war". The Presi…ed: "National pro… fallen, speculation …now no bounds and …is unknown." She … the only way out … just and healthy…

…unced that she was … pay rises to 80 per … per cent would be …ow and the rest in …ents of 15 per cent …ber and January.
…ossible courses of … open to labour … endorsement of …rón's decision, a … compromise in ask… reconsider the matter, …r a general strike.

It is the third hard-line course which is considered most likely.

One observer said: "By Tuesday the workers will have several 100 peso notes in their pockets from the Government-authorized wage increases, as well as half their traditional annual bonus due at the end of June and they will be prepared to dig in their heels for strike action."

In the present circumstances a hard-line course also appears logical. For some time the workers have been losing confidence in their national leaders. They have demonstrated their discontent in the past few months by becoming increasingly militant and staging a series of strikes which have brought them closer to Marxist and Peronist guerrillas.

This leftward process was emphasized this year first during a 61-day strike by metal workers in Villa Constitución, which was widely believed to have been sustained partly by funds from the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army. The trend was again emphasized on Friday when the Montoneros Peronist Guerrillas joined workers in the Plaza de Mayo.

For many unions, but not all, the authorized immediate pay rise of 50 per cent is less than half the increase already negotiated with employers after the austerity plan launched early this month by Señor Celestino Rodrigo, the new Minister of the Economy. The austerity programme involved the biggest devaluation of the peso ever and price increases of more than 100 per cent for almost everything except food. In international terms, food still is cheap in Argentina.

Politically Señora Perón's speech gives no satisfaction to those workers, politicians and members of the armed forces who are not just preoccupied with the sharp rise in the cost of living, but with the accumulated power of Señor López Rega, whom they associate with the economic plan and consider to be the *éminence grise* of the President.

Union leaders may therefore count on support if they do adopt a strong attitude, both in the Congress and broad sectors of the military.

…he Brazilian football star, giving …nt Ford a lesson at the weekend.

…ged Nazi …tained freed

…Aires, June 29.—…ardo Olmo, a com…tivo, alleged by Dr …senthal, director of …ish documentation …Vienna, to be a Nazi …inal, was today … have left Buenos …er being detained … police for an iden…, informed sources …

…ts prepared by Dr … declaring that …lmo was Walter …n, a former SS …ere handed to the …erday. It is common … Argentina for peo… detained for identity … complaints are filed …em, and released if … no criminal record …iry.
…Olmo is purchasing …or Osram Argentina, …ry of the West Ger…n electrical company. …h yesterday, a com…kesman said Señor … told the company he …erman-born Walter …nn, but denied allega… Nazi war crimes.

Management who paid ransom held

Buenos Aires, June 28.—The Argentine Government has ordered the arrest of the entire management of the Bunge and Born financial firm, for having paid ransom to the left-wing terrorist Montoneros organization, the newspaper *La Prensa* has reported.

Earlier reports said three of the firm's treasurers had been arrested under the state of siege provisions in connexion with the $60m (£27m) Bunge and Born paid the Montoneros for the release of Jorge and Juan Born, sons of the company's chairman, kidnapped last September and recently freed.

The chairman, Señor Jorge Born, and his deputy, Señor Mario Hirsch, are abroad, *La Prensa* reported.

It said the Government was considering bringing charges against the publishers and editors of several publications which reported a press conference "somewhere in Buenos Aires" at which the Montoneros explained the conditions they had set for release of the brothers.—Agence France-Presse.

…h to establish museum …ilitary treasures

…Defence Correspondent
…ah of Iran, after try… ensure his country's …y heavy investment in … equipment, is now …o enshrine its past in …y museum.
…m of Teheran archi…eaded by a cousin of …h's wife, the Empress …as been commissioned … a large building for …ilitary treasures amid … in the centre of the …

…illiam Reid, director of …tional Army Museum which was opened by the Queen in London four years ago, is advising the Iranians on the project. An enthusiast on Iranian art and antiquities, he says that the building will cover the last 2,500 years of Iranian military history from the time of Cyrus the Great.

Iran is Britain's biggest single customer for military equipment and expertise. Apart from selling the Shah 1,200 Chieftain tanks, Ministry of Defence teams have recently been advising him on the establishment of a home-based arms industry.

Secretarial and General Appointments also on pages 18 and 21

also on pages 18 and 21

GENERAL

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The Times Classified Property Survey

The current state of the Property market besides producing difficulties for Estate Agents throughout the country has confused the potential house buyer, owner and investor and created serious problems for the businessman involved in Commercial and Industrial Property. It is the intention of The Times to investigate various segments of the Property market around the country and publish the findings in a

Classified Property Survey on July 2nd

There are eight editorial topics to be covered :—

1. The residential market today
2. European residential market.
3. The changing role of the estate agent.
4. Mortgages.
5. Farm estates and farm management.
6. Commercial and industrial market.
7. Subsidies for rents and improvements.
8. New homes.

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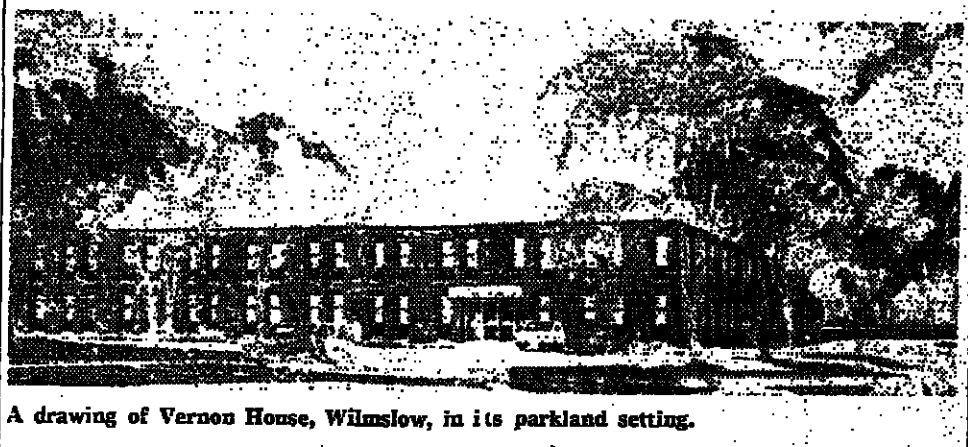
OFF BEDFORD ROW, W.C.1. 825 sq. ft. offices, lease for sale (7 yr. rent reviews) or to let (under £4.50 p.s.f.). Agents. 01-600 1797.



A drawing of Vernon House, Wilmslow, in its parkland setting.

Continental markets show life

The low state of the British property market has tended to highlight activity on the Continent recently. Richard Ellis, for instance, has issued a report on the Belgian industrial property market which describes it as being buoyant.

It says that in the first four months of the year there was a demand for industrial property of nearly 3,250,000 sq ft and that at present the firm is handling two million sq ft of industrial premises, including developments under construction.

The figure also includes the growing number of factories and warehouses being put on the market as some Belgian companies sell unwanted space or move into rented space. The report pinpoints the main locations for new properties as being near Brussels airport, in the communes of Zaventem, Nossegem and Diegem, where a number of British developers have been active.

Another good location, it says, once the Woluwelaan, or ring road, is opened, will be Vilvorde. The average rent in those prime locations is about 1,200 francs a square metre or £1.40 a square foot, for warehouses and 1,650 francs a square metre, or £1.90 a square foot, for offices. Usually offices make up 10-20 per cent of new developments.

In the Belgian commercial and office field, Rank City Wall has leased 16,000 sq ft of ground and basement area in its Place de la Monnaie development near the centre of Brussels to Habitat, for its first store in that country. It is due to open in September. The upper floors of the scheme contain 60,000 sq ft of air-conditioned offices, which will be available for occupation in November. Letting is through Guy Winssinger, of Brussels. The Place de la Monnaie scheme, costing about £2.5m, is the second development to be completed by Rank City Wall in Belgium.

Also in Brussels, Donaldsons have let the whole of the ground floor of the department store in the Grande Poste building to Choice International, the retail subsidiary of ICI, who were represented by Hillier Parker May and Rowden. The shop, which has a floor area of 1,200 sq m, is at the lower end of rue Neuve, and gives on both to the Place de la Monnaie and the rue de l'Eveque. Internally, it faces a modern shopping arcade. It is Choice's first outlet in Belgium.

In France, Tiffen Lipton SA, together with André Aicher, have arranged the letting of the new air-conditioned office building at 16 rue Saulnier, Paris, to Bank Credit Lyonnais at a rental close to 1.5m francs a year. The building, which is near the Gare St Lazare, has about 26,000 sq ft of space and is a development by the French subsidiary of Slater Walker Securities.

About 10km north of Paris, at Domont, Lesney Products have acquired a site for a new distribution centre through Jones Lang Wootton. The site has an area of 10,000 sq m and construction has started on a new warehouse and office complex of 3,500 sq m to be used to centralize the distribution of Lesney's range of Matchbox toys.

Back in the United Kingdom, work has just started on the new Wellington Centre at Aldershot, a scheme being carried out by the Rushmoor Borough Council, which comprises the previous councils of Farnborough and Aldershot. Completion is expected at the end of 1977. Designed by the J. Seymour Harris Partnership, the scheme provides for about 155,000 sq ft of shopping in four large stores and 27 shops. Of that space, 55,000 sq ft is to be a new store for Budgen, one of the companies in the Booker McConnel Group. A further 50,000 sq ft is already under negotiation, leaving 50,000 sq ft available.

There will also be 50,000 sq ft of offices on seven floors, each of just over 7,000 sq ft. The site of the development is bounded by Union Street, Wellington Street, Victoria Road and Cross Street and the slope of the ground has enabled a two-level design to be used. The focal point of the scheme is a piazza with escalators connecting the two levels. Project managers for the scheme, which is costing about £6m, are George House (Consultants) Ltd, of Farnham, who are also dealing with the letting. Parking will be provided for 500 cars.

Just completed is Vernon House, a new office development in Wilmslow, Cheshire. The building has 29,680 sq ft on two floors and has the unusual feature of being situated in parkland, which it shares with two period-style houses used as offices by ICI. Letting is through Jones Lang Wootton, of London, and W. H. Robinson and Co, of Manchester.

In Colchester, planning permission has been applied for on behalf of British Home Stores and Sainsbury's to build a hypermarket on a site of 16 acres at Stanway, about three miles west of the town centre. The application is for a hypermarket of 130,000 sq ft, of which about 90,000 sq ft would be sales area. The plans include parking for about 1,250 cars alongside the store, with a filling station as well.

A joint company is to be formed to develop the operation. It will trade as a separate and independent organization, but will be backed by the financial, management and buying resources of Sainsbury and BHS.

Capital and Counties Property Co has let the entire office content, amounting to about 23,500 sq ft, in its new development at 32/44 Hans Crescent, Chelsea, to Burmah Oil Trading Ltd. Marler and Marler acted for Capital and Counties and Teacher, Marks and Co for Burmah.

Gerald Ely

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To Let
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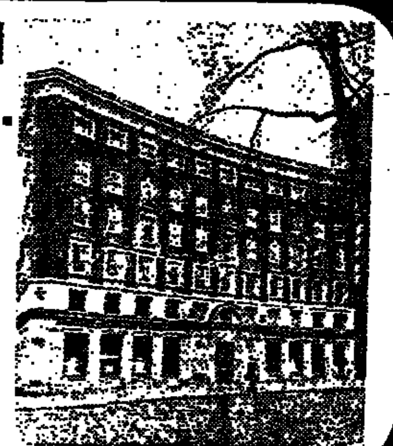

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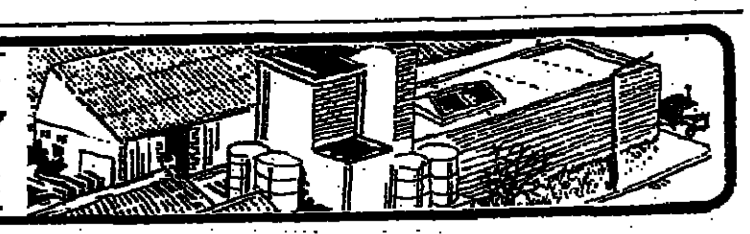

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SPORT

Cricket

Denness : reappointed.

Denness is captain at Edgbaston

Michael Denness, who led MCC on the ill-fated tour of Australia and New Zealand, has been named to captain England in the first Test against Australia, starting at Edgbaston on July 10.

This is a vote of confidence in the Kent captain, who came under sharp attack from several quarters on his leadership last winter. But, no doubt, the selectors are reserving their judgment as to whether he will be in charge for the other three tests, at Lord's, Headingley and the Oval.

The Edgbaston Test will be a vital one for Denness. A good performance by him will probably mean that he will be named for the rest of the series, but a moderate one could see the appointment of Sussex's Tony Greig. There is a known feeling that Greig's brand of competitive cricket would be acceptable to many of the game's administrators.

Denness's only confrontation with Australia since the tour was in the semi-final round of the World Cup at Headingley 11 days ago. He was one of the few home players to emerge with credit—his 27 was the top score in England's total of 93—and he almost snatched victory before Australia won by four wickets.

Denness has captained England in all but one of the last 19 Test matches and his last three Test scores are 188, 181 and 59 not out. He has been troubled by a knee injury, but proved his fitness by returning to lead Kent against Lancashire at Tunbridge Wells yesterday.

Denness said yesterday: "Obviously I am delighted to be appointed to captain England in the first Test match. We're all looking forward to another chance of having a crack at the Australians and we can only hope that we do better than the results out there last winter. I shall be concentrating on trying to get England off to a good start in this first Test."

Alec Bedser, the chairman of the selectors, confirmed last night that the choice of Denness for just one match meant that he was on trial for the captaincy. "It is only a four-match series and we want to see how Mike goes in the first", Bedser said. "It would have been too big a step to appoint anybody for the series and a lot will obviously depend on form shown at Edgbaston. After that we could appoint a captain match by match or for the rest of the series.

John Player League

	P	W	L	Pts
Essex (15)	7	6	1	24
Warwickshire (11)	8	6	2	24
Hampshire (5)	7	5	2	20
Kent (1)	7	5	2	20
Worcestershire (9)	7	5	2	20
Yorkshire (7)	7	5	2	20
Derbyshire (16)	7	4	3	16
Gloucestershire (13)	8	4	4	16
Leicestershire	7	4	3	16
Nottinghamshire (17)	7	3	4	12
Somerset (2)	7	3	4	12
Glamorgan (14)	8	2	6	8
Lancashire (12)	7	2	5	8
Middlesex (8)	7	2	5	8
Northamptonshire (4)	7	2	5	8
Surrey (10)	7	2	5	8
Sussex (6)	7	2	5	8

1974 positions in brackets.

Minor counties

JESMOND: Northumberland, 280 for 4 dec (A. S. Thompson 102 not out, T. Walton 55, K. Pearson 56); Cumberland 71 for 7.

STONE: Cheshire, 185 for 5 dec (J. A. Sutton 55, I. Cowap 53 not out); Staffordshire 132 for 5 (P. N. Hill 62, J. D. Moore 57).

Other match

PORTSMOUTH: Cambridge University, 303 for 8 dec (S. P. Coverdale 56 not out) and 45 for no wkt; Combined Services, 332 (Lt Cmdr R. C. Moylan-Jones 127, Lt M. J. Robinson 60; P. Roebuck 5 for 74).

Kallicharran turns the match with another remarkable innings

By Alan Gibson

BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire (4 pts) beat Northamptonshire by six wickets.

Warwickshire kept up their good Sunday run with a win which, earlier in the afternoon, had looked as if it might be escaping them. Another remarkable innings by Kallicharran turned the match.

I went to Edgbaston with a friend from the BBC's natural history unit, who had rather lost touch with cricket lately, and had not seen Kallicharran bat before. When I asked him what he thought, he said of the little man: "Incredibly youthful, incredibly lithe." I asked him of which animal he had most been reminded. He pondered for a few moments over a kitten, but settled for an otter under water. "Something that is always chasing its tail and always catching it."

Northamptonshire soon lost the wicket of their captain when they batted, but a second wicket stand of 140 between Willey and Mushtaq put them in a hopeful, indeed what should have been a commanding, position. They went at more than four and a half to the over to the hundred, but had not increased the rate when Mushtaq was out, at 146 in the thirty-second over. He was caught at deep midwicket by Bourne.

Mushtaq did not at once depart, apparently having some doubt whether Bourne had made a fair catch, though there looked nothing wrong with it to me. Anyway, after the umpire had consulted Bourne, Mushtaq went cheerfully enough. He, or rather his runner, for he was limping, had been in some confusion some minutes earlier, when the umpire moved to the wrong side for a run-out decision. Runners, I say for the second time this week, and both of them have been at Edgbaston, always cause trouble. I am beginning to think it is time they were abolished.

Willey went on to his hundred, for which he played extremely well, but after Mushtaq was out he had to be a little more careful, not from selfishness nor ambition but because the batting had not too much depth. He was finely caught by Rouse in the thirty-ninth over.

Two hundred and eight will win many more John Player matches than it loses, but it was a good pitch, a fast outfield, and the Warwickshire batsmen can do mighty things. Jameson and Amiss went confidently away: 34 in the seventh over, when Jameson was out. Amiss and Kallicharran had the score past the hundred, neither looking troubled, when Bedi came on and had Amiss out. Bedi was guileful as usual, though suffering heavily from the short leg side boundary.

Two more wickets fell quite soon—132 for four—but this hardly mattered to Warwickshire as long as Kallicharran was still there. Just now and then he plays false strokes, but astonishingly rarely considering the pressures. Murray in such circumstances is an admirable partner.

So with six overs left, Warwickshire needed 32, which was about the rate at which they had scored already. Cottam and Sarfraz were on for the last five, but nothing was likely to disturb Kallicharran now, unless he got himself run out. He accelerated, and won the match with three overs to spare, only three runs short of his hundred.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

*R. T. Virgin, c Jameson, b Rouse	3
P. Willey, c Rouse, b Bourne	107
Mushtaq Mohammad, c Bourne, b Hemmings	62
P. J. Watts, not out	16
D. S. Steele, not out	3
Extras (b 1, l-b 13, n-b 3)	17
Total (3 wkts)	208

G. Sharpe, Sarfraz Nawaz, A. Hodgson, B. S. Bedi, R. M. Cottam, J. C. Dye did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—146, 3—198.

BOWLING: Rouse, 8—0—29—1; Brown, 8—2—33—0; Bourne, 8—0—49—1; Perryman, 8—0—55—0; Hemmings, 8—0—45—1.

WARWICKSHIRE

J. A. Jameson, c Sharp, b Sarfraz	16
D. L. Amiss, st Sharp, b Bedi	49
A. I. Kallicharran, not out	97
J. Whitehouse, c and b Bedi	3
R. B. Kanhai, c Watts, b Hodgson	8
†D. L. Murray, not out	28
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, w 1, n-b 1)	8
Total (4 wkts, 37 overs)	209

E. E. Hemmings, W. A. Bourne, S. J. Rouse, *D. J. Brown, S. P. Perryman did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—34, 2—107, 3—125, 4—132.

BOWLING: Sarfraz, 7—1—35—1; Dye, 8—0—39—0; Cottam, 6—0—32—0; Hodgson, 8—1—38—1; Bedi, 8—0—49—2.

Umpires: H. Horton and W. L. Budd.

Edmeades takes Essex to sixth win

By Peter Marson

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA: Essex (4 pts) beat Sussex by one wicket

A splendid innings of 55 by Edmeades took Essex to their sixth victory—thus strengthening their position at the head of the John Player League—with five balls to spare before a crowd of over 6,000 at Chalkwell Park yesterday.

Coming to the crease at the fall of McEwan's wicket in the twentieth over with the score at 73, Edmeades shored up a sagging innings. It was apt, then, that it should have been Edmeades's task to make the two runs Essex needed to win off the last over bowled by Greig. After his sixth wicket partnership with Boyce, Edmeades was given admirable support for the seventh wicket by Pont, with whom he had put on 43 runs in six overs.

If Sussex's batsmen made an explosive beginning, then the same could be said of their bowlers. Snow had Turned caught off his second ball; Fletcher fell, leg-before, to Spencer in the eighth over; Gooch was splendidly run out by Faber's throw in the fourteenth, and in the fifteenth over Waller bowled Hardie. Essex had then lost four front line batsmen for 59 runs.

McEwan and Boyce seemed to be a likely pair and good enough to provide the necessary inspiration. Yet McEwan soon departed, Barclay bowling him in the twentieth over. So, perhaps it would be Edmeades. He and Boyce gave Essex hope, but having put on 40 runs in eight overs, Boyce was taken behind down the leg side by Spencer. Essex's target now was of 64 runs from 12 overs.

Sussex had won the toss and chosen to bat first. Faber and Greenidge got away to a marvellous beginning, hitting 68 runs, chiefly off Boyce and Lever, in the first 10 overs. Faber, in particular, was in fine form and when he reached his half century in the 12th over he had made 52 out of 80 runs from 37 balls, hitting a six behind square leg off Boyce, and seven fours.

East and Turner, in harness, failed to restrain Faber, though Greenidge gained Essex a breathing space when he fell leg before to Turner in the 14th over. Sussex were then 89, and Faber 59. Hereabouts the Leigh Cricket Club pavilion, which had been converted into a press box for the festival week, underwent a second transformation, and fast became the most public stand.

We had our share of those who previously had held up the beer tent, families large and small who seemed to have missed the turning to the sea, jokers and jesters and an inventive band who showed athleticism in their determination to see the cricket by climbing on to the roof of the pavilion. Like limpets they were stubborn to move and visits from officers of the local constabulary failed to shift them.

Faber, too, seemed reluctant to leave when Smith appealed for a catch behind off Edmeades. The umpire, Sam Cook, was in no doubt and Faber turned for the pavilion, a fine innings of 69, made in 19 overs, ended. Greig had made 25 when he then mistimed his hook, and with Graves out to a catch at midwicket, Parsons caught and bowled by Lever and Groome bowled by Boyce, Sussex's early promise had dissolved.

Parsons, who had been the fifth wicket to fall at 164, led a procession of six batsmen, who were now seen off for 12 runs in 7.3 overs. Boyce took three for five in his second period, sharing the bowlers's spoils with Edmeades, who took three for 24 and Turner two for 36.

SUSSEX

G. A. Greenidge, l-b-w, b Turner	23
M. J. J. Faber, c Smith, b Edmeades	69
*A. W. Greig, c Lever, b Edmeades	25
P. J. Graves, c East, b Turner	18
A. E. W. Parsons, c and b Lever	7
J. J. Groome, b Boyce	3
J. A. Snow, c Smith, b Boyce	1
J. R. Barclay, not out	5
†A. W. Mansell, run out	3
C. E. Waller, c Smith, b Boyce	2
J. Spencer, b Edmeades	0
Extras (l-b 8, w 2, n-b 4)	14
Total (37.3 overs)	176

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—89, 2—111, 3—144, 4—150, 5—164, 6—165, 7—170, 8—172, 9—175, 10—176.

BOWLING: Boyce, 8—0—34—3; Lever, 8—1—28—1; East, 8—0—40—0; Turner, 7—0—36—2; Edmeades, 6.3—0—24—3.

ESSEX

S. Turner, c Groome, b Snow	0
*K. W. R. Fletcher, l-b-w, b Spencer	14
B. R. Hardie, b Waller	18
G. A. Gooch, run out	19
K. S. McEwan, b Barclay	8
K. D. Boyce, c Mansell, b Spencer	30
B. E. A. Edmeades, not out	55
K. R. Pont, c Graves, b Greenidge	11
R. E. East, c Mansell, b Snow	1
†N. Smith, c and b Snow	6
J. K. Lever, not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, w 5, n-b 4)	15
Total (9 wkts, 39.1 overs)	177

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—27, 3—59, 4—69, 5—73, 6—113, 7—156, 8—159, 9—175.

BOWLING: Snow, 8—0—27—3; Spencer, 8—0—30—2; Waller, 8—1—21—1; Barclay, 8—0—18—1; Greig, 6.1—0—27—0; Greenidge, 1—0—6—1.

Umpires: C. Cook and P. B. Wight.

Superior all-round display by Yorkshire

Yorkshire's superior all-round display gave them a six-wicket victory against Surrey in the John Player League match at Scarborough. Surrey made an impressive start and, after Intikhab's dismissal, Edrich in a faultless 61 and Howarth (39) added 84 for the second wicket.

But, although Surrey had reached 120 before the second wicket fell, they were out for 158 with the last wicket falling to the last ball of the final over. Manchester United's defender, Sidebottom (four for 24) was Yorkshire's most effective bowler.

Boycott (20) and Hampshire (33) put on 47 for the first wicket, and Lumb (28) and Old (38) both later scored freely. Old took 20 off one over from Intikhab and altogether hit four sixes. Squires hit a late six and Yorkshire reached the target in 32.3 overs. The receipts of £3,210 were a new Yorkshire record for a Player league home game.

Lord's

Worcester won their fifth League match easily, beating Middlesex by seven wickets. Worcester, after dismissing their opponents for 177 in 39.3 overs, scored the runs with 11 deliveries to spare.

Gifford took four for 21, following his four for 18 against Middlesex last season at Worcester. Turner, dropped when 26, hit five fours in a 50 that came in an hour and, with Hemsley, added 71 off 14 overs for the second wicket. Parker helped Turner add 92 for the third wicket. Turner's unfinished 97 contained 10 fours.

Middlesex's attack was depleted when Titmus, in his third over, split a finger on his bowling hand attempting to field a wide return. He took no further part in the match and is doubtful for the resumption of the championship game with Worcestershire at Lord's today.

Leicester

Glamorgan beat the League champions, Leicestershire, by 18 runs in their match at Grace Road. Leicestershire were going well in reply to Glamorgan's 198 for seven off 40 overs, with Balderstone and Davison putting on 63 in 15 overs for the third wicket.

But, when they fell in quick succession, Leicestershire dropped behind the clock and despite an unbeaten 42 by Illingworth, never really looked like winning, finishing at 180 for seven. Glamorgan could once again thank Davis for their success. He hit 89 after his 131 the previous day in the county championship. He shared in a third wicket stand of 79 with the captain, Majid Khan (29).

Maidstone

Luckhurst and Johnson, with a century opening stand, put Kent on the road to a 24-run victory over Lancashire. Cowdrey consolidated the position with a quick 59 out of a total of 235 for six. Kent raced along at five runs an over. Lancashire could not score quickly enough early on although Engineer and Clive Lloyd raised the tempo by adding 46 in eight overs. Lloyd hit two sixes and three fours in his half century in 52 minutes, but once he was out the writing was on the wall and 89 were required off the last 10 overs.

Chesterfield

Derbyshire collapsed against Gloucestershire and lost by two runs. Derbyshire, needing 172 to win, were 169 for eight at the close after Brown had taken three wickets in the last over. Gloucestershire's total was mainly due to Sadiq, who made 76 before he was spectacularly run out by Stevenson side-footing the ball into the stumps.

Yorkshire v Surrey

AT SCARBOROUGH

Yorkshire (4 pts) beat Surrey by six wickets.

SURREY

*J. H. Edrich, c Boycott, b Robinson 61
Intikhab Alam, c Bairstow, b Cooper 15
G. P. Howarth, b Sidebottom 39
[illegible]

YORKSHIRE

[illegible]

Umpires: D. Bird and D. G. L. Evans.

Middlesex v Worcester

AT LORD'S

Worcestershire (4 pts) beat Middlesex by seven wickets.

MIDDLESEX

M. J. Smith, c Turner, b Holder 6
C. T. Radley, b Imran 21
N. G. Featherstone, c Wilcock, b Imran 47
*J. M. Brearley, c Ormrod, b Hemsley
[illegible]

WORCESTERSHIRE

[illegible]

Umpires: R. E. Barnard and W. E. Phillipson.

Derby v Gloucester

AT CHESTERFIELD

Gloucestershire (4 pts) beat Derbyshire by two runs.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

†A. W. Stovold, c Taylor, b Rhodes 28
Sadiq Mohammad, run out 76
Zaheer Abbas, not out
R. D. V. Knight, not out 15
Extras (b 1, l-b 13, w 2) 16
[illegible]

DERBYSHIRE

[illegible]

Umpires: A. Jepson and R. Julian.

Leicester v Glamorgan

AT LEICESTER

Glamorgan (4 pts) beat Leicestershire by 18 runs.

GLAMORGAN

A. Jones, c and b Illingworth
A. L. Jones, c Tolchard, b McKenzie 8
R. C. Davis, c Higgs, b McKenzie 89
*Majid Khan, c Booth, b McVicker 29
M. J. Llewellyn, c Booth, b McVicker 5
[illegible]

LEICESTERSHIRE

[illegible]

Kent v Lancashire

AT MAIDSTONE

Kent (4 pts) beat Lancashire by 24 runs.

KENT

[illegible]

LANCASHIRE

[illegible]

Umpires: J. G. Langridge and C. G. Pepper.

Saturday's scores

[illegible]

Today's cricket

[illegible]

Golf

Scotland finally reach the summit

From Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Killarney, June 29

Scotland became European golf champions here today for the first time, defeating Italy in the final by 4½ matches to 2½. It was Scotland's turn, for they had been runners-up to England on the past two occasions. From the moment that they led the qualifiers and found their chief rivals out of the first flight, they moved steadily towards victory in the matchplay stages, defeating Switzerland 5—2 and France 6—1.

Only in the final did Scotland lose a foursome, and at the nineteenth after Green had missed the eighteenth green and again from three feet at the next to save the match. But any fears that a total of seven hours and a half in the bright sunshine would be too much for him were unfounded, for he took advantage of a weakening by Betti to provide Scotland's winning point after Stuart and Macgregor had surprised the other two.

Italy deserve full marks. In the excitement of England's failure to qualify on the first day, their finish in second position with three scores of 72 did not get the attention it deserved. They relied largely on four of their team of six—they were in any case without their champion, A. Croze—but those four are young and not inexperienced.

Betti reached the final of the British boys' championship two years ago, Lionello was in the victorious Continental team against Great Britain and Ireland last year, and he and Sita have finished well in the British youths' championship. Silva also has international experience and, although he has no great length, that did not matter on a course becoming brick-hard, where a nine-iron second was enough at half the holes.

Scotland's task was never easy, and it was as well that Stuart fully recovered his form for the final. He was much in evidence in turning the tables in his foursome with Macgregor and, one down against Tadini in the singles, he won the eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth in birdies. Macgregor, unbeaten in his four matches, made no mistake down at the bottom, reaching the turn in 33, four up. Sandy Saddler, the Scottish captain, had the satisfaction of steering his team to a victory which must seem to them long overdue.

England, having failed to get into the first flight, finished ninth at the top of the second flight, having defeated Norway 5—2 and Spain today by the same margin. Eyles and James had a runaway victory in the top foursome against Fernandez and Sagardia, as Davies and Marks had done against Norway the day before.

James lost heavily in the top single, but Marks, who scored three out of three in matchplay, and Poxon, who scored three out of four, won their singles easily. Ireland did not shine in the matchplay stages. They lost to Sweden and Wales, but today they got home by one point against France, Elliott winning the last three holes, and his match at the nineteenth, against Frayssineau, who was suffering from the shank. The most successful country after Scotland was Wales who, with a 6—1 victory over West Germany, finished fifth, their best performance so far.

The growing strength of the Continent and their great enthusiasm for this event have had the effect of making them more tenacious than they used to be. They do not quit. Luxembourg and Netherlands won their last four matches after losing the first three, and Sweden finished in third place in the overall order to Scotland and Italy only by the victory of their captain, Rube, over the Swiss captain, Storjohann, at the twenty-first.

Final scores at Killarney

First flight

Scotland 4½, Italy 2½

FOURSOMES (Scottish names first): I. Hutcheon and C. Green lost to L. Silva and A. Lionello, at 19th; H. Stuart and G. Macgregor beat S. Betti and G. Sita, 3 and 3.

SINGLES: Stuart beat C. Tadini, 2 and 1; Hutcheon halved with Lionello; S. Stephen lost to Sita, 1 hole; Green beat Betti, 3 and 2; Macgregor beat Silva, 6 and 5.

Ireland 4, France 3

FOURSOMES (Irish names first): I. Elliott and B. Malone lost to H. Frayssineau and T. Planchin, 6 and 5; J. Harrington and H. Smyth beat A. Godillot and P. Ploujoux, 2 and 1.

SINGLES: Smyth beat Planchin, 3 and 1; Malone lost to G. Leven, 4 and 3; P. Mulcare beat Godillot, 4 and 3; Elliott beat Frayssineau, at 19th; Harrington lost to S. Boinet, 6 and 5.

West Germany 1, Wales 6

FOURSOMES (West German names first): H. Giessen and V. Pagel lost to J. Jermine and J. Toye, at 19th; F. Janssen and H. Lampert beat H. Squirrell and D. McLean, 4 and 3.

SINGLES: C. Strenger lost to J. Povall, 5 and 4; Janssen lost to Jermine, 1 hole; Pagel lost to McLean, 4 and 3; Giessen lost to Squirrell, 2 holes; Lampert lost to Toye, 3 and 2.

Sweden 4, Switzerland 3

FOURSOMES (Swedish names first): D. Aurell and G. Lundqvist lost to T. Fortmann and M. Kessler, at 19th; R. Hedjersen and J. Rube lost to Y. Hofstetter and J. Storjohan, 1 hole.

SINGLES: Aurell beat M. Rby, 1 hole; Hedjersen beat Fortmann, 3 and 1; M. Otegren beat Kessler, 5 and 3; B. Backstedt lost to Hofstetter, 6 and 5; Rube beat Storjohann, at 21st.

Second flight

England 5, Spain 2

FOURSOMES (English names first): G. R. Eyles and M. James beat S. Fernandez and N. Sagardia, 7 and 5; P. Hedges and M. Poxon beat J. Gancedo and R. Taya, 2 holes.

SINGLES: James lost to I. Maura, 6 and 4; J. Davies beat Sagardia, 1 hole; Poxon beat Fernandez, 5 and 4; G. Marks beat Taya, 5 and 4; G. Eyles lost to Gancedo, 2 and 1.

Norway 3, Netherlands 4

FOURSOMES (Norwegian names first): E. Donnestad and P. Donnestad beat J. van Neck and B. van Dam, 5 and 4; A. Ramnefjell and O. Hammer beat B. Nolte and T. Krol, 2 and 1.

SINGLES: E. Donnestad beat Krol, 3 and 2; Ramnefjell lost to C. Braun, at 19th; J. Horn lost to van Neck, 5 and 4; L. Stenarud lost to V. Swane, 1 hole; P. Donnestad lost to Nolte, at 20th.

Third flight

Finland 2½, Iceland 4½

FOURSOMES (Finnish names first): H. Kuussaari and T. Sipponen lost to R. Olafsson and T. Kjarebo, 4 and 3; H. Safonoff and P. Hallamaa lost to B. Thorarensen and B. Thorsteinsson, 3 and 2.

SINGLES: L. Virkkala lost to Thorsteinsson, 4 and 3; J. Uttar beat Kjarebo, 2 holes; Sipponen lost to Thorarensen, 1 hole; Kuussaari halved with R. Olafsson; Hallamaa beat E. Gudnason, 2 holes.

Luxembourg 4, Austria 3

FOURSOMES (Luxembourg names first): G. Schumann and A. Graas lost to E. Huber and M. Wewalka, 5 and 3; C. Schock and Y. Goergen lost to M. Golup and L. Scolz, 3 and 2.

SINGLES: J. Schock lost to U. Berlinger, 7 and 6; Graas beat Stolz, at 19th; Goergen beat J. Goess-Saurau, 1 hole; C. Schock beat Wewalka, 4 and 3; Schumann beat Huber, 4 and 3.

Saturday's results

FIRST FLIGHT: West Germany 4, France 3; Ireland 3, Wales 4; Italy 5, Sweden 2; Scotland 5, Switzerland 2.

SECOND FLIGHT: England 5, Norway 2; Spain 5, Netherlands 2; Belgium 2, Denmark 5.

THIRD FLIGHT: Iceland 5½, Austria 1½; Finland 4½, Luxembourg 2½.

Final standings

1, Scotland; 2, Italy; 3, Sweden; 4, Switzerland; 5, Wales; 6, West Germany; 7, Ireland; 8, France; 9, England; 10, Spain; 11, Netherlands; 12, Norway; 13, Denmark; 14, Belgium; 15, Iceland; 16, Luxembourg; 17, Finland; 18, Austria.

Mrs Boag takes fright at sight of history

By Lewine Mair

On the last lap of the Commonwealth women's golf tournament at Ganton, Great Britain, having drawn the foursomes at one match each, came from behind in the afternoon singles to defeat New Zealand by 4½ pts to 1½, and to win outright their fifth successive title. As had happened to the Australians in their match with Britain on the previous day, the New Zealanders suddenly took fright when they realized that an historic victory was much on the cards.

Suzanne Boag, a grimly-determined little golfer to whom an operation on a troublesome back five or six years ago apparently made all the difference, was two up with two to play against Ann Irvin. Whereupon she took three putts to lose the seventeenth and missed, from a yard, the putt which would have given her the match on the home green.

Frances Pere, the former Maori champion, was three up on Julia Greenhalgh after the first four holes and yet went down by 2 and 1. Miss Pere, who will tell you, eyes twinkling, that too many late nights cost her the 1975 Maori title, is a talented golfer, though she tends at the moment to stand far too far away from the ball for her little shots to the green.

Mrs Susan Bishop, though two up as late as the thirteenth in her match with Anne Stant, lost on the home green. What had impressed Mrs Stant's father, the Gorleston professional, about this New Zealander's game, was the number of long putts she had slotted at times when she seemed right out of the hole. "When 90 per cent of golfers would have given up", he exclaimed. "Susan was still fighting."

The New Zealanders, to their credit, lost only one of their six foursomes at Ganton, with Mrs Bishop and Miss Boag—paired together for the first time last week—the unbeaten combination. Though the final result was a disappointment for New Zealand, Miss Barbara Langley, the captain, could not conceal that she had been pleased with her team's overall performance, not least because they had found Ganton a difficult course.

The fairways, she explained, were much narrower than any they had at home, while the thick, tangled rough was something completely new. Results in the final series of matches on Saturday were:

GREAT BRITAIN v NEW ZEALAND (British names first): Miss A. Irvin and Mrs A. Stant lost to Mrs S. Bishop and Miss S. Boag, 4 and 2; Miss J. Greenhalgh and Miss T. Perkins beat Mrs G. N. Banman and Miss F. Pere, 3 and 2. Foursomes: Great Britain 1, New Zealand 1. Singles: Miss Irvin halved with Miss Boag; Miss Greenhalgh beat Miss Pere, 2 and 1; Mrs Stant beat Mrs Bishop, 1 hole; Miss Perkins beat Mrs E. A. Douglas, 2 and 1. Singles: Great Britain 3½, New Zealand 0½. Match result: Great Britain 4½, New Zealand 1½.

CANADA v AUSTRALIA (Canadian names first): Miss D. Shaw and Miss E. Hoffman lost to Mrs S. McCaw and Miss J. Lock, 5 and 3; Miss D. Savoy and Miss S. Higgs lost to Mrs M. Parsons and Miss V. Jelms, 2 and 1. Foursomes: Canada 0, Australia 2. Singles: Miss Shaw lost to Mrs McCaw, 4 and 3; Miss Hoffman lost to Miss Lock, 4 and 2; Miss S. Conklin lost to Mrs Parsons, 6 and 5; Miss Savoy lost to Mrs A. Alletson, 4 and 3. Singles: Canada 0, Australia 4. Match result: Canada 0, Australia 6.

FINAL TABLE

	P	W	L	Pts
Great Britain	3	3	0	3
Australia	3	2	1	2
New Zealand	3	1	2	1
Canada	3	0	3	0

Action is being taken by the Ladies' Golf Union to allow all individual players to receive expenses. A resolution was passed by the representatives at the Commonwealth tournament meeting—Britain, New Zealand, Australia and Canada—at Ganton requesting the Royal and Ancient Golf Club to consider removing the age limit for individuals to receive expenses.

Gillian Hickson, chairman of the LGU, said: "We want to broaden the rules. We have already sent the resolution to the R and A and hope it will come into effect on January 1." The R and A have other changes in amateur codes under consideration. Miss Hickson added: "Players over 21 in Great Britain are not allowed to receive expenses except in representative teams."

The LGU are aware of the problems golfers are experiencing in the present economic climate. The resolution is the outcome of a move for open golf started last year when 84 players, many of them internationals, from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and overseas signed a petition.

Cycling

Hoban finishes one place behind Merckx

Versailles, June 29.—Karel Rottiers, of Belgium, burst ahead of the pack with half a mile to go in the third stage of the Tour de France cycle race today, then won a closing sprint by 10 yards over Francisco Moser, the Italian overall leader.

The world champion, Eddy Merckx, of Belgium, was not far behind to finish in the same time as Moser and remain two seconds away from him in the overall standings. Barry Hoban, of Britain, finished one place behind Merckx. Rottiers, a member of the Molteni team led by Merckx, sprinted ahead as the riders neared the end of a 102 mile run through rolling countryside from Amiens.

In the finishing sprint the pack leaders closed the gap behind Rottiers with Moser in the lead followed by a Frenchman, Esclassan, and two Belgians, Van Linden and Godefroot. Merckx was sixth with the same time as Moser.

With about 35 miles gone and the bunch climbing the stage's steepest hill, the Belgian Van Impe, led—he heads the competition for the best hill-climber of the tour. But the bunch repeatedly fought off any attempts by individual riders to take the lead during the largely uneventful day.

STAGE THREE: 1, K. Rottiers (Belgium); 2, F. Moser (Italy); 3, J. Esclassan (France); 4, R. Van Linden (Belgium); 5, W. Godefroot (Belgium); 6, E. Merckx (Belgium); 7, B. Hoban (GB), all 4hr 04min 01sec.

OVERALL: 1, Moser, 11:28.07; 2, Merckx, 11:28.09; 3, M. Pollentier (Belgium), 11:28.21; 4, R. Thevenet (France), 11:28.24; 5, H. Van Springel (Belgium), 11:28.25. British placing: 21, Hoban, 11:30.38.

Rugby League

England unlucky to draw after outplaying Australia

Sydney, June 28.—Australia took a firm grip on the World Rugby League championship by scrambling to a lucky 10—10 draw with England at the Sydney Cricket ground today. Although the Englishmen had to rely on a late goal to level the scores, most critics felt Australia had been outplayed.

The pre-match favourites today after three successive runaway victories, Australia were expected to score another convincing success. But England rose to the occasion magnificently, though despite their efforts, Australia were in a commanding position with seven championship points—two ahead of New Zealand and three clear of England, with Wales and France each on two.

When the championships resume in the Northern hemisphere later this year, the Englishmen will find it hard to catch Australia, though today they showed their true fighting spirit. They seemed set for an unlucky defeat when Australia led 10—5 with only five minutes to go.

But then the England scrum-half, Nash, set up a brilliant try for the replacement, Gill. It started from a scrummage close to the Australian line and the alert Nash fooled the Australian defence as he darted to the open side and flicked an inside pass to Gill.

Gill, who had come on as a replacement for the injured captain, Millward, halfway through the second half, worked a perfect scissors move as he flashed past a baffled Australian defence to touch down between the posts.

The England full back, Fairbairn kicked a simple conversion to level the scores at 10—10 and salvage a championship point for England. The English were ecstatic at their late recovery, with Gill leaping high in the air and throwing an arm up in salute to the crowd while his team-mates hugged Nash.

The match was only seven minutes old when Millward pounced on a careless pass from the Australian prop, Beetson, to send the winger, Dunn, away for a surprise try. But Australia gradually wore down their opponents, and tries by Coote and Anderson gave them a 10—5 lead which they held until Gill's touchdown.

Anderson came on early in the first half as a replacement for Australia's winger, Harris, who suffered a badly broken nose in a tackle. The early injury to Harris left Australia in a difficult situation when Pickup wrenched his knee 12 minutes from the end.

With only a forward reserve available, they had to recast their line-up, Donnelly joining the pack, Coote switching to centre and Fulton from centre to five eighth. England lost their second row forward, Cookson, during the second half with a back injury and brought on the experienced Chisnall to replace him.

Scorers: Australia: Coote, Anderson, tries; Cronin, two conversions. England: Dunn, Gill, tries; Fairbairn, two conversions.—Reuter.

Athletics

Miss Colyear misses rest of the season

Sharon Colyear, of Stretford Athletic Club, one of Britain's best young international athletes, is out of competition for the rest of the season.

Miss Colyear suffered a cartilage injury for the second time in 18 months and will not be able to take her place in the 100 metres hurdles in the European Cup next month. She was injured in high jump training in preparation for the Northern women's pentathlon championships at Kirkby and was admitted to Manchester Royal Hospital for an operation.

New York, June 28.—American athletics officials have agreed to go ahead with next week's match against the Soviet Union in Kiev.

Football

Fence to be built around Wembley stadium pitch

The Wembley stadium pitch, scene of several invasions over the past year, is to be fenced in. This was decided at the Football Association Council meeting in Blackpool on Saturday.

The FA secretary, Ted Croker, said that the fences would be up in time for next year's FA Cup final. The decision was made after the invasion of the pitch by supporters following this year's final between West Ham United and Fulham.

Mr Croker said: "Our aim is to get Wembley back to its old dignity and I am sure that is what all people want." FA council officials will talk about the fence at a meeting with Wembley Stadium officials today. Mr Croker pointed out that a fence would have to be put up in any case if Wembley was to hold European or World Cup matches.

Mr Croker added: "We know from the penalties which have been imposed by the international bodies for crowd invasion of pitches that they are getting more and more severe. We have to make sure invasions do not occur. It is very sad when you have to put a fence round the Wembley pitch but I am afraid it is inevitable."

Mr Croker also said that receipts from the FA Cup competition last season totalled £1.3m which was a record. During the year, the FA made a profit before tax of over £200,000. The Football League were given £58,000 and the FA's net profit was £90,000.

Yachting

Yeoman only one to impress in final trial

By John Nicholls

The sixth and last trial for the 14 yachts competing for a place in Britain's Admiral's Cup team was held in the Solent yesterday and proved to be another unsatisfactory race in a poor overall series in which only Yeoman XX, sailed by Robin Aisher, came through with credit. She won easily by seven minutes on corrected time from Tony Morgan's More Opposition with Battlecry (John Prentice) in third place.

After the first four trials, a pattern of performance seemed to be emerging, with Noryema (Ron Amey) and Yeoman setting the pace and a keen struggle for the third place in the team between four or five other boats. But, apart from Yeoman, the last two trials (one on Saturday and one yesterday) threw all the others back into the melting pot.

Noryema finished sixth on Saturday and 11th yesterday and, on paper, these results dropped her from first to fourth in the unofficial points table. In addition she was involved in a collision with Synergy (B. McCowen) which was disqualified in the resulting protest. However, the bare results do not tell the whole story and yesterday they had little relevance to the boats' performances.

Yeoman was well sailed as ever but she probably was not winning on handicap at the halfway stage of the race. At that time More Opposition was leading the fleet in a moderate north easterly breeze with Morning Cloud (Edward Heath) lying second chased by Synergy and Brother Cup (Ernest Juer). Noryema had been second but had lost ground as a result of her collision.

Then, as the leaders rounded the last mark, the wind died right away and the tide held them back until most of the fleet bunched up again. Any advantage that the leading boats had earned was wiped out and the race started again over the final, short leg.

The selectors will surely have to consider factors other than results when they announce their team in London this morning. In previous years the team was sometimes so obvious that selection was a formality, but this year only Yeoman can be a certainty. The other two places will probably go to Battlecry, More Opposition or Noryema, which are in that order in the unofficial points table.

RESULTS: Saturday: 1, Yeoman XX (R. Aisher), 6min 37.13sec; 2, Battlecry (J. Prentice), 6min 15.35sec; 3, Marionette (C. Dunning) [illegible] 4, More Opposition (A. Morgan), 6min 50.22sec; 5, Prospect of Whitby (A. Slater), 6min 50.43sec; 6, Noryema (R. Amey), 6min 51.01sec. Yesterday: 1, Yeoman XX, 5min 55.03sec; 2, More Opposition, 4min [illegible]; 3, Battlecry, 4min 05.32sec; 4, Gunfleet (R. Jones), 4min 05.54sec; 5, Quest Tate (D. Johnson) [illegible]; 6, Marionette, 4min 08.0[illegible]sec.

Gault brothers first in Fireball event

By John Nicholls

The first two races of the European Fireball yachting championship were held in contrasting weather off Hayling Island during the weekend. On Saturday the weather was cold and grey and the easterly wind had a wintry bite. Not surprisingly, perhaps, the British crews seemed unaffected by it and the first five boats to finish were all British. They were led home by Kenneth Brackwell, the world champion of two seasons ago.

The Continental competitors, from warmer climes, did not seem too happy, especially the one or two who capsized as the breeze freshened on the second round. Yesterday, however, in warmer, lighter conditions, they came into their own. The winning boat was sailed by the Gault brothers from France and there were two Swiss crews among the first six.

It was a frustrating race for committee and competitors alike, and the start was delayed twice, first by a dredger beginning operations in the proposed course, and then by a large windshift just before the rearranged starting time. The wind continued to swing during the race and at different times it was possible to carry spinnakers on three legs of the course.

SECOND RACE (subject to protest): 1, P. and P. Gault (France); 2, F. Buchle and G. Cross (Switzerland); 3, A. Locke and B. Locke; 4, F. Burger and A. Graf (Switzerland); 5, P. Brookes and M. Millard (Australia); 6, K. Brackwell and M. Treadwell.

Fair wind, sun and a bit of history

By a Special Correspondent

Clyde week got off to an excellent start on Saturday with a fair south-westerly breeze, lots of sunshine, and a bit of history. The history attaches to the Royal Western Yacht Club (the Scottish one), who celebrated their centenary by holding the first regatta of the week. Their origin, before the days of racing rules, allowed them to instruct competitors that if they got in irons while tacking there was no objection to an oar being used, "provided the strokes are backwards".

There were special centenary prizes for all Saturday's winners, the happiest of whom doubtless was David Brown, a Tyneside surgeon, whose eight-metre Josephine, after a day of ups and downs, won the race for these international yachts.

RESULTS: IOR division A: 1, Pinta (A. B. McFadden); 2, Helios (E. H. Martin). International eight metre: 1, Josephine (D. W. Brown); 2, Nan Gare (P. M. Zilson); 3, Debby (R. B. Young). International Soling: 1, Athene (J. F. Simpson); 2, Solan (N. D. A. Graham); 3, Just Relax (A. T. Chapman). International Dragon: 1, Crackerjack (O. S. Roberts); 2, Moonbeam (W. Parlane); 3, Mahjong (W. B. McFee). IOR division B: 1, Cicada (A. C. Roberts); 2, Vital Spark (D. M. Findlay); 3, Northern Comfort (G. Perry). Medium handicaps: 1, Pinocchio (P. L. Fairley); 2, Orerisi (I. Olsen); 3, Zircon (R. Hancock). Pinas: 1, Kelpie (J. G. Thomson); 2, Pibroch (E. P. Campbell); 3, Stormbird (J. B. Gibb). Hunter 19: 1, Tarantula (G. S. Wright); 2, Calypso (J. Knox). Loch Long: 1, Zillah (R. A. MacGrouther); 2, Pomona (P. R. Kerr); 3, Electra (P. S. Devenny).

KIEL: Soling: Final race: 1, P. Hon-Jensen (Denmark); 2, A. Von Groenewaldt (Sweden). Final placings: 1, W. Kuhweide (W Germany), 10.7 pts; 2, Hog-Jensen, 21.4; 3, Sundelin (Sweden), 24.0. Tempest: Final race: 1, U. Mares (W Germany); 2, V. Franke (W Germany). Final placings: 1, Mares, 0; 2, E. Wagner (W Germany), 10.0; 3, E. Hoess (W Germany), 24.5. Finn: Final race: 1, C. Law (GB); 2, J. Dawson-Edwards (GB). Final placings: 1, D. Howlett (GB), 27.2; 2, Law, 27.5; 3, Dawson-Edwards, 30.6. Tornado: Final race: 1, J. Spengler (W Germany); 2, R. White (GB). Other British placing: 6, D. Campell-James. Final placings: 1, White, 11.8; 2, Spengler, 21.5; 3, R. Jessenig (Austria), 37.8. 470 class: Final race: 1, M. Bolona (Italy); 2, P. Follenfant (France). Final placings: 1, Rogers, 12.5; 2, Vulthier, 27.8; 3, Follenfant, 28.2. Flying Dutchman: Final race: 1, J. Diesch (W Germany); 2, U. Libor (W Germany). Final placings: 1, J. Holz (Switzerland), 11.6; 2, C. Ras (Sweden), 45.0; 3, Libor, 47.8.

RT

atahawk runs away h Grand Prix de ris as Patch fades

rre Guillot
acing Correspondent
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at rashly ridden by
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for today's Grand Prix
at Longchamp, was sent
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as Matahawk, a son of
, who took the lead at
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furlong to win by five
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Citoyen, Crecello, Mata-
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much the same starting
urn with Patch leading
Matahawk, Crecello,
Pretome, Cap - Martin,
nd Whip It Quick. Good
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Val du Fier was also
at this stage. However,
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recovered. As they
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with Matahawk improv-
rails. Citoyen was left
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was short lived for he
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Green Dancer and
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gobert, a moderate
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n but she is a daughter
, who won the 1957
he Queen.

Citoyen, who is a son of Above Suspicion, comes from the same family as the successful Irish sire of stayers, Raise You Ten. He had been employed as pacemaker for Mariacci in the Prix du Jockey Club and as a result finished well behind Patch in that race. He did not race last season and was running for the fifth time this year. Avance, who was always well placed and stayed on to be third, a length behind Citoyen, was even less experienced having won only once before. He won a 10-furlong event for maraced three-year-olds at St-Cloud a fortnight ago.

Fourth was Caribo, another Irish-bred, followed by Good Point and Principium, who both stayed on well in the final two furlongs. They were followed by Patch, Maidstone, Parako and Crecello. Whip It Quick faded in the closing stages, and Lester Piggott's mount Libra's Rib was never in the race.

An even bigger surprise than in the Grand Prix came when Daniel Wildenstein's Allez France, a hot favourite for the Prix d'Ispahan, was beaten into third place by a rank outsider, Ramirez, a four-year-old American-bred colt.

Bill Pyers on the Irish-bred Baly Rockette led up to the last bend in the nine-furlong race, but when the leaders raced for home Allez France was always behind the French colt, Mariacci, and Ramirez, who took the 311,850 francs (£32,000) winner's prize.

PRIX DE MALLERET (Group III: 3-y-o fillies: £11,500: 1½m)
Infra Green, ch f, by Laser Light—Greenback (Mrs J. Pochna), 8-11 .... J. Taillard 1
Torisca, b f, by Sir Tor-Honoré's Causa (F. Yahiaoui), 8-11 .... G. Rivases 2
Lighted Glory, b f, by Nijinsky—Lighted Lamp (C. P. Gomandris), 8-11 .... W. Pyers 3
ALSO RAN: Diala, Aquia, Match Hat, Dame Du Lac, Adieu, Myronica, Carolina Moon, Belle Pensee.
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 19.80 francs; places, 2.50, 4.0, 1.20. E. Bartholomew, ½l, 1½l, 2min 6.2sec.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS (Group 1: 3-y-o: £90,000: 1m 7f 110yds)
Matahawk, b c, by Sea-Hawk—Carromata (Mrs E. Stern), 8-11 .... R. Jallu 1
Citoyen, b c, by Above Suspicion—Tomorrow (Baron L. de Rede), 8-11 .... G. Rivases 2
Avance, ch c, by Cavan—Augusta (Mrs H. Haussmann), 8-11 .... W. Pyers 3
ALSO RAN: Puschkin, Vicam, Good Point, Maidstone, Caribo, Monde Soyeux, Principium, Crecello, Italy, Parako, Blocus, Parker, Pretome, Cap Martin, Libra's Rib, Whip It Quick, Patch, Val Du Fier, Oak Hill.
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 14.30 francs; places, 4.60, 7.90, 5.80. R. Van de Poele. 5l, 1l. 3min 17.9sec.

Toronto, June 28.—L'Enjoleur, the even-money favourite, won the Queen's Plate trophy for Canadian-bred three-year-olds at Woodbine Racecourse here today.

Patrick Eddery guides Grundy into the winner's enclosure after his Curragh triumph.

How Eddery followed a family tradition

From an Irish Racing Correspondent
Dublin, June 29

Grundy, who had looked smart when winning the Derby at Epsom, looked positively fantastic when turning on an even greater burst of acceleration to win the Irish Sweeps Derby at the Curragh on Saturday. Since its promotion to a top stop in the international calendar of racing, the Irish Sweeps Derby has seen the downfall of a string of Epsom Derby winners from Larkspur up to Roberto, but once Grundy began his run early in the straight, the possibility of his joining the ranks of the fallen Epsom heroes was remote.

There were eight horses still ahead of his with two and a half furlongs to go, but Pat Eddery, taking a leisurely look round, appreciated that the only one among them that was still going easily was Lester Piggott's mount, King Pellinore. At this stage Piggott still had hopes for King Pellinore, who had run a little too freely early on, but after he moved up to take over from Anne's Pretender, the challenge of Grundy immediately materialized on the outside and the favourite, who had been freely backable at even money for much of the time, now shrugged King Pellinore aside to win by a long-looking two lengths.

For the owner, Dr Carlo Vittadini, this victory marked the completion of a remarkable European Derby treble in 1975. This began when Orange Bay won the Italian Derby last month and Grundy in turn supplied the other two legs of the treble. In between, his Patch only failed in a photograph to make a clean sweep in the French Derby, the Prix du Jockey Club.

Grundy, a son of Great Nephew, in whom a threequarter share was acquired by the National Stud for £750,000 after Epsom, was made to look an absolute bargain at the Curragh. He will go to stud at the end of this season, but will be seen in action at least twice more, with a definite target the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes next month, and, as a finale, a choice between the Champion Stakes and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

For the trainer, Peter Walwyn, this was the second successive win in this classic having scored 12 months ago with English Prince. Patrick Eddery was merely following in a family tradition. His grandfather Jack Moylan having won two Irish Derbies in succession on Slide On and Piccadilly, and his father, Jimmy Eddery, rode the 1955 Irish Derby winner, Panaslipper. This marks the fourteenth running of the Sweeps Derby and the latest tally shows English-trained colts as having won six times against five for Ireland and three for France.

3.0 (3.2) IRISH SWEEPS DERBY (Group I: 3-y-o: £64,065: 1½m)
Grundy, ch c, by Great Nephew—Word from Lundy (Dr C. Vittadini), 9-0 .... P. Eddery (9-10 fav) 1
King Pellinore, b c, by Round Table—Thong (J. A. Mulcahy), 9-0 .... L. Piggott (7-2) 2
Anne's Pretender, ch c, by Pretense—Anne la Douce (Sir Charles Clore), 9-0 .. A. Murray (30-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Maitland (6th), 10-1 Sea Anchor (4th), 66-1 Derby Court (8th), Hobnob (7th), Irish Star (5th), 80-1 Never So Gay (13th), 100-1 Masqued Dancer (10th), Phoenix Hall (11th), 200-1 Dowdall (9th), Giggery (12th).
TOTE: win, 44p; places, 28p, 34p, 56p (20p stake). P. Walwyn, at Lambourn. 2l, 6l. 2min 31.1sec. Nuthatch did not run.

ngham programme

LAVA PLATE (2-y-o fillies: £345: 5f)
Acquire (Sir H. Ingram), P. Walwyn, 9-0 .... P. Eddery 2
Albany Grand (A. Cox), B. Richmond, 9-0 .... M. O'Shea 4
Anglo Flore (C. Brotherton), W. Wharton, 9-0 .... F. Morby 10
Casaque Noire (D. Pronn), J. Winter, 9-0 .... W. Carson 6
Charlies (H. Balocchi), L. Walker, 9-0 .... F. Madden 1
Cuxian (R. Lingham), S. Supple, 9-0 .... D. Cullen 7
Dame Foolish (Lord H. de Walden), H. Cecil, 9-0 L. Piggott 8
Hawthorne Vale (R. Riley), W. Wharton, 9-0 .... G. Baxter 9
La Valliere (Mrs J. Redman), J. Astor, 9-0 .... E. Eldin 13
Little Friend (Mrs S. Raphael), J. Hindley, 9-0 .. A. Kimberley 15

ALES HANDICAP (£2,566: 6f)
Mayday Melody (D) (Miss R. Sutton), J. W. Watts, 5-9-8 .... L. Piggott 8
Street Light (Lord Harrington), J. Hindley, 4-9-7 A. Kimberley 12
Alphadamus (CD) (Mrs J. Mountifield), M. Stoute, 5-9-4 .... E. Eldin 6
Super Splash (CD) (Mrs S. Pendock), J. Dunlop, 4-9-1 .... Ron Hutchinson 9
Tolspring (D) (S. Jackson), Denys Smith, 5-9-1 P. Eddery 10
Mrs Tiggywinkle (D) (T. Blackwell), B. Hobbs, 4-8-12 .... G. Lewis 4
Blue Star (D) (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 4-8-11 .... J. Mercer 11
Persian Breeze (G. McCormick), N. Angus, 3-8-10 A. Murray 1
Creetown (D) (V. Cooper), P. Nelson, 3-8-5 B. Raymond 2
Shuffling (D) (T. Corby), B. Lunness, 4-8-5 .... J. Seagrave 3
Partals (D) (J. Spriggs), M. H. Easterby, 4-7-13 S. Salmon 3 13
Great Echo (Sir J. Scott), D. Sasse, 5-7-7 .... T. Cain 7
Kashville (G. Greenwood), A. Stevens, 3-7-7 .... D. McKay 5
Light, 9-2 Tolspring, 6-1 Blue Star, 8-1 Super Splash, Mrs Tiggywinkle, day Melody, 10-1 Persian Breeze, 12-1 Alphadamus, Creetown, 20-1

INGHAM STEWARDS STAKES (2-y-o: £695: 6f)
Anemos (C) (C. Karpidas), P. Walwyn, 9-2 .... P. Eddery 4
Kings Fire (E. Hill), S. Supple, 9-2 .... A. Bond 5 2
Fancy Streak (T. Taylor), J. Hardy, 8-13 .... C. Moss 3
The Paillard (C) (Lady Oaksey), J. Astor, 8-13 .... E. Eldin 1
nos, 5-2 The Paillard, 6-1 Fancy Streak, 8-1 Kings Fire.

1st LANCER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £932: 1¼m)
Young Pretender (Lord Petersham), H. Williams, 9-7 .... L. Piggott 2
Tom Pearse (Mrs D. Davidson), P. Walwyn, 8-2 .. P. Eddery 5
Conning Tower (C) (Mrs S. Joel), H. Cecil, 7-11 A. Bond 3 1
La Falaise (K. Campbell), B. Hanbury, 7-9 .... D. Cullen 3
Royal Doon (Mrs R. Chapman), T. Waugh, 7-7 M. L. Thomas 4
ung Pretender, 5-2 Conning Tower, 9-2 Royal Doon, 6-1 Tom Pearse, laise.

URMAN PLATE (3-y-o: £345: 2m)
Mayumbe (Miss G. Lawson), J. Dunlop, 9-0 Ron Hutchinson 4
Albonica (Miss J. Sebag-Montefiore), B. Hobbs, 8-11 G. Lewis 2
Apricot Lil (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 8-11 .... B. Raymond 6
La Meme (J. Astor), Astor, 8-11 .... E. Eldin 1
Nest Egg (Mrs S. Hansell), Denys Smith, 8-11 L. Charnock 5 5
Toriganis (Lady Sefton), Doug Smith, 8-11 .... N. Carver 7 3
mbe, 4-4 Albonica, 4-1 Nest Egg, 6-1 La Meme, 8-1 Apricot Lil, 12-1

gham selections

acing Staff
Foolish. 2.30 Sky High. 3.0 Tolspring. 3.30 Anemos. 4.0 Tower. 4.30 Mayumbe.

or selections

acing Staff
ns the Word. 7.15 Ballyvelour. 7.45 Astraline. 8.15 Stand to .8.45 HARD DAY is specially recommended. 9.15 True Word.

Windsor programme

6.45 MARBLE ARCH PLATE (2-y-o: £483: 5f)
3 Sade House (H. Tyler), R. Akehurst, 9-0 .... P. Waldron 4
4 Figure of Speech (J. Brooks), T. M. Jones, 9-0 .... — 7
5 Ginger Knit (Mrs E. Kassly), B. Hills, 9-0 .... W. Carson 9
6 0 Golden Joy (J. Beazley), P. Cundell, 9-0 .... P. Cook 5
7 32 Mumma the Word (Lady Mountain), P. Nelson, 9-0 .. L. Piggott 3
13 00 Stay Happy (A. Putt), K. Bridgwater, 9-0 .... A. Barclay 1
18 0 Good Bird (Mrs E. Spence), B. Hills, 8-11 .... E. Johnson 8
19 4 Maid To Order (Dr D. Davis), R. Houghton, 8-11 .. P. Morby 6

7.15 CHISWICK HANDICAP (£473: 1¼m)

7.45 HEATHROW HANDICAP (3-y-o: £690: 6f)
2 13- Blue Tab (USA) (M. Berger), J. Dunlop, 9-1 Ron Hutchinson 8
3 1220-02 Madrisa (Lord Vestey), F. Maxwell, 9-0 .... G. Starkey 10
5 10-0240 Musical Piece (D) (Mrs R. Prettie), B. Hanbury, 8-10 .... L. Piggott 9
6 0-00034 Welsh Mate (Sir D. Clague), S. Supple, 8-7 .... P. Eddery 8
7 00210-3 Astraline (D) (P. Gorvin), G. P.-Gordon, 8-7 .... W. Carson 14
8 00-204 Rose Track (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-6 .... F. Durr 1
9 1000- Miss Golightly (L. Briggs), H. Williams, 8-6 .... J. Lynch 12
10 42-1010 Doyenne (D) (S. Fraser), P. Cundell, 8-4 .... P. Cook 3
15 00004-0 Powderball (S. Hastings-Bass), H. Williams, 7-9 .. R. Street 11
16 000-0 Charlie M (Mrs B. Chandler), M. Masson, 7-9 .... A. Bond 5 13
17 0-40020 Zipperdi-Dooh-Dah (C) (F. Turner), C. Benstead, 7-7 .... D. Cullen 5
18 0-00400 London Cry (F. Thrush), D. Whelan, 7-5 .... T. Cain 5 7
19 000-03 Tackling (A. Thorne), E. Goddard, 7-2 .... C. Rodrigues 5 6
7-2 Madrisa, 4-1 Astraline, 5-1 Blue Tab, 13-2 Battlement, 8-1 Tackling, 10-1 Musical Piece, 12-1 Doyenne, Rose Track, Welsh Mate, 16-1 others.

8.15 PALL MALL PLATE (2-y-o: £690: 6f)
4 201 Marjana (C) (M. Lemos), M. Masson, 9-4 .... A. Bond 5 4
5 40740 The Mayfair Angel (J. Aziz), R. Hannon, 9-4 .... F. Durr 5
7 312 Stand To Reason (Lord Ranfurly), B. Hills, 9-4 .... W. Carson 6
13 1 Morning Grey (V. Kilkenny), P. Cole, 8-11 R. Edmondson 3
15 040 Survival (D. Lark), W. Marshall, 8-11 .... R. Marshall 2
17 040 Living Legend (A. Perry), D. Whelan, 8-8 .... B. Rouse 1
18 Orithyia (J. Crawford), Miss N. Wilmot, 8-8 .... P. Cook 7
2-6 Stand To Reason, 11-2 Marjana, 7-1 The Mayfair Angel, 12-1 Morning Grey, Survival, 25-1 others.

8.45 KNIGHTSBRIDGE STAKES (£692: 1¼m)
1 00 Goldspur (A. Atkin), O. O'Neill, 6-9-0 .... — 3
2 300 Lucien (K. Brown), V. Cross, 4-9-0 .... A. Kimberley 16
3 0-00 Silage (J. Rowles), R. Houghton, 4-9-0 .... — 15
5 0 St Patrick's Boy (K. Beharrell), E. McNally, 6-9-0 .... P. Cheese 7 6
6 Timothy Joe (G. Allen), O. O'Neill, 5-9-0 .... G. Pasquot 7 4
7 000 Wedgewood Blue (O. Pierce), E. McNally, 6-9-0 J. Jenkinson 5 8
8 Game Dame (M. Tufnell), F. Cundell, 4-8-11 .... P. Cook 4
9 00 Ladysmock (D. Bird), O. O'Neill, 4-8-11 .... — 7
11 0340-01 Gay Man (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 3-8-7 .... F. Durr 17
12 332-1 Hard Day (Sir D. Clague), C. Benstead, 3-8-7 .... P. Eddery 1
13 0000 Bagdad Gold (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 3-8-2 .... — 12
14 0000-0 Broke (Mrs P. Nagle), Mrs Nagle, 3-8-2 .... M. Kettle 13
17 Persian Promise (G. James), P. Bailey, 3-8-2 .... A. Murray 2
20 Forsaken (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 3-7-13 .... D. Gillespie 5 5
21 002023- Leading Lady (Mrs C. Coker), P. Taylor, 3-7-13 .. T. Cain 3 11
22 Levinda (R. Francis), J. Dunlop, 3-7-13 .... Ron Hutchinson 14
23 0 Pay Attention (F. Burne), P. Bailey, 3-7-13 .... — 10
4-5 Hard Day, 7-2 Gay Man, 13-2 Levinda, 10-1 Silage, 14-1 Leading Lady, Lucien, 20-1 others.

9.15 MOTORWAY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £627: 1m 3f 150yds)
2 0-00402 Cawstons Prince (L. Hall), F. Maxwell, 9-1 .... G. Starkey 1
3 00-1010 Kildoon (A. Perry), D. Whelan, 8-10 .... A. Bond 3 2
6 432330 Princely Rifle (Sir D. Clague), C. Benstead, 8-1 .... B. Rouse 6
7 21 True Word (J. Dunlop), Dunlop, 8-0 .... Ron Hutchinson 4
11 210-300 Oliver Cromwell (P. Wheatley), P. Cole, 7-10 .... J. Lynch 7
12 0-32430 Bright Comet (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 7-7 .... T. Carter 5
13 04-0000 On Again (D. Baldwin), G. Blum, 7-4 .... — 8
14 0-00220 Des (Sir Verdin), R. Houghton, 7-3 .... D. McKay 3
7-4 Cawstons Prince, 7-2 True Word, 5-1 Kildoon, 8-1 Des, 10-1 Bright Comet, Princely Rifle, 14-1 Oliver Cromwell, 20-1 On Again.

Newcastle results

1.45: 1, Sunset Song (5-6); 2, Celtic Sea (13-2); 3, Albrough (50-1). 9 ran.
2.15: 1, Walk Around (5-2); 2, Pearl Wedding (4-1); 3, Estructura (11-4). 5 ran. Gold Claim, 2-1 fav.
2.45: 1, Grey God (8-1); 2, Seven The Quadrant (8-1); 3, Girandole (11-4 jt fav). 13 ran. John Cherry, 11-4 jt fav.
3.30: 1, Pennina (13-8 jt fav); 2, Rundontwalk (13-8 jt fav); 3, Golden

Chepstow

Lingfield Park

3.30: 1, Grand Chat (5-4 fav); 2, Chas Sawyer (11-8); 3, Nynon Princess (12-1). 4 ran.
4.0: 1, Royal Set (9-1); 2, Ballad Singer (6-1); 3, Cache Cache (7-2). 8 ran. Outrage, 4-5 fav.
4.30: 1, In The Balance (4-5); 2, Sheridan's Daughter (20-1); 3, Quick Chorus (6-1). 8 ran. Lantonside did not run.

Doncaster

6.15: 1, Screecher (3-1); 2, Czardas Prince (10-1); 3, Astronomist (12-1). 16 ran. Rave On, 5-2 fav.
6.45: 1, I'll Be Around (4-1 jt fav); 2, Here Comes Charlie (6-1); 3, Mister Chicken (7-1). 14 ran. Whatsname, 4-1 jt fav. Bright Cap did not run.
7.15: 1, Corraggio (2-1 fav); 2, Tyrosa (9-2); 3, Poccadilly Etta (9-1). 6 ran.
7.45: 1, Jukebox Jury (15-8 fav); 2, Silver Camp (10-1); 3, Ainsley Boy (7-2). 10 ran.
8.10: 1, Affirmative (5-3); 2, Just Revenge (9-1); 3, Red Lever (11-2). 15 ran. Hidden Talent, 11-4 fav.
8.35: 1, Jeanie Duff (13-2); 2, Little Catworth (13-2); 3, Backville (9-3 fav). 15 ran.
9.5: 1, Betty Box (8-1); 2, Solo Reign (14-1); 3, Double Clover (4-1). 15 ran. Night Club, 6-4 fav.

Newmarket

1.30: 1, Gay Shadow (2-1); 2, Helcia (5-2); 3, Blue Raffles (7-4 fav). 8 ran.
2.0: 1, Palatable (8-11); 2, Paper Rich (11-1); 3, Aboma (20-1). 15 ran.
2.30: 1, Jacmel (12-1); 2, Northern Fair (8-1); 3, Giselle (7-1). 10 ran.
3.5: 1, Another Pinta (7-2 fav); 2, Onedin Line (13-2); 3, Rose Petite (5-1).
3.35: 1, Toussaint (5-2 fav); 2, Timolin (7-1); 3, Sunniest Day (9-2). 11 ran.
4.5: 1, Evershot (5-4 fav); 2, Court Circus (12-1); 3, Speredia (11-1). 8 ran.

STATE OF GOING (official): Nottingham: good to firm. Windsor: good to firm. Tomorrow: Folkestone: firm. Warwick: mile and under—good to firm. rest—firm.

Rowing

Seven records go as East Germans show their prowess at Nottingham

By Jim Railton

The Nottinghamshire international regatta during the weekend was an enormous success and a perfect shop window for the fifth world rowing championships, to be held on Nottingham's Holme Pierrepont course in August. Thanks to the East German team contesting seven of the eight international events, the real standard in world rowing was amply demonstrated. Seven course records were shattered in the elite events, with pride of place going to the East German quadruple sculls, a new combination who would have beaten most eights over the 2,000 metres course.

The focal point of the weekend was the Guinness eights race on Saturday—an event already charged with enough tension to keep it alive without any other unusual incident. The future of the British eight depended solely on this after their dismal failures in Mannheim and Ratzeburg during the last four weeks. They lined up against East Germany, a Canadian eight, two American eights (their strength divided, with world champions aboard both crews) and an Egyptian eight.

The East Germans, stroked by the experienced Werner Klatt, went out to dictate the race in the first 1,000 metres, with the British eight clinging to their tails. And then a remarkable incident occurred. The East German two man, Ulrich, caught a crab and his oar came out of the gate. Understandably, Ulrich was mesmerized for a few moments, seemingly unable to make any decision. After six strokes he managed to blend into the rhythm of the crew while he began to make the inevitable decision to defect from the eight.

After the East German eight had rowed a full 22 strokes, a lame duck, without their full power, Ulrich stood up and jumped overboard on the wrong side of the boat, just missing the three man's oar, and was picked up by the umpire's launch, which for good measure ran over his abandoned blade, breaking it in two. It was surely the post popular defection from East Germany. Unaware of this development, the British eight suddenly found themselves on level terms at 1,500 metres with the East German "seven-man eight" and eventually moved away to a lead of two thirds of a length to take the race.

Despite the East Germans' misfortune, it was a much needed boost for the British eight after their poor start to the season. Yesterday the British eight split into two fours, finishing third in the coxed and coxless events. But it was only the bow four of the eight who shone yesterday, finishing a length down on the East German world champions in coxless fours.

The weekend predictably belonged to the East Germans, who walked away not only with the Guinness trophy but also with every event they entered apart from the Guinness eights.

The British eight will contest the Grand at Henley next week, according to members of the crew. The Leander-Thames Tradesmen eight must start favourites at Henley against the four challengers from North America. In their new order, with Lester stroking and Crooks back in the engine room at six, Leander-Thames Tradesmen have been rejuvenated and on Saturday, for the first time this season, demonstrated their potential as a world class crew. With the tag of "psychological eight" remaining over their heads, it is clear that the British eight require a succession of crises to bring them to life.

A special mention must be made of the Wallingford Schools coxed pair, who will represent Britain in the world junior championships in Montreal in August. This young pair, Wiggins and Wroe, were afloat yesterday in the elite event, joining a field including the former world champions, Ceapura and Tudor. They led to 1,500 metres before the strength and experience of the Romanians took over in the last 100 metres. The Romanians won by a third of a length.

The spirit and determination demonstrated by the Wallingford Schoolboys indicated that at least a small section of British rowing is aware of what is required for success in the sport. After gaining two bronze medals in world junior championships in coxed fours, the Wallingford coxed pair are poised for a breakthrough in Montreal.

Weekend results at Nottingham

ELITE 2 COXED FOURS: 1, Wallingford School—Wallingford RC, 6min 45.04sec.
ELITE 1 COXED FOURS: 1, East Germany, 6min 14.15sec (world record).
ELITE 2 DOUBLE SCULLS: Equal 1, J. Trusswell and A. Jelfs (Abingdon) and T. Ryan and S. Noonon (Commercial, Ireland), 6min 51.11sec.
ELITE 1 DOUBLE SCULLS: 1, J. Dreifke and J. Berlow (East Germany), 6min 31.54sec; 2, S. Kilien and M. Verlin (New York AC), 6min 40.82sec.
ELITE 1 SINGLE SCULLS: 1, M. Winger (East Germany), 7min 09.12sec; 2, S. Elliin (Bulgaria), 7min 13.14sec; 3, J. Dietz (New York AC), 7min 16.19sec.
ELITE 2 COXLESS PAIRS: 1, T. Cowley and N. Drake (St Ives), 7min 31.50sec.
ELITE 1 COXLESS PAIRS: 1, B. Landvoigt and J. Landvoigt (East Germany), 6min 46.09sec; 2, E. Gall and N. Simion (Romania), 6min 54.31sec; 3, I. Oanih and D. Grumeseascu (Romania), 6min 57.28sec.
ELITE 1 COXED PAIRS: 1, Ceapura and S. Tudor, cox L. Lavrenski (Romania), 7min 24.15sec; 2, A. J. Wiggins and S. N. Wroe, cox T. G. Johnson (Wallingford School—Wallingford RC), 7min 25.07sec; 3, P. Simione and N. Schlahter, cox C. Butt (Potomac Boat Club, US), 7min 34.41sec.
ELITE 2 COXLESS FOURS: Thames Tradesmen, 6min 23.35sec.
ELITE 1 COXLESS FOURS: 1, East Germany, 6min 10.43sec; 2, Romania, 6min 11.01sec; 3, ARA, 6min 14.61sec.
ELITE 1 QUAD SCULLS: 1, East Germany, 6min 0.15sec; 2, Romania, 6min 14.74sec; 3, Tideway Scullers School, 6min 19.42sec.
ELITE 2 EIGHTS: 1, Garda Siochana, 5min 55.73sec.
ELITE 1 EIGHTS: 1, East Germany, 5min 42.59sec; 2, Union BC, US, 5min 47.26sec; 3, Harvard University, 5min 48.12sec.
WOMEN'S ELITE SINGLE SCULLS: 1, D. Bishop (ARA-Wallingford), no time taken.
WOMEN'S ELITE COXLESS PAIRS: 1, H. Barke and V. Green (Derby), 3min 57.37sec.
WOMEN'S ELITE EIGHTS: 1, ARA, 3min 23.86sec.
WOMEN'S ELITE DOUBLE SCULLS: 1, J. Zdravka and O. Svetla (Bulgaria), 3min 29.25sec.
WOMEN'S ELITE COXED FOURS: 1, ARA A, 3min 41.12sec.

Saturday's winners

Guinness Trophy: Single sculls: M. Winter (East Germany), 7min 3.28sec. Coxless pairs: B. Landvoigt and J. Landvoight (East Germany), 6min 40.25sec. Double sculls: J. Dreifke and J. Berlow (East Germany), 6min 28.96sec. Coxed fours: East Germany, 6min 18.21sec. Coxless fours: East Germany, 6min 9.10sec. Coxed pairs: P. Ceapura and S. Tudor; cox L. Lavrenski (Romania), 7min 30.12sec. Quadruple sculls: East Germany, 5min 54.07sec. Eights: ARA (GB), 5min 43.41sec. Trophy result: 1, East Germany, 30pts; 2, Romania, 24; 3, US, 23; GB, 22.

Reason for selected crews to tremble

By Jim Railton

Some of the selected crews in the draw for Henley Royal Regatta will certainly tremble on the first day of the Royal Regatta next Thursday. In the Thames Cup, the selected Harvard lightweight crew meet the strong Irish Police eight, Garda Siochana, who impressed at Nottingham over the weekend, in the first round. The young Leander crew in the Thames Cup, who won Elite B races at Reading, Wallingford and Marlow are another surprise selected crew in this event, but the Irish police eight and Quintin—possibly co-favourites—have been passed-over and left to prove their point in the competition.

The Diamond Sculls, which promised to provide the highlight of the Royal Regatta, has at least one interesting selection and an important omission. Ken Dwan has been selected, despite not qualifying in the Mannheim International Regatta at the beginning of the season. The 1974 world Silver Medal winner, Jim Dietz (United States), who won the Elite event at Ratzeburg two weeks ago and gave an impressive performance at Nottingham on Saturday, just behind East Germany's new find, Martin Winter, (with Dwan in third place) is another passed over.

Unfortunately, Dietz is drawn in the first round of the competition against Ricardo Ibarra (Argentina), who finished three places behind Dietz in last year's world championships. Ibarra, incidentally, is one of the four selected scullers in the draw for the Diamond. Perhaps, unfortunately, too, the favourite, Sean Drea (Republic of Ireland), finds himself in the same half of the draw as Peter Kolbe (W Germany), the 1973 European champion in single sculls.

Britain's main challengers in the Elite events still remain uncertain. In the Double Sculls, the appearance of the world bronze medal winners Baillieu and Hart (Leander), will depend on Baillieu's progress after sustaining a back injury last week. Probably, after their win in the Guinness eights on Saturday against the seven-man East German eight, the Leander-Thames Tradesmen crew will start in the Grand. The British eight are drawn to meet Vesper B.C. (United States) on Saturday with the winning crew taking on in the final the survivor of the other half of the draw, from Harvard University (United States) Union B.C. (United States) and Ridley Boat Club (Canada).

Rugby Union

Bosch sets South African record as French fail

Pretoria, June 28.—France went down again to South Africa in the second and final Rugby Union international match today. The score was 33—18 in a game dominated by penalties and marred by punching and kicking.

The Springboks scored 21 points from seven penalties and converted both their tries. France scored a goal, three penalties and a dropped goal. The French try was scored by a prop forward, Paparemborde. Their other points came from the boot of Romeu. The South African stand-off half Bosch kicked a national individual record of 22 points—six penalties and two conversions—two points short of the New Zealand full back McCormick's world record. South Africa won the first international 38—25.

A crowd of 63,000 watched the Frenchmen defend well for most of the match. But as in the first match the bigger South African forwards dominated the lineouts, although the French were beginning to win more ball in the final stages.

Tension mounted at the start of the second half, when it was clear the French were not allowing themselves to be steamrollered. Fighting erupted and one player was kicked as he lay on the ground. A free-for-all developed and the Scottish referee, Norman Sanson, who had kept a tight grip on the game, spoke to both captains. The French lock forward Palmie had to receive medical attention before the match was restarted.

The Springbok lock van Heerden was injured later in the second half and replaced by Coetzee. Then another flare-up developed. France came back into the match and only desperate tackling by the South African backs prevented them scoring.—Reuter.

Two Australians injured

Melbourne, June 28.—The Australian Rugby Union scrum half and captain, John Hipwell, suffered a suspected broken ankle in his team's 17—4 Wallaby trial win over a Victorian fifteen today. Hipwell, the probable Wallaby captain for the tour of the British Isles later this year, was taken to hospital after seeming to twist his ankle as he threw a long pass.

Osborne, a wing three-quarter, who played in both internationals against England recently, went off with a leg injury.—Reuter.

Cotton joining Sale soon

Fran Cotton, the Coventry, England and British Lions prop forward, is returning to Lancashire in September to take up a teaching post and join Sale. He stressed it was a post he could not overlook and he had no intention of switching to Rugby League.

For the Record

Athletics

CRYSTAL PALACE: Southern area championships: 100m: T. Collins (Essex Beagles), 10.6sec. 400m: S. Marlow (Chelmsford), 47.6. 400m hurdles: W. Greaves (Ilford), 53.0. 800m: P. Browne (Thames V), 1min 49.9sec.

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Triangular match (Empire conditions): 1, Civil Service, 1,817; 2, Army, 1,796; 3, Royal Navy, 1,764. Purples championship: Dr R. Nicholson, 172. Sawyer Cup: Epsom 516. Reserve pairs: Bradfield, 137; Cadets:

Croquet

Boxing

Yachting

Rugby League

Baseball

Canoeing

Schools results

Band of Brothers 191 (G. Tilling 91); Tonbridge 192—3 (C. S. Cowdrey 122 no); Bromsgrove 108, King Edward's, Birmingham, 109—1; Bryanston 61, Taunton 63—5; Forest 131, Brentwood 135—4; St Paul's ... Downside 121—9; Ratcliffe 144, Nottingham HS 118—7; Raynes Park HS 165—3 dec, Esher County GS 62; Aylesbury GS 135—8 dec (P. G. Harvey 6—28); RGS High Wycombe 118, Bedford Modern 155—4 dec, Oakham 115—6; Eltham 172 (K. R. Mossop 63), Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree, 133—7; Wallington HS 146—6 dec, John Fisher 105—4; Abingdon 191—8 dec (M. Stimpson 65), St Edward's 67, Chislehurst & Sidcup GS 151—7 dec, Langley Park 157—9; Cranleigh 220—6 dec (S. Green 101), St John's, Leatherhead 59; Hampton GS 121—7 dec, Reigate GS 107—7; St Albans 128—8 dec, Queen Elizabeth, Barnet 88—5; Sir William Borlase 151—7 dec, Ruthish 108—8; Worcester RGS 177—6 dec, Warwick 86—2.

trials

ncess Anne passes gruelling test

on, Massachusetts, June
cess Anne emerged suc-
yesterday from a gruelling
cross-country competition
United States international
ials. Riding the nine-year-
ur of Troy, she finished
n the field of 36.
rincess fared better than
Mark Phillips, who was
ed from the field when his
efused at an early jump.
her riders were also elimi-
when their horses also re-
o jump some of the 30
s in the difficult cross-
event.
beth Perkins, of the United
won the competition with
of 51.25 minutes. Bruce
n, also of the United
who competed twice on
it horses, was second in
nd also took fifth place in
Susan Hatherley, of Britain,
d in 59.80.
Coffin, of the United States,
urth in 65.40, Lucinda Prior

Palmer, sixth in 66.50, Mary Ann Tauskey, of the United States, seventh in 72.65, Princess Anne eighth in 72.75, Michael Tucker, of the United States, ninth in 73.24 and Ted Zimmerman, tenth in 77.25.

Thousands of spectators jammed this Boston suburb on a sunny day to watch the international class competition. Officials warned reporters not to question the Royal couple about anything but the day's competition, or else interviews would be terminated. On the eve of the first day's competition, a British team official abruptly ended a news conference when reporters continued their questioning.

On the opening day, Captain Phillips won the dressage, Princess Anne finishing in fifteenth place.

"The judges were most kind to me," Captain Phillips told reporters after the competition, in which judges assess movements of the horse for such qualities as grace and calmness. When asked if he made any mistakes that the judges missed, Captain Phillips said: "The whole thing about dressage is what a horse and rider can cover up from the judges."

Captain Phillips, riding Laureate II, scored 32.50 points. Herbert Blockner, of West Germany, on Benson, was second with 33.75 and Miss Perkins, third on Furtive, with 35.25.

In other results, Horst Karsten, of West Germany, was fourth on Sioux with 38.75. Janet Hodgson, of Britain, on Gretna Green III and Huub Bergmans, of The Netherlands on Filou, tied for fifth place with 39.25 points.

American riders took sixth to ninth places. Caroline Treviranus, riding Cajun, came sixth with 40.50 points, Mary Anne Tauskey on Marcus Aurelius, seventh with 41.25, Bruce Davidson on Golden Griffin, eighth with 42.25, and Coffin ninth on Ballycor with 42.50. Princess Anne, on Arthur of Troy, had 48.75 points.—Reuter and UPI.

Polo

Hare's hitting bears stamp of best England No 1

By Andrew Porter

Cowdray Park won the Heidseick Warwickshire Cup for polo, defeating Stowell Park (received 1½) 10—8½ in a wonderful final at Cirencester yesterday.

In the first chukka both teams looked good with Barrantes hitting a great length, but it was a thoroughbred chestnut mare, Little Louise, who stole the show. Turning inside Barrantes on the famous Argentine pony Bigua several times, she enabled her rider, Hare, to hit four goals. That Hare may be the best No 1 in England today was rubbed in when he hit two more goals on two other ponies. He has a cool head, he never misses a shot at goal and can ride top-class ponies sympathetically.

The other candidate for England's crucial position is John Horswell. He is much younger and, like Hare, has played equally well at No 1 or back during this tournament.

The battle behind was directed by Barrantes for Stowell with Withers and the high-class Australian player, Walker, for Cowdray. All the others played extremely well and in Churchward Cowdray seemed to have found an excellent back.

In the subsidiary cup San Flamingo (received 4½) beat Foxcote 8½-6.

COWDRAY PARK: M. Hare (3), 1; R. Walker (7), 2; P. M. Withers (7), 3; W. P. Churchward (4), back.
STOWELL PARK: Lord Vestey (4), 1; Capt G. S. Tomlinson (3), 2; J. McKay (5), 3; H. Barrantes (7), back.
SAN FLAMINGO: G. O. Williams (3), 1; A. Shearer (6), 2; H. Hipwood (7), 3; C. R. Driver (2), back.
FOXCOTE: A. J. Harper (3), 1; M. Vestey (4), 2; E. Moore (9), 3; S. McKinsey (7), back.

SPORT

Tennis

A flaw at the heart of Wimbledon

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

"The tennis has been extremely dull. I have not watched a match I have really enjoyed." This comment on the men's singles at Wimbledon came from Donald Fontana, a former Davis Cup player who manages the Canadian open championships. We were watching Roche and Rosewall. He said: "There are very few who can really play on grass. Of those I have seen, just these two and Connors.

"Australians seem a cut above the rest when it comes to knowing how to play on grass. Roche and Rosewall hit under the ball a lot, slicing it, keeping it low. They know that it is an effective shot on grass. These guys are craftsmen. They look like they can handle the court, instead of letting it handle them.

"Vilas is out there, taking this big swing. He does not seem able to hit under the ball. He does not know how to play the grass. If you had not watched him before, you would not know how good the guy is. He would not be in the match but for his excellent temperament. It is hard to bring out a man's full potential on grass. No matter how great the drama, you are never going to get the rallies that make for such super tennis in Paris."

Fontana put his finger on a flaw at the heart of an otherwise exciting first week in which Wimbledon bulged with record crowds who were sometimes alarmingly congested. The most protracted tennis occurred in the doubles events and in the women's singles. This is no reflection on the quality of the men: merely a reminder that for most players grass is an unfamiliar surface more flattering to the women's game than the men's.

Shattered dreams are lying about like the litter on the promenade at twilight. Of the five most highly seeded pairs in the men's doubles, Gottfried and Ramirez, Connors and Nastase and Alexander and Dent are all out of the running. The pairs to beat this week are Lutz and Smith in the top half and Hewitt and McMillan in the bottom half.

In the women's event, the holders and top seeds, Evonne Cawley and Margaret Michel, were beaten by Susan Barker and Glynis Coles, runners-up for the Italian championship a month ago. This raised echoes of 1967, when another young British pair, Curtis and Stilwell, beat the top seeds in the men's doubles, Newcombe and Roche.

In the singles, Okker, Tanner, Roche and Betty Stove have reached the quarter-final round in defiance of the seedings. But of these only Roche, who defeated Rosewall, has dismissed a player the seedings suggested would beat him. The seven players who upset seeds all lost in the next round. They were Bertram (whose crushing win over Smith was the most startling result of the week), Kronk, Masters, Mayer, Ruffels, Stewart and Miss Barker.

The last eights line up as follows: Connors v Ramirez (the champion of Italy is beginning to find his feet on grass), Vilas v Tanner, Ashe v Borg, whom he beat in the World Championship Tennis final, Okker v Roche (beaten by Okker at Nottingham), Christine Evert v Miss Stove, Billie Jean King v Olga Morozova, Virginia Wade v Mrs Cawley, and Margaret Court v Martina Navratilova.

It is difficult to envisage anyone stopping Connors, who has slipped into a higher gear since Tanner beat him at Nottingham. Equally, Miss Evert should retain the women's title, though Mrs King and all four players in the bottom half might frustrate her on a good day.

On Saturday Miss Wade lost only one point in her last two games with Rosemary Casals, breaking service at the end with four backhand winners, one of them a volley. The interesting thing about Miss Wade was her composure. She is more at ease against players of her own class than she is against those slightly below it. The pressure of expectation is less. Aware that defeat would be no disgrace, she can concentrate on her tennis without emotional distractions. This is just as well, because from now on nothing but her best form will be good enough.

Of the three other British women in action, the sturdy and dogged Lindsey Beaven played a particularly good match, giving Miss Evert her hardest test of the tournament. Winnie Wooldridge played well but was overpowered by Miss Stove, as was Miss Coles by Mrs Court.

Stilwell, hampered by a blistered racket hand, took a set from Ashe, and, in the process, jogged our memories of his sterling Davis Cup matches on that same court one six years ago.

The Roche-Rosewall match promised more than it achieved. At times it was a connoisseur's delight. Both were exemplary in their returns of service. Rosewall was wonderfully versatile on the backhand, shifting the face of the racket so slightly and swiftly that even Roche, grimacing as the ball sped past him, often guessed wrong—or guessed right but could do nothing about it. Roche's backhand volley was a joy to everyone except Rosewall: and Roche was sounder, especially on the forehand, than he used to be.

Rosewall moved Roche about so much, made him work so hard, that when Rosewall stood at 3—6, 8—6, 5—4, serving for the third set, we suspected the older man might last the course better. But Rosewall missed his chance ("I didn't bear down as much as I should have done"). When Rosewall was serving at 6—7 and 15—30 a disputed call ("It was so far out that I felt I had a right to appeal", said Roche), the umpire's confusion about the score, and the ensuing irritation all combined to break Rosewall's concentration. It was sad to see such fine sportsmen having a sharp exchange at the umpire's chair. The joy went out of the match and the heart went out of Rosewall. His last chance was a break point for 2—3 in the fourth set. Roche aced him.

Results from Wimbledon and today's order of play

Men's singles

FOURTH ROUND: T. S. Okker (Netherlands) beat A. Metreveli (USSR), 6—0, 6—2, 8—6; R. Ramirez (Mexico) beat G. C. Richey (US), 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; A. R. Ashe (US) beat G. Stilwell (GB), 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2; G. Vilas (Argentina) beat A. Mayer (US), 3—6, 7—5, 9—8, 6—3; A. D. Roche (Australia) beat K. R. Rosewall (Australia), 6—3, 6—8, 8—6, 6—1.

Women's singles

FOURTH ROUND: Mrs L. W. King (US) beat Miss M. Gurdal (Belgium), 6—1, 6—2; Miss M. Navratilova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss Y. Y. Chmyriova (USSR), 6—1, 6—0; Mrs B. M. Court (Australia) beat Miss G. L. Coles (GB), 6—2, 6—2; Mrs O. Morozova (USSR) beat Miss M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 6—3, 6—2; Mrs R. Cawley (Australia) beat Miss J. Dimond (Australia), 6—2, 6—1; Miss C. M. Evert (US) beat Miss L. J. Beaven (GB), 6—2, 6—4; Miss B. F. Stove (Netherlands) beat Mrs K. Wooldridge (GB), 9—7, 6—3; Miss S. V. Wade (GB) beat Miss R. Casals (US), 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Men's doubles

SECOND ROUND: R. P. Dell and S. E. Stewart (US) beat B. J. Phillips-Moore (Australia) and E. L. Scott (US), 6—3, 6—4, 6—2; C. Dowdeswell (Rhodesia) and A. J. Stone (Australia) beat W. Fibak (Poland) and F. V. McNair (US), 3—6, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3; R. A. J. Hewitt and F. D. McMillan (SA) beat J. Kamiwazumi and Y. Tezuka (Japan), 6—2, 6—4, 6—2; J. Fassbender and W. J. Pohmann (Germany) beat R. J. Moore (SA) and A. J. Pattison (Rhodesia), 6—4, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4; M. Holecek (stateless) and K. Meiler (Germany) beat J. D. Alexander and P. C. Kent (Australia), 6—3, 8—9, 6—4, 6—4; R. C. Lutz and S. R. Smith (US) beat M. Estep (US) and K. G. Warwick (Australia), 6—2, 8—9, 9—8, 8—6; R. L. Case and G. Masters (Australia) beat A. Amritraj and V. Amritraj (India), 8—6, 4—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3; A. Panatta (Italy) and I. Tiriac (Romania) beat A. R. Ashe and E. J. Van Dillen (US), 8—6, 6—4, 7—5; V. Gerulaitis and A. Meyer (US) beat D. A. Lloyd and S. A. Warboys (GB), 6—4, 8—9, 6—4, 6—1; C. S. Dibley and A. D. Roche (Australia) lead J. Borowiak and J. H. McManus (US), 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's doubles

SECOND ROUND: Mrs P. Darmon (France) and Mrs N. Pinter (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss F. Mihai (Romania) and Miss N. Sato (Japan), 6—3, 6—5; Miss A. K. Kiyomura (US) and Miss J. Sawamatsu (Japan) beat Miss L. E. Hunt and Miss V. J. Ziegenfuss (US), 6—4, 6—2; Miss T. Holladay and Miss C. Meyer (US) beat Mrs M. Forsghard and Miss C. E. M. Sandberg (Sweden), 7—5, 3—6, 6—2; Miss F. Durr (France) and Miss B. F. Stove (Netherlands) wo L. Bassi and Mrs L. Pericoli (Italy) scr; Mrs J. B. Chanfreau (France) and Miss H. F. Gourlay (Australia) beat Miss P. Teeguarden (US) and Miss R. Tomanova (Czechoslovakia), 7—5, 7—5; Miss P. S. A. Hogan (US) and Miss C. Vlotman (SA) beat Miss M. Gurdal and Miss M. Van Haver (Belgium), 6—4, 6—4; Miss J. L. Dimond (Australia) and Miss P. J. Moor (GB) beat Miss M. B. E. Kaligis and Mrs R. M. Sugiarto (Indonesia), 9—8, 8—6; Miss S. Barker and Miss G. L. Coles (GB) beat Mrs R. Cawley (Australia) and Miss M. Michel (US), 6—4, 8—9, 6—4.

THIRD ROUND: Miss J. K. Anthony (US) and Mrs O. Morozova (USSR) beat Mrs P. Darmon (France) and Mrs P. Pinter (Czechoslovakia), 6—1, 6—1; Mrs B. M. Court (Australia) and Miss S. V. Wade (GB) beat Miss L. Boshoff and Miss I. Kloss (SA), 6—2, 6—3; Miss R. Casals and Mrs L. W. King (US) beat Mrs I. Hume and Mrs K. Wooldridge (GB), 6—2, 6—0; Miss C. M. Evert (US) and Miss M. Navratilova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss T. Holladay and Miss C. Meyer (US), 7—9, 6—2, 7—5.

Mixed doubles

FIRST ROUND: R. K. Wilson and Miss J. A. Fayter (GB) beat P. Pokorny and Miss S. Pachta (Austria), 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; J. E. Mandarino (Brazil) and Mrs J. E. Mandarino (Spain) wo S. Krulevitz (US) and Miss L. J. Mottram (GB), scr; T. Koch (Brazil) and Miss H. Anliot (Sweden) beat B. M. Bertram and Miss B. Cuypers (SA), 6—4, 6—2; P. B. McNamara and Miss C. F. Matison (Australia) beat C. P. Kachel and Miss C. M. O'Neil (Australia), 6—2, 6—4; E. W. Ewart (US) and Miss M. B. Wikstedt (Sweden) beat M. H. Machette and Miss S. Walsh (US), 6—2, 7—5; A. J. Stone (Australia) and Miss B. F. Stove (Netherlands) wo M. J. Farrell and L. J. Charles (GB), scr; F. D. McMillan (SA) and Mrs D. E. Dalton (Australia) beat J. Kuki and Miss T. Sade (Japan), 6—1, 6—5; P. J. Cramer (SA) and Mrs I. Hume (GB) beat I. Molina (Colombia) and Miss R. Tomanova (Czechoslovakia), 4—6, 9—8, 9—7; S. E. Stewart (US) and Miss I. S. Kloss (SA) beat D. A. Parun and Miss J. N. Connor (NZ), 6—4, 6—4; K. Wooldridge and Mrs K. Wooldridge (GB) wo A. J. McDonald (Australia) and Miss P. S. Hogan (US), scr; R. A. J. Hewitt (SA) and Miss R. Casals (US) beat B. Mignot and M. Gurdal (Belgium), 6—3, 6—2; K. G. Warwick and Mrs R. Cawley (Australia) beat D. W. Schroeder and Miss G. R. Stevens (SA), 8—6, 6—3; M. C. Riessen (US) and Mrs B. M. Court (Australia) beat N. A. Fraser and Miss J. A. Young (Australia), 6—3, 6—3; T. I. Kakulia and Miss N. Y. Chmyriova (USSR) beat M. W. Collins and Miss A. M. Coe (GB), 6—3, 6—4; N. Pilic and Miss M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat R. W. Drysdale and Miss L. Beaven (GB), 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; R. A. Lewis and Miss G. L. Coles (GB) beat J. Velasco (Colombia) and Miss R. C. Giscafre (Argentina), 6—4, 6—3.

SECOND ROUND: C. Dowdeswell (Rhodesia) and Miss L. Boshoff (SA) beat R. P. Dell (US) and Miss H. Gourlay (Australia), 8—9, 9—7, 6—4.

CENTRE: Miss S. V. Wade v Mrs R. Cawley; Mrs B. M. Court v Miss N. Navratilova; C. S. Dibley and A. D. Roche or J. Borowiak and J. H. McManus v M. Cox and R. Taylor; B. Borg and G. Vilas or W. J. Austin and C. W. Owens v R. D. Crealy and N. Pilic.

ONE: Miss C. M. Evert v Miss B. F. Stove; Mrs L. W. King v Mrs O. Morozova; A. Panatta and I. Tiriac v G. Battrick and G. R. Stilwell; R. C. Lutz and S. E. Smith v J. Fassbender and A. J. Pohman.

TWO: B. Borg and G. Vilas v W. J. Austin and C. W. Owens; M. Holecek and K. Meiler v R. L. Case and G. Masters; Miss S. Barker and Miss G. L. Coles v Miss L. Dupont and Miss W. M. Turnbull; F. D. McMillan and Mrs D. E. Dalton v T. Kakulia and Miss N. Y. Chmyriova.

THREE: C. S. Dibley and A. D. Roche v J. Borowiak and J. H. McManus (to finish); C. Dowdeswell and A. J. Stone v T. S. Okker and M. C. Riessen; D. A. Lloyd and Mrs P. M. Doerner v J. M. Yuill and Miss R. A. Whitehouse; J. Kodes and Miss N. Navratilova v T. Koch and Miss H. Anliot; R. K. Wilson and Miss J. A. Fayter v D. A. Lloyd and Mrs P. M. Doerner or J. M. Yuill and Miss R. A. Whitehouse.

FOUR: R. P. Dell and S. E. Stewart v R. A. J. Hewitt and F. D. McMillan; V. Amritraj and Miss K. A. May v S. A. Warboys and Miss J. S. Newberry; Miss F. Durr and Miss B. F. Stove v Miss L. J. Charles and Miss S. Mappin; V. Amritraj and Miss K. A. May or S. A. Warboys and Miss J. S. Newberry v S. E. Stewart and Miss I. Kloss; A. J. Stone and Miss B. F. Stove v B. Mitton and Mrs C. Vlotman.

FIVE: Miss A. K. Kiyomura and Miss K. Sawamatsu v Miss P. S. A. Hogan and Mrs C. Vlotman; J. E. Mandarino and Mrs J. E. Mandarino v E. W. Ewart and Miss M. R. Wikstedt; J. Kamiwazumi and Miss A. K. Kiyomura v J. K. Holladay and Miss T. Holladay; T. J. Little and Miss P. J. Whytcross v K. G. Warwick and Mrs R. Cawley; R. A. J. Hewitt and Miss R. Casals v J. Kamiwazumi and Miss A. Kiyomura or J. K. Holladay and Miss T. Holladay.

SIX: Miss J. Dimond and Miss P. J. Moor v Mrs J. B. Chanfreau and Miss H. F. Gourlay; C. M. Pasarell and R. Tanner v V. Gerulaitis and A. Mayer; J. Lovera and Mrs J. B. Chanfreau v K. Wooldridge and Mrs K. Wooldridge; J. P. Cramer and Mrs I. Hume v P. McNamara and Miss C. F. Matison; R. A. Lewis and Miss G. L. Coles v J. G. Paish and Mrs J. G. Paish.

SEVEN: Plate: C. M. Robinson v N. A. Fraser; Miss S. A. Walsh v Miss V. A. Burton; D. A. Parun v J. R. Ganzabal; C. Dowdeswell v S. R. Wright; F. V. McNair v J. H. McManus.

EIGHT: Plate: B. Mitton v R. W. Drysdale; Miss N. Sato v Mrs P. Pelsachov; R. A. J. Hewitt v J. W. Feaver; J. E. Mandarino v C. Kirmayr; L. Alvarez v R. Fisher.

NINE: Plate: A. Amritraj v G. Battrick; L. C. Turvell v P. M. Doerner; J. Velasco v T. Sakai; V. Gerulaitis v M. Edmondson; J. K. Holladay v R. J. Carmichael.

TEN: Plate: P. Whytcross v C. Molesworth; R. P. Dell v Y. Tezuka; Miss P. A. Teeguarden v Miss H. Anliit; W. L. Brown v E. L. Scott; J. Andre v E. L. Scott; J. Andrew v J. Lovo-Mayo.

ELEVEN: Plate: D. Fromholtz v Miss M. Simionescu; Miss I. Rouet v Miss A. M. Coe; Miss L. Gooves v Mrs M. N. Pinter; Miss K. Walker v Miss C. O'Neill; K. Hirai v J. M. Yuill.

TWELVE: Plate: J. D. Bartlett v R. A. Lewis; Miss L. D. Blachford v Miss J. N. Connor; Miss R. M. Sugiarto v Miss M. A. Van Haver; A. G. Fawcett v J. R. Smith.

THIRTEEN: Plate: R. D. Crealy v J. Kuki; T. I. Kakulia v M. Lara; A. C. Neely v C. Mukerjea; Miss B. Thompson v Miss S. A. Greer.

FOURTEEN: Plate: V. Pecci v D. A. Lloyd; H. Hose v J. El Shafei; N. Kelaidis v J. M. Lloyd; I. Molina v A. R. Gardiner.

TO BE ARRANGED: M. C. Riessen and Mrs B. M. Court v J. G. Alexander and Miss L. E. Hunt; N. Pilic and Miss M. Jausovec v A. Metreveli and Mrs O. Morozova; M. Cox and Miss S. V. Wade v R. Case and Miss F. Durr; I. Tezuka and Miss K. Sawamatsu v A. D. Roche and Mrs L. W. King; S. E. Stewart v J. P. Fort (plate); T. Vasquez v A. J. Stone (plate).

Boxing

Bugner's chance to make his mark in the world indelible

From Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, June 28

The extremes of reaction to which some British reporters have been driven here by the thought that Joe Bugner might take the world heavyweight boxing title from Muhammad Ali were perhaps enshrined in the dawn dialogue when a colleague and I nodded owlishly at each other at my seemingly profound remark, "Even if Joe wins, he still can't fight".

What the press do, or think, cannot matter much to a public who, first and foremost, want information on the world heavyweight championship—a sometimes devalued, but unarguably important, sporting occasion. I still think it is significant that there is a creeping neurosis among the score of British boxing reporters cut off from real life in the somewhat impersonal, if efficient, compound of hotels on the edge of Malaysia's capital.

When you have endured for a week the Musak in the lifts, the well-drilled hospitality of a Hilton Hotel staff, the smart sayings and deliberate exaggerations of prize fighting's professional con men, there comes a time when you want to walk into a local jungle clearing and shout aloud, "Better to be wrong than false".

So let us get down to our muttons and—happily staying with a chef's imagery—be prepared to end up with egg on our face. I believe that the best we can hope for Bugner, and quite possibly the best he subconsciously hopes for himself, is that he will go the full 15 rounds against Ali on Tuesday morning and end up as the much-admired loser on points.

Journalism is an uneasy, insecure, though stimulating profession, and so it is not surprising that one reporter today asked me to "give me the very best possible case for picking Bugner before I tip Ali in the last paragraph". Putting it another way this morning was Alan Hubbard, chairman of our Boxing Writers' Club, who bravely admitted to Andy Smith (and in front of Bugner, whom he manages): "If Joe does win the title we'll learn to live with it."

St George, bless the *Cambridge Evening News* man who, understandably, shows the loyalty of the men of the Fens by backing Bugner. But a pox on the New Zealand part-time boxing promoter who assured me "If Bugner does win, you'll all be banging round his neck".

It would seem the easiest thing in the world now to wave a Union Jack, contemplate Bugner's glowing good health and apparent confidence and whole-heartedly, if sentimentally, support the likable representative of an economically beleaguered country which desperately needs a shot in the arm from any undeniable success. Anyway, that would seem to be the cynical reasoning of some of those who are gathered here because of financial interests about a big close circuit television audience.

But how, in all conscience, can you do that? Ali is a fascinatingly flawed character and athlete. Now 33, he is bemused about his future, often neglects the road-work which was the base of most of his victories, has business and domestic problems, and he can perform almost as desultorily as magnificently. It is tempting, and dangerous, to forget his last two somewhat laborious performances for the title and concentrate on his spiritual, as well as his physical, exultation in regaining the world championship in Zaire.

Yet Ali had been through the fire before that. He has survived the hardest hitting of the best men around. Bugner has been nursed, not without controversy, over low hurdles of pugilistic mediocrity. Yesterday Ali was searching determinedly, even at a seemingly unnecessary and irrelevant press conference, for the adrenalin which he can channel into aggression. Today Bugner, one of the most admirable sporting ambassadors we could possibly have, was talking earnestly: "I don't *think* he can knock me out or stop me. Yes, I do think it will go 15 rounds."

Apart from the high levels of technical skill which the well-built, strong Bugner lacks, he also does not appear to have the all-consuming drive to win. The ultimate proof that this British citizen cannot completely act like a born Hungarian is his admiration of being a good loser and putting up a good show with a stiff upper lip.

I only wish he could borrow some of the positive Magyar attitude of Lazslo Papp, Hungary's triple Olympic champion, even though I respect the courtesy and diffidence of our European boxing champion, who today apologized to an American visitor for asking what he had mistakenly believed to be an "impertinent" question.

You must be fair to Bugner and say that, even if he does not appear "special", he is, at least, a more worthy British challenger than Brian London who, in two world championships, was once carried by Floyd Patterson and then, as he admitted to me privately and later publicly, quit on the floor against Ali. Bugner does not cut easily like Henry Cooper—though he was cut in the first round against Ali in 1973—and he is far bigger than the blown-up light-heavyweight, Don Cockell, who challenged Rocky Marciano in 1955.

I reckon Bugner's peak would be to equal the effort of the Welsh miner, Tommy Farr, who, in 1937, went 15 rounds with Joe Louis, but who, even if the "house referee" Arthur Donovan's scoring of 13 rounds to two was blindingly biased, in no way deserved the decision.

Bugner is much younger and slightly bigger than Ali. He has, surprisingly, had more contests, though against considerably inferior opposition. I think that physiologically he is the better prepared to go 15 rounds in the excessive morning heat here. He has a solid left hand. He will not be easily wrestled around and, as against Joe Frazier, can be at his best when under pressure. Yet most of his comments here indicate to me a desire to stay the distance, to hold his own, rather than a positive will to win.

A part-time but talented boxing reporter named Homer once wrote: "The two boxers went into the midst of the ring and, both lifting up their stalwart hands, fell to, and their hands joined battle grievously. Then there was terrible grinding of teeth and sweat flowed from all their limbs." Sweat will surely flow on the morn of battle here, but I can only hope, for the sake of boxing's frequently muddled reflection, that we will also have "grievous battle" rather than a long, enervating maul.

Bugner says he feels totally British. As one of the few who ever stood in the Helston (Cornish) bedroom where Bob Fitzsimmons, our world champion in 1897, was born, I choose to recall what his American conqueror, James Jeffries, once told my predecessor on *The Times* the late O. L. Owen, about their clash. Pointing to a dent in his skull, Jeffries grunted, "The old man Fitz put that there".

The best I wish for Bugner, fail or succeed, is that he can leave a British mark as indelible as that on the heavyweight championship of the world.

Science report

Cancer: Testing bacterial systems

Many of the chemicals to which people may be exposed in their work have been identified as carcinogenic only in retrospect, when health records started to show up unusually large numbers of particular types of workers succumbing to certain cancers. At present all testing for possible carcinogenicity is done in animals and can be time-consuming and expensive. That means that there is still a wide range of untested industrial chemicals.

For some time now toxicologists have hoped to find a simple system that would at least indicate whether further testing for carcinogenicity would be advisable. A test system based on the ability of the suspect chemical to cause mutations in bacteria has proved the most promising.

The idea that chemical carcinogenesis was tied up with the ability of the chemical to cause genetic changes in the cell was put forward long before the role of DNA in mutation was appreciated. But an impasse was reached when it was found that very few of the known carcinogens appeared to be able to cause mutations in bacteria. The breakthrough came when it was realized that the body's own metabolism converted the applied chemicals into an active carcinogenic form, and that the active carcinogens reacted with DNA to cause various mutations.

Bacterial systems developed to detect the capacity of chemicals to cause mutations could thus be modified to test for carcinogenicity by addition to the system of mammalian enzymes, transforming the applied chemical into its biologically active form. Those mixed tests, developed over the past few years, have begun to show an impressive link between the ability of a chemical to cause tumours in animals and its ability to cause mutations in bacteria.

In a recent issue of *Nature*, a team from the International Agency for Research on Cancer, an agency of the World Health Organization, reports that two suspect industrial chemicals have been submitted to the mutagenicity test. Vinylidene chloride, closely related chemically to the proved carcinogen chloride monomer, and also used in large quantities in the manufacture of plastics, and 2-chlorobutadiene (chloroprene), used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, were tested in a system comprising the bacterium *Salmonella typhimurium* and a preparation from the microsomes of mouse liver cells. The microsomal enzymes are normally concerned with the detoxification of drugs in the body and also seem to be important in converting applied carcinogens into the biologically active form where necessary.

The WHO team found that both compounds increased the mutation rate in *Salmonella* appreciably and that the mutagenicity was dependent on the presence of the microsomal fraction. The degree was influenced by the type of microsomal preparation, whether it came from the liver, kidney or lung and whether it came from rat or mouse cells. Pretreatment of the animals with a drug that increases the activity of the drug-metabolizing microsomal enzymes also doubled the mutation rate when microsomal preparations from the animals were incorporated into the test system.

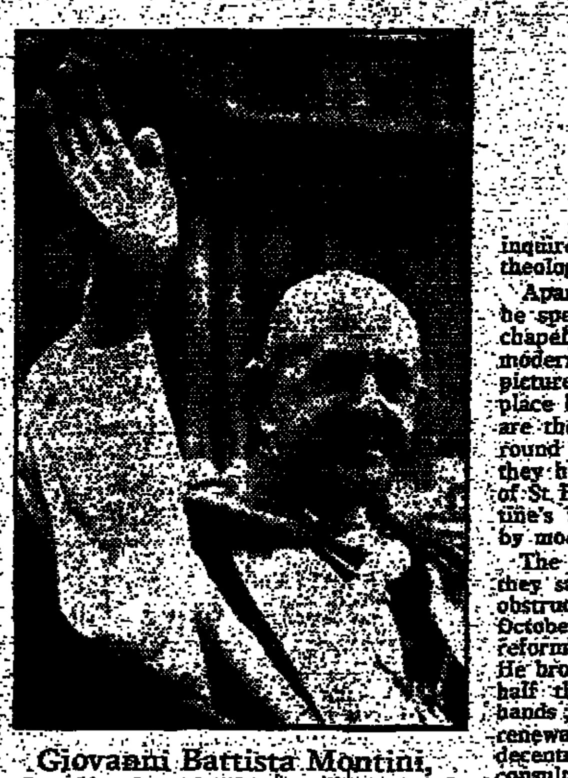
But the authors emphasize that, although most known carcinogens have been proved to be mutagenic, it cannot be assumed automatically that all mutagens will necessarily be carcinogenic in animals and man. The value of the test is its rapidity and simplicity in identifying chemicals that may repay testing in the full range of animal tests.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Nature* (June 19) 255, 641; 1975.

A Times Profile

The Pope

Running after a world of change



Giovanni Battista Montini, Cardinal of Milan, taking the name of Paul, was crowned on June 30, 1963, as the 262nd successor to the throne of St Peter.

Since the beginning of June Pope Paul VI has held his Holy Year audiences in St Peter's Square. At six o'clock on Wednesdays, just as the sun goes down behind the basilica, he arrives in a turquoise blue Toyota jeep, a thin frail man of 77, standing and waving. The loudspeakers tell the faithful in six languages to sing the Nicene creed. It is a huge display, a pageant in a fresco of Renaissance Italy, with the Swiss guards at attention, 50,000 pilgrims, potted palm trees, bishops with red sash, and skull cap, the Pope, himself in white and a brilliant crimson cape he takes off as he ascends the steps to the throne erected in the middle of the square.

No one knelt, few people cheered or clapped, the day that I was there. There was no surge of emotion, no apparent spiritual excitement. The occasion was calm and a little remote. It bore all the reserve that characterizes Pope Paul's reign. As a pope he is much respected for his experience, his undoubted faith and his balanced judgments. But he is not loved.

Coming after the jovial and photogenic John, with his intuitive gestures and his easy warmth, has had both advantages and disadvantages. For John set up the Second Vatican Council for the Catholic Church to find "renewal and fresh strength to face the future without fear", and so paved the way for the reforms that Pope Paul has carried out. And yet Paul would certainly have received far more public recognition for them had he not been somewhat overshadowed by his predecessor.

The Council ended in 1965 in a great spirit of enthusiasm: the Church was henceforth to look outwards to the world, no longer inwards on itself. It was to forge links with other churches, revise the structure as well as the language of the liturgy (mass no longer to be said in Latin); bring more foreigners into the largely Italianate Curia—the Vatican civil service—set up committees on the family, non Christians, the laity, and justice and peace, and bring the bishops into the government of the Church, through a Synod. Pope Paul has seen it as his job to make these conclusions come alive. He took the Council's opinion as a sort of blueprint for the future.

If the reforms appear to have gone through with hesitation and sometimes almost with anguish it is due to what John called Paul's "Hamlet-like" character, the anxiety that many people see as the keynote of his pontificate. His anxieties are understandable: he has to make decisions, yet even the smallest decision can be disastrous. And he is the least secretive of rulers, rather endearingly discussing his worries with the entire world. "Reticences are unworthy of a priest", he once said to a friend.

The paradox is that though he comes across as a shy, cold, rather uncomfortable figure in public (which is said to contrast strikingly with his kindness in private), it is from the large gatherings that he derives most pleasure and strength. He loves contact with the crowds and returns back into the Vatican considerably more cheerful. "He has great tenacity, but he does not do bizarre things", says one Catholic lay worker.

Against these hesitations, however, he has accomplished a great deal. The Second Vatican Council created the feeling that the world was no longer to be regarded as hostile. At the audience I attended the only really spontaneous note was when a group of Japanese prison chaplains were called to his attention. "Ah Japan, Japan", he said, "we give you our special blessings".

From the beginning of his reign Pope Paul has encouraged the Church to play a significant role in the expansion of new nations. He has nominated bishops from Africa and Asia who return from their audiences with him astounded by his detailed knowledge of their dioceses and his generosity towards their non-Christian parishioners. He also devoted one of his first major encyclicals, Populorum Progressio, to the Third World, in which he exhorted the rich countries not to remain deaf to the needs of the poor. "Development", he has repeated many times, "is the new name for peace".

He has received visits from Mr Gromyko and Mr Podgorny, both to contribute something towards détente and to improve the lot of Catholics living in Communist countries, and has refused any direct condemnation of Communism—something of a contrast to the 1949 decree that prescribed excommunication to anyone freely joining or collaborating with the Communists. Pope Paul is careful to pronounce on matters of morality and not on political preferences, and sees himself as representing the conscience of the world. "I think that of all the functions of a pope the most enviable is that of father", he told the French philosopher, Jean Guiton, a few years ago. "I feel myself father of the whole human family."

Christian unity was one of Pope John's aims when he called the Council; Paul has made a genuine effort to set a new course for Rome's relations with other Christians, even if he prefers the gestures of friendship to final theological agreements. There has been a definite opening up towards the Orthodox and Anglican churches.

Pope Paul perceived that if you want to see the people then you have to go to them. John made a trip to the sanctuary at Loreto, but Paul, breaking in a most spectacular fashion with the "prisoner of the Vatican" image, has made nine journeys and covered over 130,000 kilometres. The journeys are something of a personal conception of his office. He began by returning to the origins of the faith, the Holy Land, as he put it "that blessed land where St Peter set forth and where not one of his successors has returned". Nine months later he went to India, a developing country, religious, but not Christian. The following year he was at the United Nations. "He has made an attempt to give a kind of reality in pastoral terms", says a Vatican priest, "a vast visitation with a certain symbolic value". The picture of the pilgrim pope has probably won him more public recognition than any of his reforms. It has been marred only by the refusal of the Polish Government to let him visit Poland; and an ill-chosen visit to the shrine of the Madonna of Fatima in Portugal in 1967—a shrine associated with the darker side of popular devotion; and a visit exploited by the right as an indication of a possible return to anti-Communism. Though a sensitive man, Pope Paul can misjudge public opinion.

How can one possibly think at the same moment of the Vicar of Christ on earth, the successor to Peter, the "bearer of the master keys of the Kingdom of God", as Pope Paul constantly reiterates, and a man who now travels regularly by helicopter to beat the traffic and save time? During the petrol shortage Pope Paul travelled in Rome on Sundays—when cars were forbidden in Italy—by horse and carriage. It somehow seems more suitable. Yet it is possibly precisely because no one has been more anxious than Paul to retain the image of the infallibility of the Papal Office, to hand down an undiminished inheritance to his successor, that the two pictures jar as little as they do.

He refers constantly to the responsibility and dignity of his office, and is extremely sensitive to the insiduous suggestions that come from the conservatives inside the Vatican that he is belittling his authority with his liberal reforms. "He has an intense sense of his own responsibility", says one priest who has worked at the Vatican for many years.

It is hardly surprising that the man who sees himself as the instrument of God cannot delegate, or that he was visibly appalled when elected at the burden he was about to take on, asking somewhat despairingly: "What will become of me?"

By temperament Pope Paul is a conservative, a pensive, thoughtful and modest man, more suited, say people who know him well, to donnish seminars and discussions than to making great pronouncements on the world. "It is foreign to his character to accept responsibility on that scale", says one friend. Yet Giovanni Battista Montini was in a sense schooled for the Papacy, brought up through the hierarchy of the Curia—he spent 30 years in the Secretariat of State in the Vatican, serving under three popes—and it surprised no one when he was elected pope on John 23rd's death. He was, in colloquial terms, "papabile".

He comes from a professional and profoundly Catholic upper-middle class family from Brescia, in Northern Italy; his father was the editor of the Brescian daily paper, *Il Cittadino*, active in Catholic affairs and later a member of Parliament. As a child Montini was rather sickly; childhood friends still alive today marvel at how he stands up to his exacting routine.

Not long after becoming a priest at the age of 22, he entered the Pontifical Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, the training school for diplomat priests, and was soon sent to the Roman See in Warsaw. He retains to this day a taste for diplomatic dealings. ("Better news from San Domingo last night" he once told a crowd waiting his blessing).

In 1954 he was made Archbishop of Milan. During his eight years in the North he championed the causes of the workers and acquired a reputation for his left-wing pronouncements. It was not only the conservative cardinals who opposed his election on John's death; many Catholics in those days saw him as a dangerously liberal progressive.

Pope Paul may not have had quite as radical effect as that on the Church, but he has brought a style of considerable simplicity, almost austerity, to his office. Protocol is much reduced; gone are half the Cardinal's trains, the buckled red shoes, many of the rituals. No longer are visitors instructed to kneel and kiss his hand; Paul prefers people to choose their own form of greeting and clasps those he knows to him, in a sort of distant hug.

He astonishes the Vatican by the way he keeps the same daily programme as he had when Archbishop in Milan, rising at 6.30 and working far into the night; the light in his study overlooking St Peter's Square is often on at two o'clock in the morning. He does not always please secretaries by his habit of tinkering with speeches long after they have been completed, adding footnotes and demanding extra information, and filling the margins with balloons of questions and observations.

Precisely because there is such a gap between public figure and private man, Vatican officials shy away from talking about Pope Paul in personal terms. It is known that he breakfasts on toast and coffee while reading the newspapers and underlining in red pencil what interests him; that four nuns run the Papal household, and that he is looked after by a valet-driver, a married layman, who accompanies him everywhere; that he gives audiences in the morning (except on Tuesdays, a day off); very occasionally has friends to lunch (rarely lay people). He strikes visitors as a complex, very meticulous man, who thinks carefully before he speaks and has an agreeable dry sense of humour.

After lunch he sleeps for an hour, works again until dinner (soup, cheese, fruit) during which he watches the news on television; he drinks wine with his meals and when he has guests is said to ask for a particularly good bottle to be served. In the evenings he sometimes works with his gramophone on (Bach, Beethoven, Brahms) and takes exercise on the terrace he had built above his private apartments, rather than walking as John did in the Vatican gardens, overlooked by the employees of Vatican Radio.

He very rarely leaves the Vatican, except to go to the summer palace at Castel Gandolfo in the Alban Hills. Occasionally he uses the telephone to ring friends to inquire about sick relations, or to consult theologians on a point of doctrine.

Apart from saying Mass in the morning he spends part of his day in his private chapel, like the rest of the apartments modernized and hung with contemporary pictures. The red plush is gone; in its place beige velvet on the walls. Gone too are the nicknacks that used to be dotted round the papal rooms in John's day; they have been replaced by stone statues of St Peter and St Paul found in Constantine's basilica, and pictures and carvings by modern Italian artists.

The Vatican Council made it plain that they saw the largely Italian-run Curia as obstructive and given to intrigue. In October, 1967, Pope Paul issued his curia reform, the third in the Church's history. He brought foreigners in so that now over half the senior jobs are in non-Italian hands; he made the top jobs into five-year renewable appointments, and he began to decentralize the power by increasing the consultation with bishops, for whom he introduced a retiring age of 75. He even changed the way in which his successor will be elected, by declaring that henceforth no cardinals over 80 will be able to vote in papal elections. And he has invented something not unlike a Cabinet in the form of meetings of the heads of the nine congregations under the Cardinal Secretary of State.

So the façade looks new, while the old bureaucratic exchanges, the unexplained transactions between departments, go on. The Secretariat of State remains the all powerful machine it once was. Documents over which there has been generous consultation with bishops come to the papal office and reemerge signed—but altered. And no one quite knows who has had the say.

Meanwhile the lower echelons of the Curia remain preeminently Italian: at least in part because foreign priests do not see a valuable pastoral role inside the Curia, and that bishops are not unnaturally loth to part with their best recruits.

Far from being admired for his reforms Pope Paul still tends to be best remembered for his inflexible attitude over birth control, and his reluctant attitude toward social change. The Pope who has come out so strongly against the profit motive and saw the post-Council Church as something that could offer an alternative to both materialism and Communism, has refused to consider the marriage of priests, fought to have the positive vote on the divorce referendum reversed, and condemned artificial means of birth control.

The Pope was well aware of the difficulty of pronouncing on such a topic; he studied the liberal report of the special commission set up to examine it at length, then sat on his decision. When the Encyclical Humanae Vitae, finally came in 1968 it was greeted with protest and disillusionment. Since then, however, Paul has never publicly reprimanded the theologians who have disagreed with the encyclical, and his silence has been interpreted as an indication of his willingness to allow discussion on the subject to go on after he has reiterated the traditional teaching of the Church. "To give a verdict of agreement over artificial birth control would have been to admit that for centuries the Church and the popes had got it wrong", says one Catholic priest. "He couldn't do it."

Pope Paul is known to suffer spells of depression over the dangerous ideas circulating in the Church—though friends complain that people make an error in attributing his frequent rather doleful expression to melancholia rather than concentration. During one of these bouts he paid a visit to the tomb of St Celestine V, famous for being the last pope to abdicate nearly 700 years ago, a visit that led to speculation about his possible retirement. Few Vatican observers now think that he will stand down—there is no theological reason why a pope cannot retire—less out of a sense of fear of the fate that befell Celestine, condemned to Dante's Inferno for cowardice ("*colui che fece per viltà il gran rifiuto*") than to creating a dangerous precedent.

Yet there are priests in the Vatican, and outside, who are saying a little wistfully that a triumphant Holy Year would be a splendid exit. He is a great pope. But he has exhausted his stock of energy, imagination and ideas."

Pope Paul's visit to St Celestine's tomb was possibly symbolic, a gesture like the one he made when he publicly declared that he was in two minds as to whether or not to hold Holy Year (there has been a Holy Year every 25 years since 1470). It is as if he is unlocking a door for future popes to push open.

Paul is the 263rd pope in an amazingly stable line of succession; he cannot really be expected to question his infallibility. Responsibility is still his personal responsibility. He is absolute; he is advised but not imposed on. As he said in his first encyclical letter, Ecclesiam Suam, in 1964, and has repeated since with some anguish "... with the supreme efficaciousness and decisive pastoral office of Peter, the unity of the Church of Christ would utterly collapse".

Yet during his office, events within the Church have changed dramatically. It is not only the reforms but the fundamental change in atmosphere from an absolute church to one that is trying to face contemporary society, from a pyramid to the idea of all people—lay, women, non Catholics, non-Christians—playing a part. When he closed the Ecumenical Council he said that the Church needed to be in the midst of the world "to run after it in its rapid and continuous change". He has encouraged the race, even if he is criticized for being at one and the same time authoritarian without giving a clear sense of leadership.

Pope Paul's inheritance was an impossible one. He followed a man who, even if a conservative at heart, managed to convey warmth, immediacy and the promise of change. Paul has been the only Pope to hold a council—John died not long after it opened—wind it up and enforce it. If the decision still looks a bit peremptory and the style one of a benevolent autocracy it does not take away from the fact that Pope Paul is one of the most liberal popes for centuries.

There is little doubt that the past 12 years of the Vatican bear the personal and recognizable stamp of a man who is complicated, humane and anxious. But that is almost all that one can say. "Oh myself, I take leave of you forever, until my Lord orders me to take you back", wrote St Francis of Sales when Bishop of Geneva. A pope is not his own master. More than anyone he has to suppress any too human expression; it becomes also lese-majesty to look for one.

Caroline Moorehead

THE ARTS

In the steps of Nijinsky

Nijinsky gala
Staatsoper, Hamburg

John Percival

Hamburg's first ballet festival, occupying the State Opera House for a substantial part of June, was planned mainly as a domestic affair, a celebration of what the resident ballet company has achieved since John Neumeier became its director two years ago. Even the final gala was outside the usual run of such occasions, although it followed form to the extent of assembling a starry collection of guests.

The whole festival was dedicated to the memory of Nijinsky, whom Neumeier reveres as the father of modern choreography. The gala traced aspects of Nijinsky's career in what someone described, only half joking, as the most expensive lecture demonstration ever given. But what demonstrations they were, including dances nobody could ever have expected to see again.

One such was a re-creation by Frederick Ashton of Isadora Duncan's *Brahms Waltzes*, with Lynn Seymour dancing to Christoph Eschenbach's accompaniment. Isadora qualifies for this context by her influence on Fokine, who created some of Nijinsky's greatest roles. The memory Ashton has cherished for half a century proves her to have been a notable dance creator.

The beautiful curves of her movement are familiar from many drawings, but no drawing could suggest the deliquescent flow of the dance or the way it marries the music. It is so pretty, too, from the flower-scattering start to the gently triumphant end. Seymour, wearing a tunic diaphaneous enough to shock the Staatsoper's dressers, danced like a goddess.

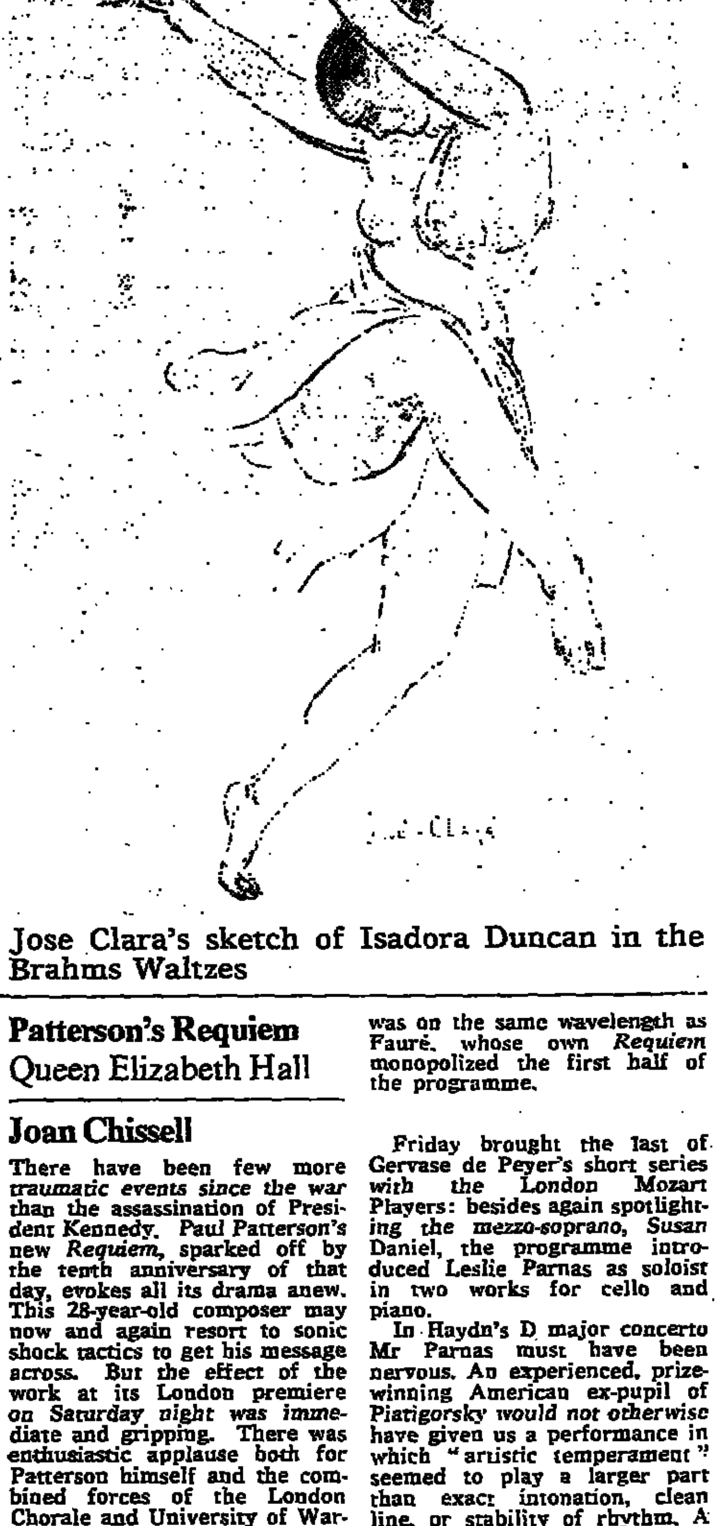
It was Alexandra Danilova who reconstructed the other major novelty of the evening, the *divertissement* from Fokine's *Pavillon d'Armide* in which Nijinsky danced at the time of his graduation in 1907 and two years later made his Paris debut. In this revival, Mikhail Baryshnikov danced the male part: he cannot make much of Nijinsky's speciality step, jumping straight up then travelling sideways before landing, but all the rest he does with tremendous aerial virtuosity, including some hovering *grand pas de basque* that brought audible gasps from the audience.

Seymour and Baryshnikov came together for *Le Spectre de la Rose*, she wearing a costume lent by Fonteyn and helped by Dame Margot's recollection of what Tamara Karsavina taught her about the role. Baryshnikov had been coached by André Eglevsky, who learned the man's role from Fokine. Without benefit of the Bakst costume, and in a setting that evoked only an almost abstract echo of the original design, Baryshnikov made more of the role than anyone else I have ever seen: such soft strength, sensuously romantic, and in spite of his bounding leaps, finishing apparently as fresh as he started.

Extracts from *Les Sylphides* were given in plain white tights to put the emphasis for once on the shape of the choreography instead of the romantic atmosphere. An interesting idea for audiences familiar with the work, it must have given an odd impression to the Hamburg audience who have had no recent opportunity to see it. The applause in the middle of a fast solo by Zhandra Rodrigues proved the point.

There were two versions of *L'Après-midi d'un Faune*: an awful, very much "after Nijinsky" film with Carla Fracci and Paolo Bartoluzzi and Robbins's modern, dress interpretation beautifully danced by Jennifer Penney and Anthony Dowell, who had a great and well deserved success.

Neumeier's introductions to each dance, although given with devastatingly casual charm, went on too long. By the time his production of Stravinsky's *Sacre* began, some people were worrying about last trains. Even so, it had a tremendous impact. His interpretation of the rite has nothing to do with spring: it is an all-consuming holocaust with the final dance harrowingly performed by Beatrice Cordua as a lonely, naked, dying survivor. She and the whole company are splendid in it; more about them, and Neumeier's other new ballets, in a further report.



Jose Clara's sketch of Isadora Duncan in the Brahms Waltzes

Ghost Story
BBC 1

Stanley Reynolds

"What's playing at the Roxy? Whatever it is, Saturday night at the pictures could hardly be as boring as Saturday night with the telly. Moira Anderson, *The Black and White Minstrel Show*, and a play by Brian Clark, Fay Weldon and Snoo Wilson that looked as if it was made up as they went along. Then at 11.40 a new thriller series from America. Maybe this would be a reason for staying in on a Saturday night. I should learn to suppress these unrealistic fantasies.

Ghost Story had one of those unbelievably oldfashioned openings where the story-teller, in this case the bearded Sebastian Cabot, steps to camera holding a morocco-bound volume and introduces you to the proposed thrills and chills of the evening. Hitchock, of course, used to do this opening bit on his TV series, and I remember seeing Somerset Maugham do it in the cinema with a film of four of his stories. But that was years ago, and Edgar Lustgarten and Orson Welles and several others attempting to build up a low-budget series have done the trick into the ground. On Saturday night Sebastian Cabot was even shown standing in front of a large mansion which was, I suppose, meant to add weight. He must be a good story-teller if he can afford to live in a joint like that.

Actually *At the Cradle Foot*, the first play in the ghost story series, wasn't half bad. Most tales of the supernatural suffer from being Victorian, and modern viewers are just too hip on Freud and psychology to believe in what W. C. Fields used to call haunts. The haunt on Saturday was not so much a ghost as a vision which Paul, played by James Franciscus, had of his daughter being shot by a jealous lover. At the time of this vision the daughter is only five. Paul, we are told, had a similar vision of his father's death in a plane crash, but dismissed it as a bad dream until it came true five years later. Now he will take no such chance with his daughter's fate.

ESP is fairly fashionable still, and so a lot of viewers must have believed in Paul's second sight. And it was admittedly chilling when the visions stopped coming in Paul's dreams and suddenly appeared, as Arthur Askey says, right before your very eyes. Yet if the supernatural part of the tale seemed believable, the ordinary human relations between Paul and his wife and the people he encounters in his attempts to divert the course of fate, looked farfetched. In the end what I enjoyed most were the street scenes in the Wyoming town where the action took place, but that was probably only a Hollywood ghost of Wyoming. Twelve-thirty and so to bed with visions of the B and W minstrels singing "There's No Business like Show Business". There's haunts enough for any man.

Royal Ballet
Battersea Park

John Percival

For its final performances in that hideous wigwam, the Royal Ballet offered a programme mainly of party pieces. Natalia Makarova ran away with the honours. Her natural wit gave the solo in *Elite Syncopations* more sparkle than her predecessors had found in it. She also danced the *Don Quixote* duet with Anthony Dowell for the first time, and his high-camp Spanish burlesque spurred her to more outrageously amusing tricks than ever.

Lesley Collier and Wayne Sleep showed enough bounce and spirit in the *Flower Festival* dances to make it worth letting them study the parts with someone who has more idea of the real Bournonville style: this version was a very rough approximation of the traditional choreography. Unfortunately, the performance of *La Bayadère* I saw was decidedly undercast, with Michael Coleman off form and several soloists more hopeful than experienced.

Earlier in the week, Laura Connor gave a promising first account of Lise in *La Fille mal gardée*, notably good in all the fast solo passages. Her Colas, also making his debut, was David Ashmole, dancing with zest but not yet making much of the role's possibilities for humour. This company's coaching for new parts seems to concentrate too exclusively on technique.

Perhaps that is why the most enjoyable total performance in the tent came from the Royal Ballet School's students in their graduation performance on Saturday afternoon. All the soloists in *The Two Pigeons* were good, and the whole cast had obviously been lovingly prepared for their parts.

Nicola Katrak gave the heroine a liveliness and depth such as few of the role's interpreters have achieved. All the naughty high spirits of the opening scene were delightfully brought out, and she managed equally well the change to a touching seriousness at the end. This enchanting performance was run close by Jacqueline Williams's shoulder-shaking gypsy girl and the impetuosity of Stephen Beagley as the young man who could be happy with either—until he learns better.

The young dancers did not succeed so well with the spiky elegance of *Danses concertantes*, but the quirky period style of this (1955) nowadays eludes professional casts too. Except for Susan Lucas in the second solo, the girls looked less at home in it than the lads among whom Nicholas Millington in the duet and Stuart Beckett in the solo made a strong impression. A good vintage year: should mature well.

Death in Venice
Covent Garden

Stanley Sadie

Britten's latest opera, revived by the English Opera Group under Steuart Bedford at the Maltings two weeks ago, made its reappearance at Covent Garden on Friday. The chief marvel of the performance is, of course, Peter Pears. There is apparently a rumour about that he is just 65; which only proves how dangerous it is to trust the reference books, because no one of that age could possibly be expected to sustain close on two and a half hours on the stage, let alone project every note and every word with clarity and passion, and then have enough left to bring to his final monologue some wonderfully fine-drawn, expressive singing to reflect Aschenbach's decay and ultimate capitulation to the dionysiac forces within himself.

Those forces are now represented, externally, by Thomas Hemsley in the seven "messenger" roles: a series of performances full of nice details of timing and sharp articulation, as well as some glutinously ingratiating phrasing as the Barber. Perhaps the roles emerged a little more sameishly than they need; one wants to feel Dionysus inhabiting different personae, not just donning a series of disguises.

There are a lot of well-calculated smaller impersonations including a ringing (and amplified) Voice of Apollo from John York Skinner. Robert Huguenin still dances Tadzio, looking perhaps slightly old for what ought surely to be a playful innocence, or something close to that; his mother was danced with consummate grace, quiet expressiveness and gentle authority by Deanne Bergsma.

Colin Graham's production moved more smoothly than on its previous London appearances: I was struck by its precision of detail, its sharp social observation, and the strength of atmosphere it generated (with the help of John Piper's beautiful and suggestive sets and John B. Read's imaginative lighting). The score itself, if in parts less richly composed and more indulgently proportioned than some of Britten's, is still masterly in its handling of imagery and in the inventiveness of its illustrative orchestral writing (like the ringing sonorities on the arrival in Venice, the darkling colours of the second-act prelude, or the evocative accompaniment to the Travel Clerk's sombre words) and above all in its conveying of Aschenbach's progressive "bestial degradation". A flawed opera, surely; but not an inconsiderable one.

Holland Festival

William Mann

Holland Festival has become an important showcase, among much else, for major new compositions by established progressive composers. Here I first heard Boulez's *Pli selon pli* (the first complete performance), Stockhausen's *Stimmung* and other works, much by Zimmermann and Ligeti. The last-named contributed a recent work to a memorable concert which also included Klaus Huber's monumental apocalyptic work for Durer year, and a new piece by the concert's conductor Hans Zender.

The new Ligeti work is *San Francisco Polyphony*, commissioned by the splendid orchestra in that golden city, now being given its European premiere. Ligeti has been moving away from those beguiling masses of blurred euphony which somehow miraculously held together, as structural integers. With *Melodien* the individual lines became audible. The San Francisco piece starts with copious melodies, set cheek by jowl: they can be read but few of them aurally distinguished.

Illumination increases then, after a wild quick passage (reflected near the end), when there comes a glorious melody for violins; the music concentrates on very high and very low pitches, as if earth had passed away leaving only stars and coalmines—this transformation is ineffably exciting, anxious yet controlled. Then follows another, almost mindless yet intellectually complicated scherzo, brought suddenly to a halt. Individuality has turned into order.

The Radio Philharmonic Orchestra gave an appreciative account of this big, characteristic but in many ways novel piece. The more sparse the texture the more cogent the playing sounded; in the more grandiose passages some seemingly important details were not clearly audible. I hope that Boulez and the BBC orchestra will give us *San Francisco Polyphony*. It is a score that should suit his interpretative qualities to perfection.

I did admire the purposefulness and ardour of Mr Zender's reading, and even more in Huber's *Inwendig voller Figur*, a tempestuous evocation of the Last Judgment (Huber relates Albrecht Dürer's monogram to the Alpha and Omega of the Book of Revelation, and notes the inspiration of a Dürer drawing which prefigures the atomic mushroom cloud) involving a large chorus with soloists, a sizable orchestra, and taped music for choir and orchestra relayed multi-channel all round the hall. It is a highly eventful piece, powerful though somewhat slurred in effect. Zender's own *Zeitströme* for orchestra proved scrupulous in construction, academically exploratory, expressively faceless in this context.

The Philip Glass Ensemble gave several concerts at this festival, performing Glass's *Another Look at Harmony*, an extraordinary, gripping and exhilarating piece in two parts which last a whole concert. Glass, as yet unheard in Britain, is an American composer, aged 38, from Baltimore.

This notice is reprinted from Friday's later editions.

Patterson's Requiem
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

There have been few more traumatic events since the war than the assassination of President Kennedy. Paul Patterson's new *Requiem*, sparked off by the tenth anniversary of that day, evokes all its drama anew. This 28-year-old composer may now and again resort to sonic shock tactics to get his message across. But the effect of the work at its London premiere on Saturday night was immediate and gripping. There was enthusiastic applause both for Patterson himself and the combined forces of the London Chorale and University of Warwick Chamber Choir and Coventry Cathedral Boys' Choir who joined the (augmented) London Mozart Players under Roy Wales in an arrestingly vivid performance.

The still centre of the work is a heart-catching unaccompanied setting of "To everything there is a season" (from *Ecclesiastes*) often quoted by Kennedy. This is preceded by a *Sanctus* and followed by a *Dies Irae* both of shattering violence. Why the words "Holy, Holy, Holy" should provoke so orgiastic an explosion remains the composer's secret. Yet it does not detract from the effect of the "wild and bizarre" *Dies Irae*, where the shouts and screams (with the plainsong theme itself cutting through the climax) bring to mind the naively horrific imagery of many a medieval painting (or the great west window of St Mary's, Fairford).

The work begins with a mysterious *Requiem Aeternam* and *Kyrie* full of keenly imagined, if slightly protracted and static, atmospheric effects (whispers, breathing through instruments, glissandos and the like) suggesting last moments on earth. The final number is an *In Paradisum* with bells and boys' voices from on high (did they lose a little pitch?) to depict the "heavenward journey of the spirit". Here, but nowhere else, Patterson was on the same wavelength as Fauré, whose own *Requiem* monopolized the first half of the programme.

Friday brought the last of Gervase de Peyer's short series with the London Mozart Players: besides again spotlighting the mezzo-soprano, Susan Daniel, the programme introduced Leslie Parnas as soloist in two works for cello and piano.

In Haydn's D major concerto Mr Parnas must have been nervous. An experienced, prize-winning American ex-pupil of Piatigorsky would not otherwise have given us a performance in which "artistic temperament" seemed to play a larger part than exact intonation, clean line, or stability of rhythm. A little less impulsiveness in rubato, besides a little more finesse in bravura, might also have helped in Tchaikovsky's Rococo Variations, in deference to that vanished world of elegance the composer was saluting. But when *cantabile molto espressivo* was the prime requisite, then Mr Parnas's rich, ripe tone and ardent phrasing were a joy

For Miss Daniel, Joseph Horovitz had deftly orchestrated the piano part of Rossini's *La Regata Veneziano* besides arranging Adam's "Ah, vous dirai-je, maman" variations (originally for soprano, flute and piano) for mezzo-soprano, clarinet and small orchestra. High spirits bubbled over in both. But the virtuoso variations showed off Miss Daniel's alluring tone and agile technique to best advantage. Voice and clarinet (Gervase de Peyer) warbled together in close accord without any loss of lustre at this lower pitch.

The orchestra completed the programme with a spirited, workaday account of Mozart's E flat symphony, K543 (the Menuetto was particularly brisk) and a performance of Rossini's *Il Signor Bruschino* overture that might have earned the epithet "dapper" but for less than on-the-dot bow-tapping (Rossini's special stunt here) from second violins.

MONDAY BOOK

Verbal revenge

Was
A Pastime from the Past
By David Daiches
(*Thames & Hudson*, £4.95)

Somewhere in his previous volume of autobiography *Two Worlds* I remember David Daiches celebrating the Jews of his childhood in his father's synagogue singing Hebrew hymns with strong Edinburgh accents. The other thing I recall from that book is its perfect evocation of girls skipping down the pavements to macaronic chants which bemused and baffled a mere boy, looking at the world from what you might call kicking-a-tin-can level.

I am glad to say that these elements are far from neglected in Dr Daiches's new bout of nostalgia. Indeed, they are now no longer elements but the shape and substances. This "pastime from time past" is the close-textured verbal revenge of the little boy shut out from those mysteries. It presents us with Edinburgh again, and all the way through Dr Daiches skips and chants in a linguistic ring-a-roses which suggests both the delights of childhood and the power of language in shaping our identity. The book is drunk on words, English and Hebrew words, but they are words emerging singing from a particular place and a specific time, with in the foreground young Daiches the pun-punished son of the rabbi and in the background the whole thundering romantic Old Testament scene somehow come to be holding hands with John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots. Dr Daiches, in making a fugue of his boyhood days, has invented a language. It is Hebrew with an Edinburgh accent, or Edinburgh with a Hebrew accent. Listen:

Shalom to you, P. B. Shelley. Alexander the great Pope, Wordsworth who had the cheerful faith that all that you beheld was full of blessings, and Tennyson—do not forget Alfred, Lord! I who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spake pronounce a b'rocho *on you, a benison, as a thank-offering, a* todah.

The verbal play in there would not disgrace a Finnegan waking or a blooming Molly on her way to saying Yes. Set Dr Daiches beside Joyce, of course, and his academician shows. *Was* sometimes degenerates into an exercise in fancy ways of saying simple things. But for most of the time this web of words insists on regretting the lost simplicities of childhood with an intensity that does least injustice to the complexities of the remembering adult mind.

Be near me when my light is low all of you, all of you, poets, prophets, Jews, gentiles, whom I see behind me and at my side, my wasness of is.

Like *Two Worlds*, only more so, this is one long cry of "Come back! Come back!" from beginning to end. As such it can be compared with similar cries which Dylan Thomas offered in the general direction of his childhood in stories and broadcasts also indebted to Joyce. There is the advantage here, over Thomas, that Dr Daiches does not fall into the trap of looking for the funny ha-ha and the funny peculiar when the impetus of direct experience fails. He stays within the limits of his world, and his book is the more intense for this modesty. *Was* is a text to savour.

Robert Nye

Lord Rothschild on the economic lessons for today of the German hyper-inflation of 1923

The terrible year when money went mad

The German hyper-inflation which reached its peak, and ended, in November 1923 had three causes. There were: an underlying inflation, of a kind now familiar to us, produced by a number of inflationary pressures which developed in the German economy from 1914 onwards; a financial policy not unjustly described by the British Ambassador of the day as "lunatic"; and, after 1919, the severe political problems suffered by the new German Republic which faced tough opposition throughout from business and financial interests, nationalists, and communists who could view with equanimity, to say the least, the collapse of the constitution.

The most important of the underlying inflationary pressures was the method used to finance the war. In August 1914, Germany had a strong, gold-based currency subject in the previous period to virtually no inflation. Faced by an effective Allied blockade which almost destroyed Germany's extensive foreign trade, and by the need to direct large sections of industry to war production (which provides employment but not wealth), the war was financed by printing money and by extensive internal "borrowing" — the intention being to make the defeated Allies pay after Christmas 1914 by when the war would obviously be over.

The result was that by the end of 1918, the amount of money in circulation was five times that of 1914; the unfunded indebtedness of the Reich was 50,000m marks. The mark, worth 4.20 to the dollar in 1914, had dropped to 8.57 to the dollar by 1919; and prices inside Germany had in the same time doubled, in spite of various measures of price control and rationing. This level of inflation by itself would obviously not necessarily have been disastrous. In 1919, however, various additional pressures were added.

First, of course, all kinds of consumer goods were very short and demand from returning troops was high. Similar pressures in Britain at the same time produced a burst of inflation at around 20 per cent, which was swiftly controlled by orthodox deflationary measures, to be succeeded by a boom. Germany, however, had different problems. The new social democratic republic relied on trade union support, and felt itself under an obligation to carry through various measures, somewhat reminiscent of the Labour Government's Social Contract, to meet the demands of trade unions.

In political terms, the new government inherited a situation of near anarchy with violent strikes, a communist insurrection in Berlin, a Soviet republic declared in Bavaria: civil war had virtually begun. Its desire to retain the support of the unions is therefore understandable. This support was secured by social programmes, pensions and benefits which were very large for the time; rent control, and a capital gains tax among other measures. The expenditure was covered by further deficit financing. The result was that between November, 1918, and July, 1919, the government deficit increased by 50 per cent, the dollar rate doubled, and internal prices rose by 42 per cent. (One dollar then equalled 14 marks.)

The final pressure came from the double engine of foreign trade and reparations. After the blockade, Germany naturally needed huge imports of raw materials and manufactured goods to try to get her industry on to a peacetime footing. But it was assumed, rightly, that the French in particular would press for very large cash reparations; these were not, however, settled by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 but by a commission which did not report until the spring of 1921. Thus there were serious and unquantifiable doubts over the value of the mark at this crucial period. With this was combined the loss of several important industrial areas under the treaty, in particular the mining and industrial basin of Upper Silesia.

The net result was that the mark began to slide seriously on the foreign exchange markets

Lord Rothschild, former Director General of the Central Policy Review Staff in the Cabinet Office, analyses the three major causes of the inflation that brought Germany to its knees.

until, in February 1920, the rate reached 100 marks to the dollar. Internal prices did not at first march in step. The cost of living index in February 1920 was 8.47 (1914=1). Even by 1920, however, the battle was not yet lost. Controls on the flight of capital and on foreign exchange dealings, and a burst of political confidence after the failure of a nationalist putsch (the Kapp putsch), brought the dollar rate back to 40: a formidable finance minister, Erzberger, began to tackle the deficit by fiscal improvements and new taxes (including a levy of up to 65 per cent on property values). The inevitable result of this attempt at deflation, however, was rising unemployment (from 1.9 per cent in March 1920 to 6 per cent in July 1920) as exports faced tougher foreign price competition. The government did not have the political strength to face the double challenge from business, who objected to the curtailment of their ability to get their capital out, and from unions who objected to the rising unemployment. The policy was abandoned, and from June to November 1921 the dollar rate rose from 70 to 270.

The beginning of actual cash reparation payments in August 1921 assisted this decline. The London Ultimatum of May 1921 had demanded 132,000m gold marks (the gold mark was the 1914 mark), plus 26 per cent of the value of Germany's exports. One thousand million of this was paid in August and obviously the acquisition of the necessary foreign currency depressed the mark. Other such payments were supposed to be made over a 42-year period. Further payments were made in November 1921, by which time the German government protested that it simply could not pay; negotiations followed and the mark steadied at around 200 to the dollar.

In January, however, Briand was succeeded by Poincare, who represented a much more aggressive line in French policy and, equally serious, the widely respected German Foreign Minister, Walter Rathenau, who represented a policy of conciliation between Germany and the allies, was assassinated by right wingers in June, 1922. At his death, the slide of the mark became headlong, going from 320 just before the murder to 353 immediately afterwards, and to 1,426 by August. Meanwhile, French policy culminated in the occupation of the Ruhr by French and Belgian troops in January, 1923, on the pretext that 125,000 telegraph poles and a quantity of coal had not been delivered under reparation agreements. This was greeted with fury in Germany, which took the form of passive non-cooperation in the Ruhr area; those made unemployed by this were paid benefits financed by increased deficits from the Treasury. The dollar reached 18,000 marks in January, 1923; by September it was 100m.

The formidable inflationary pressures mentioned so far would not alone have produced the exponential inflation of late 1922 and 1923. It was the combination of the pressures with the financial policy of the German Treasury and Reichsbank under Rudolf Havenstein, together with the political weakness of the government, which did this.

Havenstein and his bank believed that their single duty was to supply the economy with whatever means of payment were demanded, come what might. "Print anything people demand" was the financial orthodoxy in Germany, and print they did, with a vengeance. Currency circulation in Germany increased as follows:

1913		6,000 million
1914		8,703 million
1915		10,050 million
1916		12,315 million
1917		18,458 million
1918		33,106 million
1919		50,173 million
1920		81,628 million
1921		122,963 million
1922		1,295,000 million
1923	October	2.5 trillion
1923	November	93 trillion
1923	December	496.5 trillion

plus "emergency" money, 500 trillions, printed by licensed printers (firms, banks and local authorities).

This was done because financial opinion claimed to believe that the cause of the depreciation of the mark was foreign difficulties, and that there was no point in limiting money at home until the foreign causes had been removed. The economic, financial and industrial establishment in Germany was almost unanimous about this, and it was supported by nearly all the newspapers.

The leading economist of the day, Helfferich, spoke for moderate opinion when he wrote: "To follow the 'good' counsel of stopping the printing of notes would mean—as long as the causes which are upsetting the German exchange continue to operate—refusing to economic life the circulating medium necessary for transactions, payments of salaries, and wages. . . . All national and economic life would be stopped." Academic orthodoxy argued that any limitation of the note issue would only increase the velocity of money. In fact, velocity increased with the printing of money which no one wanted to hold. The result was that by the end of 1923 only 3 per cent of government expenditure was covered by taxes and other income (which was usually worthless by the time it was collected).

Something has been said already about the enormous political difficulties facing the Republic. These took the form of constant right-wing and communist pressure, which had to be countered by a full employment policy to keep the unions sweet. After the initial jump following the Erzberger deflation there was negligible unemployment throughout the rest of the period. In April-September, 1922, unemployment was 1 per cent and reached only 2.8 per cent at the end of the year. Unemployment only rose fast in the very final phase when, for the first time, internal prices caught up with external prices and then overtook them, as shortages developed because of the difficulty of actually paying for things. At this point the export-led boom ended suddenly and unemployment rose rapidly to 6 per cent in August and then to 23 per cent in November, 1923. The money economy had virtually come to a halt and only barter transactions were taking place.

The need for full employment severely limited the government's ability, in its view, to carry out the sort of deflation which had restored stability in Britain; but these difficulties were compounded by the very powerful forces which were ranged on the side of the inflation. These were:

Nationalism. Keeping the inflation going enabled right and left to magnify the importance of reparations and put the blame for all of them on the Allies. It also made it impossible to pay reparations in any significant amount after the first payment. The French claimed to believe that the whole thing was engineered for this reason; certainly some nationalists in Germany welcomed swindling the French as a side effect.

Inflation profiteering. Enormous international conglomerate companies were built up by skilful financial operators like Hugo Stinnes, who took advantage of the unlimited credit that the German financial authorities made available. A very large number of new inflation-based companies engaged in these highly lucrative operations; any company engaged in foreign trade, which could get its hands on foreign currency, obviously was in a position to make immense fortunes by speculating against the mark. Many of these businessmen then professed nationalism and supported policies which further undermined the Republic and the mark and kept the inflation going. Agriculturists also made immense fortunes. Financial institutions found it impossible, under these pressures, to maintain traditional "gentlemen's agreement" rules on speculation, eg in foreign currency. In addition, traders, middle-men and agents profited from inflation and they, more than other groups, aroused the hatred of the fixed income middle classes. The German equivalent of the CBI developed a coherent argument which was deployed constantly, that inflation was good for exports, for attracting foreign visitors, and for stimulating domestic demand.

Germany 1923: crowds queue in the snow for the issue of the new mark. Photographs: Radio Times Hulton Picture Library

The main effects of the very rapid inflation of 1922 and 1923 were as follows:

☐ The annihilation of the fixed income middle class, who became "proletarianized" and embittered. They were subsequently an easy prey for the Nazis when the latter became a serious force during the next, and opposite, economic crisis, the Great Depression. This annihilation had obvious and permanent effects on traditional culture, social stability and institutional continuity—quite apart from the actual hardship concerned.

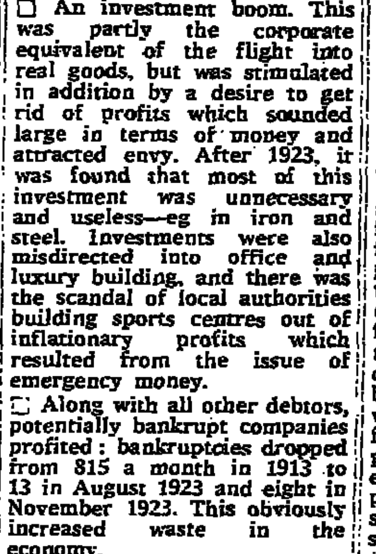
☐ The creation of a new class of inflation profiteers who were those who first rid themselves of money illusion and availed themselves of as much credit as they could lay hands on. Such people naturally became hated by those in the class mentioned above.

☐ A massive flight into real goods of any kind, though not agricultural land, owners of which were on the whole too shrewd to sell and made huge fortunes from selling produce.

☐ An investment boom. This was partly the corporate equivalent of the flight into real goods, but was stimulated in addition by a desire to get rid of profits which sounded large in terms of money and attracted envy. After 1923, it was found that most of this investment was unnecessary and useless—eg in iron and steel. Investments were also misdirected into office and luxury building, and there was the scandal of local authorities building sports centres out of inflationary profits which resulted from the issue of emergency money.

☐ Along with all other debtors, potentially bankrupt companies profited: bankruptcies dropped from 815 a month in 1913 to 13 in August 1923 and eight in November 1923. This obviously increased waste in the economy.

☐ Real wages fell, though employment remained high. One effect was to narrow differentials as all wages fell towards subsistence levels.



Germany 1923: a tea chest instead of a till

☐ The nationalized industries were not allowed to raise their prices until near the end; for instance the railways were only allowed to index their prices in August 1923. This had familiar results.

☐ The bankrupting of urban landlords whose tenants benefited from rent control. The tenants, by subletting, did well; but these tenants were usually middle class people cruelly expropriated by inflation; subletting was only a small compensation for their pauperization.

☐ A rapidly rising crime rate. Theft of any "real good" that was movable, down to door knobs and waste paper, became widespread. Prostitution of every sort rose dramatically as people of both sexes availed themselves of their one inalienable "real good". The crime rate fell again after 1923.

	1913	1921	1923	1924	1925
Total	117	136	170	150	122

Crime: 1882=100

One surprising result was that homicide and violent crime dropped and increased after 1923. It is suggested that the scarcity of alcohol may be connected with this.

☐ An art boom, as any kind of work of art constituted a hedge against inflation. Demand, of course, outstripped supply and though there was a genuine artistic upsurge (eg Brecht and Bauhaus), much rubbish was also bought up eagerly (*kitsch*).

☐ For those agile enough to adapt to the falling mark, the frenetic atmosphere was great fun. In particular, many young people found life exciting: there was no point in saving; entertainment of all sorts flourished; the older generations were quite out of their depth; traditional morality based on thrift and stability were overturned. When the inflation ended, many young people saw the new stability as extremely dull. Older people in particular suffered great mental strain, with a rise in mental sickness. The curious phenomenon of numerical "dyslexia" arose whereby small numbers became meaningless.

☐ Life in general was a race: a race to spend the morning's wages before the midday index was published which would render them worthless; a race to get scarce goods before others or before they became too expensive.

☐ The stock exchange blossomed in terms of activity although it went up and down erratically, and although you could not keep ahead of inflation, you could if you were clever stretch out your money a little over time. Many small "investors" played the stock exchange for the first time.

☐ There was a growth of clerical staff in all enterprises, due to the growth of paper-work, and a shift from productive to clerical employment. Middlemen of all kinds multiplied. For obvious reasons banks increased their staff enormously, to deal with the currency: the staff of the Reichsbank itself grew in 1923 alone from 13,316 to 22,909. Printing was a growth industry. There was a great increase of those in financial "fringe" employment, partly as a result of members of the dispossessed middle class moving into inflation-based activities such as tax consultancy and financial services of various kinds.

☐ National health declined: for instance there was a marked increase in death from pulmonary tuberculosis, which fell off again after 1923.

☐ The power of foreign currency (until the very last phase) meant that foreign visitors were able to lord it over native Germans; this produced a bitter xenophobia.

☐ Emigration reached a peak in 1923.

How was it stopped?

By the end of October 1923, the economy had virtually come to a halt. Germany was too big and complex a society for barter to take over rapidly. The two main groups who had, to put it mildly, prevented serious action against inflation suddenly began to lose from it. At the same time, by a providential fluke, Rudolf Havenstein died—never, presumably, having purchased the new suit which he was waiting to buy "until prices came down". Serious panic began to afflict the country as a whole and, for the first time, the desire to stop inflation became almost universal.

The national determination and the readiness to make sacrifices to this end made it possible to take controlling action, and it was done almost overnight on November 26 (at which point the dollar rate was 11 million million). Stability was produced by means of a number of actions, neatly timed, none of which was new and all of which (except (b) below, an important item) had been recommended by plenty of people outside the German establishment, including a committee of experts in 1922 which had included Keynes and Brand and which had at the time attracted little interest in Germany. The measures taken were as follows:

(a) A new currency called the Rentenmark was introduced with great fanfare. It was issued by a new Rentenbank backed by a charge of 1,600m gold marks on agriculture, and a similar amount on industry. This was really mumbo-jumbo. It was then announced that this currency was going to be stable, and this was guaranteed by the word of Dr Hjalmer Schacht, who had not invented the scheme but whose reputation for financial skill and whose powers of communication rapidly made him a legendary "wizard": his predictions must be true.

(b) The use of Schacht as a wonder working figure constitutes an element of policy in itself because of his psychological impact. This meant that it was easier to trust him when he subsequently pursued a ruthless and effective deflationary policy which secured the stability of the reformed currency (see (d) and (e) below).

(c) The Reichsbank and the other licensed printers were forbidden to print any more money or issue any credit.

(d) Attempts to speculate against the Rentenmark were killed by a savage deflation combined with the forbidding of the use of the Rentenmark abroad or in occupied territory; the speculators had therefore to buy the forward dollars they had ordered with paper marks and were forced to sell dollars to the tune of 200m gold marks back to the Reichsbank.

(e) A tough deflationary policy was followed so far as government spending was concerned: a government request for a loan from the Rentenbank in December was simply refused.

Immediately the pathological unemployment, produced by the seizing up of the economy, fell from 1,500,000 in January, 1924, to 700,000 in April. Subsequently, as the underlying inflationary pressures were tackled by an orthodox deflation, unemployment rose again, but public relief at the ending of the horrors of October-November 1923 allowed the government to withstand this. Finally, retribution on inflation profiteers came by a decision of the Supreme Court on November 29, 1923. This was based on complicated special legislation and laid down that the principle of "mark equals mark", maintained throughout the inflationary period for the purposes of debt repayment, should be overturned and that repayments should be made after indexing. This bankrupted those inflation-based conglomerates which had not collapsed already as a result of the deflation crises, and re-created some of the smaller capitalists.

Finally, Hitler timed his putsch for November 9, 1923, when stability had just returned. The failure of the putsch, as well as of other actions arising from political unrest at the time, was a contributory factor to the success of the currency reform which, by providing economic stability, helped to preserve political stability for several years.

Lessons

The ludicrous behaviour of the Reichsbank under Havenstein; the willingness of business and many others to undermine the state; reparations; the behaviour of the French: none of these elements, presumably, would be present in Britain today. There are, however, certain alarming similarities between our situation and that of Germany before the hyper-inflation began.

First, there are clearly more forces on the side of inflation than against it, in the shape of many unions, inflation operators, government spending departments, and some exporters. Even our middle class, better organized than Germany's, is to some extent protecting itself (see the behaviour of the Civil Service—particularly senior civil servants—or the BMA).

Governments find it politically easier to believe those economists who put the emphasis on direct action, like income restraint and control of nationalized industry prices, and deride "classical" theory. Meanwhile people have got used to a steadily increasing inflation rate. Money illusion is, as in Germany, dying, particularly among the young, and life is fun as people spend indexed wages rather than save. Although the right is not revolutionary, new taxes make its rank and file's loyalty to laws passed by Parliament increasingly grudging. Crime is increasing. One province of the United Kingdom is virtually under military rule. Most important of all, the Government's Social Contract puts it into a very Weimar-like position vis-à-vis the unions and unemployment.

On the other hand there is plenty of analysis and understanding of all this. Moreover the value of North Sea oil at the least precludes the *total* devaluation of sterling against foreign currencies. The danger is that Weimar seems to show that only universal national revulsion from inflation can stop it, once people become acclimatized to it, and such a revulsion comes only when complete breakdown is very near. The experience of some South American economies would seem to confirm this.

To put it another way, Weimar seems to demonstrate at least that tough deflationary policy can stop inflation, but that tough deflationary policy will be abandoned unless there is a recent memory of something much nastier. Perhaps our political institutions still have the authority to do it without the nastiness—as they had in 1919—but perhaps on the other hand they do not. On this judgment rests the assessment of Mr Healey's deflationary budget, if it is genuine. (The reported increase in the Government's borrowing requirement since March 1975 puts its genuineness in serious doubt.)

Mr Healey may save us if he sticks it out and/or is allowed to do so. However, if the policy is reversed in the face of the millions of unemployed predicted, for instance, by Peter Jay for the period just before the next election, Mr Healey may be Britain's Erzberger.

I am greatly indebted to Mr William Waldegrave for his major contribution to this article.

The Times Diary

Are you sufficiently moderate?

It can be assumed that if you read this newspaper you regard yourself as a moderate person. If you are not, you must be quite immune to the immoderate advocacy of moderation which appears in our pages, or you take a perverse delight in reading arguments with which you disagree.

In the difficult days ahead, moderation to an extreme extent is going to be required of us all. I have, therefore, in conjunction with PIMPLE (the Prentice Institute for Moderate People Loathing Extremism) devised this simple test, by which you can tell whether you have the moderation it will take to cope with the coming crises.

How to read your score:

Maximum points are 110. Score more than 90 and you are excessively moderate. While this is a fault on the right side, the true moderate believes in moderation in all things, even moderation. Try reading the *Morning Star* or the *Daily Telegraph* on one or two days a week, or treat yourself to a Cuban film. Perhaps buy a denim suit and some sunglasses and get drunk occasionally. Borrow Tony Benn's speeches from the library.

Score between 60 and 90 and you are reasonably moderate, but tending towards extremism at the edges. To correct this, you could try reading *The Listener*, going to a flower show or a cricket match, drinking mild ale and listening to *Today* on the radio every morning. Keep away from places where young and excitable people gather, and think about taking up billiards.

Below 60 and I fear there is no hope. You are the kind of person whose extremism has dragged the country down from its former greatness to its present sorry pass. You should stop taking *The Times* and think of emigrating. What kind of people do you think we are?

The questions:

1. Do you think the country is:
   (a) flourishing
   (b) on a suicide course
   (c) on the edge of a volcano
   (d) very much as usual?
2. What is the answer to the nation's problems:
   (a) Coalition
   (b) Galloping Inflation
   (c) National Suicide
   (d) Military coup
   (e) Compulsory wage restraint?
3. At what stage would a coalition government be justified:
   (a) Now
   (b) When inflation reaches 50 per cent per annum
   (c) Never
   (d) When national collapse is imminent
   (e) After national collapse has happened?
4. If we are to have wage restraint, whose wages would you like to be restrained most:
   (a) Miners
   (b) Clive Jenkins
   (c) Company directors
   (d) Your own?
5. Which one of these would you like to see Prime Minister:
   (a) Roy Jenkins
   (b) Clive Jenkins
   (c) Edward Heath
   (d) Margaret Thatcher
   (e) Reg Prentice
   (f) Harold Wilson
   (g) Sir Keith Joseph
   (h) Tony Benn?
6. In personal relations are you:
   (a) Passionate
   (b) Moderately passionate
   (c) Passionately moderate
   (d) Dispassionate?
7. Which newspaper best reflects your views:
   (a) The Times
   (b) The Guardian
   (c) Daily Telegraph
   (d) Morning Star
   (e) New Statesman
   (f) Cosmopolitan?
8. Which commentator best reflects your view:
   (a) Bernard Levin
   (b) Peter Jay
   (c) Peregrine Worsthorne
   (d) Ronald Butt
   (e) P. H. Simpligessverk
   (f) Eric Heffer
   (g) Lord Chalfont?
9. Your supermarket offers carrots at 50p a pound. Do you:
   (a) Buy them uncomplainingly
   (b) Demand to see the manager
   (c) Write a letter to *The Times*
   (d) Blame it on the railwaymen
   (e) Grow your own?
10. What class are you:
   (a) Upper middle
   (b) Middle
   (c) Lower middle
   (d) Other?
11. You hail a taxi with its "For hire" sign on and ask the driver to take you home to Highgate. He says sorry, but he is going off duty and lives south of the river. Do you:
   (a) Shrug and wait for another one
   (b) Curse the working class but do nothing about it
   (c) Take his name and number and report him to the Hackney Carriage Bureau
   (d) Write a letter to *The Times*?

Answers

1 (a) 0; (b) 10; (c) 6; (d) 0. Moderates should not talk of being on the edge of a volcano. That is a situation of such imminent danger that something more than moderation might be needed. A suicide course is sufficiently vague as to timespan to leave time for moderate policies to work themselves out. But the other two are quite unacceptable. There is nothing at all moderate about optimism.

2 (a) 10; (b) 0; (c) 2; (d) 8; (e) 6. Coalition is the very epitome of moderation, but a moderate military coup would be a good second best. Compulsory wage restraint is too reminiscent of Edward Heath.

3 (a) 10; (b) 3; (c) 0; (d) 10; (e) 6. For a moderate, (a) and (d) describe the same stage.

4 (a) 10; (b) 10; (c) 4; (d) 0. Moderates are allowed to be quite immoderate in personal greed.

5 (a) 8; (b) 0; (c) 4; (d) 3; (e) 10; (f) 2; (g) 2; (h) 0.

6 (a) 0; (b) 8; (c) 10; (d) 6.

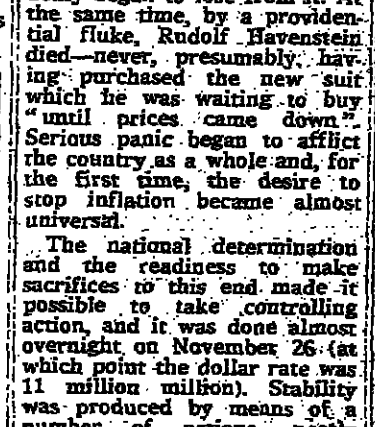
7 (a) 10; (b) 8; (c) 4; (d) 0; (e) 8; (f) 8.

8 (a) 8; (b) 4; (c) 2; (d) 2; (e) 0; (f) 0; (g) 10. A close thing, but on balance Chalfont is more moderate than Levin.

9 (a) 4; (b) 6; (c) 10; (d) 10; (e) 6. Moderates are often the first to complain immoderately when frustrated. Asking to see the manager, though, is too direct. The true moderate would make his protest in a way unlikely to have much effect—like writing to *The Times* or blaming it on the workers, or preferably both.

10 (a) 8; (b) 10; (c) 6; (d) 0.

11 Any answer scores 10. If you live in Highgate you are certainly moderate.



This eclectic pair of signs was photographed by Kathleen Hayes of Bounds Green, London, in Leyton.

Jolly joust

"With a thing like this, how can you miss?" said the new correspondent of the *New York Times*, because there were the English behaving exactly as Americans, bred in the Disneyland tradition, expect them to, dressing up in Elizabethan costume and playing at knights instead of cowboys.

The occasion was the fair and joust on the banks of the Avon at Stratford on Saturday, designed to celebrate the somewhat dubious centenary of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. (It did not open until 1879, although the fund raising organization was formally incorporated in 1875.) But historical verisimilitude was not the object which had rather more to do with raising funds for the Memorial theatre whose heating and ventilation system badly needs a revival.

The knights on show are versatile. The chief of them, Geoffrey Winship had a scar on his nose from a fall in an English rodeo, and the business address of his Medieval Jousting and Tournament Show is The Lazy "W", Walberton, Sussex.

Not everything that had been organized by the Royal Shakespeare Theatre's public affairs director, the ubiquitous and enthusiastic Des Wilson, had been paid for. Many Stratford families had spent considerable time doing themselves up in Elizabethan costume, and were much photographed.

At tea time the sun came out, and so did Wilson to announce that the costs of the fair had already been covered. Indeed, it was thought successful enough for someone to ask whether the fair might not become an annual event.

Wilson thought not, at least as far as he was concerned. "You know me," he said, "I've always seen something off, then got out of it".

Box hunt

Tom Todd, a 60-year-old Guernsey publisher who has been collecting lawn tennis paraphernalia for over 40 years, has never been able to unearth one of the original wooden boxes in which Major Walter Wingfield first marketed the game in 1874. Many of these boxes must have been sold in Britain and overseas, Todd says, since the game caught on so fast that Americans were playing it within months of the first sets being on sale in London. He feels sure that tucked away in the attic of some country house or old rectory there must still be one of the boxes that he could add to his collection.

The original box, distributed by French & Co of Pimlico, was painted a chocolate colour and was about a yard long by a foot wide and six inches deep. On the lid was a brightly coloured label in black, red and yellow carrying the name "Sphairistiké or Lawn Tennis" in large letters. "Sphairistiké" was Wingfield's rather uncatchy Greek name for his game. According to an anecdote in Lord Aberdare's *The Story of Tennis* it was Arthur James Balfour who suggested that "Lawn Tennis" might have more popular appeal.

Newspapers everywhere may have to alter their approach to giving racing tips after the experience of the Washington Post when it had to hire a new tipster for trotting races. It ran a competition in which applicants had to make trial selections for four weeks. The winner, who made a profit of about £150, says his method is based partly on the drivers' zodiac signs.

PHS

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

ME TO GET IT RIGHT

Government has awarded a matter of weeks to work next stage in its economic y." The foreign exchange s, where the pound is los- ood by the hour, threaten to allow the Cabinet days ch the necessary decisions. matters of the utmost nt to the country are at it is important to see this ct in perspective and not y as a jolly excuse to twist Prime Minister's political

at ultimately matters is ter inflation in Britain is alled—not just cyclically rated, but permanently ex- l from British political my. This goal depends y and exclusively on er budgetary and monetary es are progressively adjus- o and then impregnably d on to that objective.

present circumstances this s three things. First in im- nce is a control over public ling for the next three which guarantees effective gs on the public sector's outgoings. The more this ol is expressed in ways bear most heavily on pay prices rather than on the amount of public services, better will that control be ed to its anti-inflationary se. In this context cash ols over major and minor ding programmes are a much r mechanism than the kind hysical cuts and postpone- s which Chancellorial axes cteristically inflicted in the , 1960s and early 1970s.

cond in priority is that the of England should finance the budget deficit in ways which do not add to the money supply more than is appropriate to an economy at the present stage of arresting a very rapid inflation. It was good to hear the Governor of the Bank of England speaking up on Thursday for an "effective restraint on inflation", though his further remark that "were we to rely simply on impersonal economic forces, the costs to us all in prosperity and employment might be very high indeed" lends itself to misconstruction as an excuse for fiscal and monetary dither. Fortunately we need not doubt that the Governor will find the moral courage to make his position and his meaning unmistakably clear, should Whitehall direct a recourse to the printing press which he judged contrary to his public responsibilities for our currency.

Thirdly, the politics of these necessary economic policies will be much facilitated by some effective general mechanism of pay restraint. This will not of itself contribute directly to reducing inflation, though it can bring forward the day of more stable prices. Its main function is to reduce the degree of unemployment and recession by which disinflation needs to be accompanied. That is, of course, extremely important in itself; and it will greatly improve the chances of the necessary fiscal and monetary restraint being maintained until inflation is eradicated.

The threat to the pound, meanwhile, is of two kinds. People may sell the pound because they fear that over the next year or so British inflation will so far exceed inflation elsewhere as more than to negate any advantage from higher interest rates in London. Or they may sell the pound because they believe that in a month's time, when the Government's measures are announced, disappointment will cause an abrupt sterling collapse.

The first threat is less immediate because those holders of sterling who look a year ahead are likely at least to wait until they know the content of the Government's new measures. The second threat will ebb and flow with rumours about the likely content of the measures before they are announced.

The criterion will be how far fiscal and monetary disinflation will form the backbone of the new policy. To the extent that that is confirmed the pound will prosper. To the extent that it is rumoured that relaxation is in the wind, whether or not as the quid pro quo for voluntary pay restraint, sterling will suffer. The acid test is not whether tough pay restraint will figure in the package, but whether the printing presses are going to slow down or be speeded up.

This being so, another three weeks spent getting the right policies—essentially nailing down a durable control of public spending in current price terms—would be time well and reasonably spent, if that is how long it takes. Pay restraint is important, because of its effect on unemployment and because of the pressure wage increases put on public spending, but it is the money supply which is the essential matter.

)W NOT TO HELP THE PRIVATE TENANT

March the Government unced that the amount avail- to local authorities for ng improvements would be from £305m in 1974-75 £209m in the current Mr Reg Freeson, Minister Housing and Construction, the Commons on March 15 within this new total Government would shift rces progressively to "those rities buying sub-standard lings from private landlords, by helping disadvantaged lies in the worst housing itions, rather than continu- to improve, at vast levels expenditure, purpose-built cil houses built between the world wars".

is announcement provoked rous protests from local our parties and Labour con- ed councils, particularly in don, which saw these cuts not in Mr Freeson's limited pective of a shift in resources the rehabilitation of existing cil estates to that of newly ired property but as a set- to Labour's whole policy of icipalization of privately ed accommodation. Under nse party pressure the ernment compromised. Last th they announced that 0m would be switched from allocation of local authority tgages to housing improve- ts. The detailed allocation of m of this extra amount just been announced.

his concession obscured rather than resolved the ambiguity of Labour's policy towards the privately rented sector of housing which had been revealed in March. The negative aspect of this policy, disapproval of the private landlord on moral or ideological grounds, is well developed: the positive aspect, the political will to develop an effective substitute through municipalization and to reallocate resources from the subsidy enjoyed by owner occupiers through tax relief on their mortgages or that enjoyed by council tenants through housing revenue accounts, has only a shadowy existence.

The historical decline of the privately rented sector cannot be denied. In 1951 6.2 million, or 41 per cent, of homes were rented from private landlords. Twenty years later this number had fallen to 2.9 million and the proportion to 14 per cent.

Yet to accept that the role of the private landlord has in fact diminished is not to argue that it should be reduced even further. There are certain groups within society, the young, the mobile, the rootless, one-person households and so on, which benefit from the flexibility that is a characteristic of the privately rented sector. Indeed the very arbitrariness of allocation by private landlords can be a positive attraction to certain minority groups. Local authorities, on the other hand, must observe equitable procedures in the allocation of their housing, which may be a means to fairness but fail to provide for special needs.

Another objection to the cuts in the money available for housing improvements was that they would make it more difficult to preserve existing housing and so encourage the discredited policy of comprehensive development. In a period of austerity such an objection has less relevance in practice. The major objection to these cuts, in Labour eyes, remains the damaging effect they will have on municipalization.

But in any case municipalization would not be the best means of helping private tenants. The first, and most weighty in a time when spending priorities must be assessed with the greatest possible rigour, is that taking privately rented accommodation into municipal ownership is not the most efficient way to help those in greatest housing need. A cheaper and more effective method is probably to allow the private tenant to have some small share in the public subsidies that are granted so freely to the council tenant and the owner occupier.

A second objection is that municipalization, so long as it merely reproduces existing forms of council housing, will not help the marginal groups which at present benefit from private renting. They will merely be confined even more surely to a sharply contracting privately rented sector in which all its vices are magnified.

)avid Wood

'he Shadow 'abinet lso dithers

r 10 days now at Westminster, Conservative luncheon and ner tables, at the Carlton, the nior Carlton, White's, Boodle's d Pratt's, there has been one rain subject coming under warm scussion. What passed between r Heath and Mrs Thatcher when e new leader visited the old at Wilton Street? Mrs Thatcher aimed that she offered him a ont-bench post. Mr Heath denied The readiness of both to be ioted on the question by political porters proved the depth of their ersonal animosity; and the Con- rvative rank and file, with no less enom, has mainly sided with the ew loyalty rather than the old.

Mr Heath, it was widely argued, hould have behaved with the mag- animity of Sir Alec Douglas-Home n July, 1965. He should have swal- owed his pride and put the in- erests of the Conservative Party first by swearing fealty to Mrs Thatcher. When Mrs Thatcher praised him in the House of Com- mons on his part in the referendum campaign he should not have received the tribute impassively, without a friendly smile or an amiable nod of acknowledgment. He should have given to Mrs Thatcher the due that he always expected from the rank and file when he held the leadership.

Meanwhile, Mr Heath had flown to Toronto to address a university audience. When he returned he found that a new and extraordinary version of the Wilton Street conversations had appeared, alleging that he walked out of the room within a minute of Mrs Thatcher's arrival and claiming that Sir Timothy Kitson, his pps, protected her against the insult by keeping her in conversation for 20 minutes before she had to reappear before the reporters and cameramen lurking outside the door. Mr Heath also found that Mrs Thatcher had won West Woolwich, the first by-election since she became leader, and his friends advised him that he ought now to pay a tribute to her.

On Friday Mr Heath did pay a prompt tribute. But he also went on to defend himself against the charge that he had treated Mrs Thatcher shabbily "in my own home". In the newspapers, his praise for Mrs Thatcher made less impact than his angry denial of an account of the Wilton Street conversations that he recognized as the work of his enemies.

Where two parties to a private conversation disagree in their witness, the safest course is for the jury to assume that there must have been a colossal misunderstanding, which the combination of the occasion, the timing, and the personalities of the principals makes easily conceivable. What matters is to come at the roots lying below the surface.

First, there is no doubt that, fairly or not, Mr Heath has been damaged by the publicity given to the incident. It is understandable that ministers who served under Mr Heath and accepted posts under Mrs Thatcher, though they continue to share Mr Heath's questioning of Sir Keith Joseph's influence on policy, regret and sometimes resent his refusal to join the new regime and his insistence on vindicating 1970-74. The gap between Mr Heath and Mr Whitelaw, Mr Maudling, Mr Prior, Mr Gilmour, and perhaps Lord Carrington, has widened since the change of leadership, for both personal and party reasons. For some former ministers is would now be an act of self-criticism to approve Mr Heath's independence of judgment and action.

Secondly, the unease felt by several of Mr Heath's former ministers in and outside the Cabinet of 1970-74 has notably less to do politically with Mrs Thatcher than with Sir Keith Joseph, whom she appointed as her chief policy-maker. That unease will not be allayed until Mrs Thatcher and the Shadow Cabinet arrive at, and firmly declare, a binding policy decision on whether monetarism is to be the sole approach to Britain's economic crisis or simply one of several resorts that a government must have ready to hand, including a temporary incomes freeze and a statutory incomes policy if Mr Wilson should need Conservative support.

Some of Mrs Thatcher's advisers are distrusted for personal reasons, because they ran the campaign against Mr Heath to bring her to the leadership. But Sir Keith is distrusted because in one speech after another he repudiates 1970-74 and because he holds a line on monetarism and unemployment that not only Mr Heath but also some senior members of the Shadow Cabinet believe would carry the Conservative Party back to the 1930s. In so doing, if Mrs Thatcher accepts him as her guide, it is feared he will put the Conservative Party into permanent opposition.

Mr Heath is not alone among former Conservative ministers in believing that, in line with Mr Wilson, government must come to a new arrangement with the unions and with industry. As Mr Heath said in Toronto, with February, 1974, in mind: "Britain is currently having to wrestle with a crisis of authority and a crisis of leadership. It arises when the democratic system, reflecting an earlier balance of social and political power, has to accommodate itself to a change of strength within the community. When that occurs, great strains are imposed on the social and democratic fabric."

Sir Keith appears to reject that. He said recently that after the general election of February, 1974, after nearly four years as a Cabinet minister, he realized that throughout his years as a Conservative he had been a semi-socialist—and had now been led to grace.

He is taken to be arguing, therefore, for a break with all postwar Conservatism. Does Mrs Thatcher? Nobody yet knows, though before Mr Wilson and Mr Healey introduce within the next few weeks the governmental sanctions to stiffen the Social Contract, Mark II, a decision is urgent. Meanwhile, Sir Keith resists pressure to disband his private Centre for Policy Studies and let the money go to party funds; and he rushes on radio to attack Mr Peter Walker as though he is a Heath conspirator, although in the past eight weeks Mr Walker has seen Mr Heath privately only once, and only for 20 minutes.

All in all, until Mrs Thatcher and the Shadow Cabinet have taken the advice they have given to Mr Wilson and stopped dithering about whose writ runs on economic policy, the Conservative disarray will continue, and continue with venom.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sentencing policy in rape cases

From Mr Leslie Boyd

Sir, Mr A. L. Gooch, the Senior Chief Clerk at Old Street Magistrates' Court, is perfectly right (June 25), a six months' sentence of *imprisonment no longer has to be* suspended automatically.

I did not say this to the press, a member of the press said it to me and I thought I had corrected him. The point in the case concerned was that the accused had been in custody for five months before trial and if given six months' imprisonment not suspended would have been entitled to release within a very short period. The next possible sentence of *imprisonment* was three years or more.

Dr Hobday, whose point I have *not missed (June 26), is wrong in* supposing I have any right to ensure any judge never tries any case again. I carry out my duties subject to the general directions of the Recorder of London, the senior permanent judge at this court, and he has not at any time given me any such directions.

Incidentally, it has been stated in certain quarters that I have said that borstal is not a proper remedy for an offence of rape. I have never said any such thing; indeed it would be an impertinence for me to express any opinion on such a matter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LESLIE BOYD,
Courts Administrator,
Central Criminal Court,
Old Bailey, EC4.
June 27.

From Mr David Green

Sir, What would Mrs X have had Judge Humphreys do (Letters, June 27)? Only imprisonment for life in its true meaning, or execution, would guarantee that her offender would not offend again. Unless a community is prepared to permit sentencing that passes beyond the extremes of barbarism, it is inevitable that sooner or later offenders will rejoin the main body of society.

They are more, rather than less, likely to offend again if, in sentencing, the courts concentrate on assuaging the outraged feelings of the victim, rather than the deficiencies that have created the offender. For in that case he is likely to be regurgitated from custody suffering from the same defects that his offence has already declared to separate him from the logic of normal people.

Parliament has decreed that custodial sentences for young people should not be more than six months, or less than three years—in the belief that they either need a short sharp shock or long-range treatment. Mrs X's offender had, at the time of trial, already been in custody for nearly the full span of the shorter period.

None of us will lack sympathy for Mrs X in the outrage that was wrought upon her; but can any of us, not least in the context which our Parliament has decreed, now honourably sit in judgment on Judge Humphreys and say that his decision, based on a detailed and informed knowledge of the offender and a vast experience of human delinquency, was the wrong way to ensure that the offender did not offend again?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
Rhyd yr Harding,
Castle Morris,
Nr Haverfordwest,
Pembrokeshire.
June 27.

From Mr Peter H. Eden

Sir, One hesitates to join issue with so eminent an authority as Lord Hailsham in matters concerning the judiciary, and indeed must accept the force of his assertion (Letters, June 26) that a savage denunciation of individual judges is but an updated form of mob rule. *The* anxiety with which many ordinary citizens view the findings in the recently heard case of rape, however, springs from the *seemingly scant* regard given to crimes committed against the person as compared to the more serious view taken of *cases involving* a material loss of goods or wealth.

Crimes committed against society, it seems, at least in the view of the judiciary, must be punished with a greater severity than those directed against an individual, who may well, in the event be called to account for his (or her) part in encouraging the crime in the first place. It is this aspect of the law which is giving rise to increasing concern, and with it, a greater apprehension on the part of persons who are required to travel alone after daylight hours.

Yours faithfully,
PETER H. EDEN,
35 Dockland Avenue,
Ingatestone, Essex.
June 27.

The Oxford Group

From the Dowager Lady Hardinge of Penshurst

Sir, I read Kenneth Rose's article on Saturday (June 21) about my uncle Jim Salisbury. We were all devoted to him and his life was an example to all who had the privilege of his company.

I perhaps had special opportunities for taking advantage of his *kindness*, as, before my marriage and when my father died he looked after my mother and myself. So when, many years later, I was in deep distress I asked for his advice and he said. "I cannot help you very much but I have friends who can and I will introduce you to them."

It was then that I got to know "M.R.A." which in those days was entitled "The Oxford Group". I must say that of all the great benefits my uncle conferred on me all his life, this was then and still is one of the blessings for which I am most grateful. I do not want to raise old and irrelevant controversies but just to quote what he said to me "You will find their spiritual strength will help you."

Yours faithfully,
HELEN HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
South Park,
Penshurst,
Kent.

The law and the press

From the Attorney-General

Sir, Your leader "The Secrecy of Government" is surely a milestone in irresponsible journalism. I say that not in comment upon your *interpretation, which is not mine,* of the arguments before and the *judgments of Mr Justice Ackner and* the Court of Appeal. The proper *forum* for those matters is the court of trial and I shall not follow you in trespassing upon its province.

Nor am I particularly concerned to defend myself against the nasty insinuation contained in your one reference to the Attorney-General. It is your conscience, not mine, which has to justify that.

Two matters do, however, concern me greatly. The first is your attacks, totally unjustifiable, upon two persons whom you are well aware cannot defend themselves, Mr Justice Ackner and Sir John Hunt. To describe the Judge as *one of* those "who only understand what *law is" and not "what law is for"* is a comment as pointless and false *as it is offensive. To describe the* Secretary to the Cabinet as a "*powerful" man who "professes"* but "does not believe in open gov*ernment*", with the added and clear implication that he acts as the lapdog of an obsessive Prime Minister, is "both a great absurdity and a great untruth".

Sir John Hunt's role is clear. He *applies to the best of his judgment* the criteria as described in your second paragraph to the material submitted to him. That is the beginning and the end of his role. If the present case results in changed criteria, or if they are altered after the Radcliffe Committee has reported, he will apply the changed criteria, again to the best of his judgment. He is nobody's lapdog.

The second, and vitally important, *matter is your reference to* "the pretence" that my decisions, made *in my constitutional capacity* as Attorney-General, are made of my "*own volition*". *The language which* you employ plainly asserts that the *Prime Minister and I are lying when* we say that in decisions of that *character, that is, in the enforce*ment of the present law as I under*stand it, I am totally independent* and that no pressure is applied to *me, whether by the Prime Minister* or anyone else. You are utterly, *hopelessly and dangerously wrong.* When the Prime Minister invited *me to accept my present office, he* made that independence absolutely *clear to me. He has done nothing* since to modify or alter what he then said. You may fire if you wish but you are firing at the wrong target.

Yours faithfully,
SAM SILKIN,
Royal Courts of Justice, WC2.

From Mr Edward Pickering

Sir, In the High Court of Judiciary in Edinburgh on June 20 the chief reporter of the *Daily Record* was *fined £500 for a contempt of court.* The offence consisted of the *reporter's refusal to answer certain* questions which a trial judge had *directed him to answer.*

This is a not infrequent dilemma with which journalists are faced, and I have no quarrel with the court's decision over the penalty imposed.

I am concerned however, by a phrase reported to have been used by Lord Cameron in the course of the judgment: "The purpose of investigative journalism is to improve *the circulation of the news*paper concerned. You do not do *that by going quietly to the police* and telling them something."

Investigative journalism, which has a long and honourable tradition is not more commercial than any other kind of journalism. The contrary may be true. It is costly; it is often a waste of time and money because the supposed scandal when investigated turns out to be a mare's nest; it is perilous because the danger of libel is often high; and the story eventually produced may turn out, though valid, to be dull, especially when buttressed by the essential supporting evidence.

There may well be a greater public service element in investigative journalism and a smaller commercial element than is found in some other branches of journalism.

But if an editor embarking upon investigative journalism is automatically held to be indulging *in a* purely commercial enterprise, how then can he plead the public interest?

The words used by Lord Cameron, if taken literally represent a serious *challenge to an editor fulfilling his* task of informing the public and *satisfying their right to know.*

As Lord Devlin has said: "Its *(the press's) duty is to inform the* public and its object is to get paid *by the public for the information it* provides. It cannot on any other *terms survive as a free and inde*pendent medium."

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD PICKERING, Chairman,
Mirror Group Newspapers,
Holborn Circus, EC1.

Ordination of women

From Canon Paul A. Welsby

Sir, The letter (June 23) from the Provost of Coventry on the ordination of women gives the misleading impression that the Standing Committee of the General Synod, in the advice it is giving to the Synod, is riding roughshod over the opinion of "elected members of the Church in the dioceses". Such an impression cannot go unchallenged.

The facts are these. Thirty-one dioceses carried the proposition that "there are no fundamental objections to the ordination of women", and 12 did not—72 per cent in favour. The overall voting figures were about 65 per cent in favour, 33 per cent against and 2 percent abstained. On the second motion—that the General Synod *should* proced to remove the legal and other barriers—15 dioceses out *of 43 voted in favour*—34 per cent. In four dioceses the motion was lost because of the bishop's vote and in a further three because the bishop abstained. If this had not occurred 22 dioceses would have voted in favour—51 per cent. The overall figures were about 62 per cent in favour of proceeding, 37 per cent against and 1 per cent abstentions.

Such a radical departure from tradition as the ordination of women, with its far reaching consequences, can be justified only by overwhelming support within the Church, and this at present is lacking. Whether the reckoning is done, as constitutionally it must be, by dioceses or whether we add up the total votes, this overwhelming support is not forthcoming.

Many of us are in favour of the ordination of women; many of us think that the legal and other barriers should be removed. It is clear to us, however, that the Church, expressing itself through its elected bodies, does not agree with us and we therefore take the view that the Standing Committee's advice is wise and sound.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL A. WELSBY,
Southgate,
The Precinct,
Rochester.
Kent.

Electoral reform

From Mr P. Ward-Perkins

Sir, That it should require a Labour Government committed to carrying out its manifesto before prominent members of the Establishment should discover the merits of proportional representation and of an entrenched Bill of Rights is too big a coincidence to be allowed to pass unnoticed.

The two-party system allows the electorate a genuine choice. A continuous coalition of the centre would mean a mishmash of policies and indecisiveness, causing frustration and very possibly a swing to the extremes in an attempt to break out of it, as has happened in Italy.

Entrenchment of certain rights can only work when there is the political will to allow them. Cyprus, until recently, boasted the world's most complex constitution, bristling with entrenched rights. Any attempt to drag the *judiciary into essentially political arguments is unlikely to help the body politic*, and can do nothing but harm to the judiciary.

These attempts to tamper with our constitution stem, I believe, from *the frustration Conservatives feel* for their lack of policies and popular appeal.

Yours faithfully,
PADDY WARD-PERKINS,
43 Burton Street, WC1,

From Mr Robert A. Newland

Sir, There has been some surprising criticism in your columns that the results of elections by the single transferable vote in the Republic of Ireland are not sufficiently proportional.

The basis of this criticism is a facile assumption that there should *be an exact correspondence between* seats won and party totals of first *preference votes. One of the special* merits of STV is that the elector himself can decide whether to limit his preferences to one party, or whether to give his later preferences to candidates of another party or parties. It is this which leads to the claim that STV helps "moderates", since candidates who attract later preferences of voters of other parties are, as if by defini*tion, moderates. In consequence,* of course, the correlation is between seats won and the totals *of first* preference votes *as modified by later preferences when surpluses are transferred and weaker candidates excluded.*

STV thus gives proportional representation of political opinion, not merely of parties. It is ironic that STV should be criticized as if it were just a list system!

The gravest defect of our present electoral system is that only about half of those who vote are represented by an MP of their choice.

The German mixed system which has been mentioned is irrelevant to *the solution of this problem. Half* the members of the Bundestag are elected in single-member constituencies and are no more represent*ative of the political opinions of all* their constituents than our own *MPs. The rest, elected by party* list in constituencies averaging 25 *members, are representative only of* party organizations.

STV in constituencies returning on average five MPs (3-5 in the *country, 5-7 in the towns)* would not only give a high degree of pro*portional representation of political* opinion, but would also ensure that nearly all who vote are represented by an MP *of their choice.*

This is surely the essence of *representative* democracy.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT A. NEWLAND, Chairman,
The Electoral Reform Society of Great Britain and Ireland,
6 Chancel Street,
Southwark, SE1.

Barlaston Hall

From Mr and Mrs A. J. Wedgwood

Sir, Without wishing to comment on today's leader (June 26) on Barlaston Hall, may we expect an appeal fund for its preservation to be launched shortly? We would be most happy to contribute, and only hope that those who have been most vociferous in Barlaston Hall's support will *subscribe in due* proportion.

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY WEDGWOOD,
ANGELA WEDGWOOD,
14 Devonshire Street, W1.

From Mrs B. E. Adams

Sir, I am not, unfortunately, a shareholder in the Wedgwood Company, but if I were I should be very pleased to agree that part of the firm's assets should be "dissipated" for the restoration of Barlaston Hall. As it is, I should be glad to contribute in a personal capacity to any fund set up for this purpose. I am sure that there must be a considerable number of people among those who care for the English architectural inheritance, and perhaps also for fine English pottery, both old and new, who would do likewise.

Yours sincerely,
ELIZABETH ADAMS,
Hon Secretary,
The English Ceramic Circle,
26 St Paul's Place, N1.

Lord Moyne's assassins

From Professor and Mrs Asher Winegarten

Sir, We cannot reaffirm too strongly our enduring detestation of the assassination of Lord Moyne, our *disgust at the official consecration* of his assassins as national heroes, and our unequivocal condemnation of political terrorism whatever its specious motive and whatever its source.

Yours faithfully,
ASHER WINEGARTEN,
RENEE WINEGARTEN,
12 Heather Walk,
Edgware, Middlesex.
June 26.

From Dr J. Hazleton

Sir, Before too much excitement is engendered by the honouring, in Israel, of those who caused the death of Lord Moyne, it might be worth remembering that we in this country have honoured with state visits and the like, men who in the past were responsible for the deaths by terrorist action of hundreds of British soldiers and *civilians. The* fact that these men are alive, and *now Heads of State, and the two* Stern gang members are dead, is *immaterial.*

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
J. HAZLETON,
Appletree Cottage,
Neath Gardens,
Church End Lane,
Reading.
June 26.

Napoleon at Waterloo

From Dr M. J. Pleydell

Sir, Mr Hornsby states (June 18) that it is agreed that Napoleon was badly off form at the battle of Waterloo, and that he is believed to have been suffering from ill-health which kept him out of the saddle and out of touch with the battle. This opinion certainly does not accord with General Fuller's account of Waterloo in his book *The Decisive Battles of the Western World*.

General Fuller states that the evidence for Napoleon's ill-health is a myth supported by forced and distorted contentions, and that Napoleon was no better or worse at Waterloo than at his major victories. General Fuller's report states that Napoleon was in the saddle from 3 am to 9 pm on June 15, and rested only for 12½ hours in the 51½ hours up to 6.30 am on June 17. It is difficult to reconcile this account with Mr Hornsby's statement.

In trying to re-trace the events of *160 years ago, it is not easy* for those of us living in a welfare state to realize how complaints and injuries which we consider serious were accepted then as a matter of course and the natural consequences of life and war. Ill-health can be made an alibi for most failures. Is it becoming a part of our current welfare state attitude to attribute the great victories of our leaders to illness on the other side?

Yours faithfully,
M. J. PLEYDELL,
31 Cumnor Hill,
Oxford.
June 20.

Trees in the Mall

From Mr C. H. F. Fuller

Sir, Nothing has yet been done about the trees in the Mall. They are now defeating the very purpose for which they were planted, to form an avenue from Buckingham Palace to Admiralty Arch. Already only the central arch of the latter can be seen and at the other end the trees blanket any view of Buckingham Palace and only the Victoria Memorial is visible. Branches of these planes already extend ten yards over the road and hide the lamps, and for the first time ever at the recent Trooping the Colour there could be no banners which up till now have made the Mall a fitting ceremonial way for any visiting Head of State.

When the Avenue was laid out in 1911 two rows were planted on either side, the outer row about five feet from the kerb. The Advisory Committee on Forestry, when it reviewed the trees of London in 1955, recommended then purely from the arboricultural point of view that alternate trees should be thinned out so that those left could have maximum room for development.

It is now too late for that for they are already too big and will grow bigger. The committee went *on to say for other reasons the rows* next to the road could be entirely *removed*. If this were done now the rows behind would be allowed to grow to their full stature and London's most important avenue would again be fine both for its trees and for our magnificent ceremonies.

The *sooner* this is done the better.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER FULLER,
Jaggards,
Corsham,
Wiltshire.
June 19.

How they salute

From Mr Dennis Mitchell

Sir, I read with interest the letter of Mr J. B. D. Pagden (June 27) regarding the origin of the salute.

I have always understood that *the salute originated* from the method used by members of certain *medieval orders of chivalry to en*able them to recognize one another when wearing armour. The *salute* was given by raising the visor of the headpiece with the right hand thus exposing the face.

The salute of today has the same significance, being an acknowledgement of brotherhood, and not one which might be taken as a sign of servility as, for example, touching the forelock.

Yours faithfully.
DENNIS MITCHELL.
6 Sunningdale Avenue,
Mayals,
Swansea.
June 27.

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 28: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester today lunched with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House and afterwards attended the Order of St John's Annual Service of Commemoration and Rededication at St Paul's Cathedral.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Prime Minister will open a new studio theatre and offices at the Round House, Chalk Farm, London, on July 10.

Major and Mrs Peter Beckwith-Smith have left Lingfield. Their address from July 1 will be 13 Ranelagh House, Elystan Place, SW3, telephone 01-584 6881, and Byeway Cottage, Aldwick Bay, Bognor Regis (Pagham 2285).

The Argentine Embassy announces that to commemorate the first year of the death of General Peron a Mass will be held at Brompton Oratory, on Tuesday, July 1, at 10.45 am. Argentine residents are especially invited.

Birthdays today

Mr Sidney Campion, 84; Mr Lovat Dickson, 73; Lieutenant-General Sir John Evetts, 84; Commander J. S. Kerans, 60; Sir John Langford-Holt, MP, 59; Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Leask, 62; Sir Charles Lidbury, 95; General Sir Cameron Nicholson, 77; Mr R. Graham Page, MP, 64; Mr Ruskin Spear, 64; Sir William Urton, 67.

Church news

The Rev M. Turnbull, Rector of Heslington, York, has been appointed Chief Secretary of the Church Army in succession to Prebendary D. M. Lynch, who is to retire.

Church investment in S Africa

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Both the Church of England and the Methodist Church are being reminded that they have a small, indirect, but embarrassing financial stake in South African apartheid. But at a time when their financial experts are fighting a losing battle to make ends meet, there is bound to be a temptation to say that excessive scruples about the morality of certain investments is a luxury the churches cannot at present afford.

At question time in the general synod of the Church of England, which meets this week, the Rev Paul Oestreicher will be asking the Church Commissioners to say what they have done about South African investments. He will remind them that the Church of England has declared itself in favour of a morally discriminating use of its Stock Exchange shareholdings, which the commissioners have endorsed.

Already the commissioners have an established policy not to invest in companies trading wholly or mainly in South Africa, and they have said they are sensitive to the public concern about the role of British subsidiaries there. The commissioners, it is said, are willing to discuss with the board of companies in which they are shareholders any cases of malpractice or exploitation which come to their notice.

In addition, it is believed that they are willing to encourage companies to operate in the Bantustan areas of South Africa. But details of their investment policy are rarely disclosed by the church commissioners, and they make a virtue of the discretion (amounting almost to secrecy) which surrounds their conversation with the business world.

Hence the church commissioners are difficult to criticize. When a clerical pressure group called ELTSA (End Loans to South Africa) wanted to challenge the commissioners over the issue of the Midland Bank's loan to the South African Government, it had to attack the lack of information and was unable to complain about anything more substantial.

Whatever the faults of the church commissioners in that respect, the Church of England certainly has a far better record than the British Roman Catholic Church. There the whole debate on the social responsibility of investments in South Africa has been ignored completely, and secrecy is a veil not for diplomacy but for inactivity and indifference.

The Midland Bank issue has also come before the Methodist Conference, which is meeting in Liverpool. The Methodist Church's division of finance is more open about its dealing with boards of directors and therefore it is easier to judge their effectiveness.

In the case of the Midland Bank loan, nothing very much was achieved by the church's representations except that the bank was willing to listen to a point of view which differed from its own. It seems that the campaign against the loans will go on, but so will the loans themselves.

The question of church financial investment and South Africa has been before the Methodist Conference for four years and sceptics are beginning to claim that they were right all along to question the value of discreet financial diplomacy as an instrument of policy.

Only the church commissioners, of all the church-based institutional investors, have sufficient financial strength to put weight behind that kind of pressure, and the commissioners do appear reluctant to use it.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. T. Addleman and Miss J. E. Kerin

The engagement is announced between Martin Addleman, of 87 Swan Court, SW3, son of Mr E. Addleman and Mrs R. M. Elias, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Kerin, of 30 Grove Court, Circus Road, NW8.

Mr S. D. Young and Miss J. S. Vandekar

The engagement is announced between Simon Young, The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, younger son of Brigadier G. R. Young, OBE, and Mrs Young, of Ramleh, Wyke, Gillingham, Dorset, and Jennifer Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Earle D. Vandekar, of Queens Oak, 30 Astons Road, Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex.

Mr W. E. D. Noel and Miss V. M. Younghusband

The engagement is announced between William Edward Douglas Noel, Coldstream Guards, younger son of Major and Mrs Douglas Noel, of 25 Broomhouse Road, SW6, and Victoria Mary, daughter of Mr George Younghusband and the late Mrs George Younghusband, of Grove House, Ledbury.

Mr B. Lippard and Miss J. Towers

The engagement is announced between Brian, son of Mr and Mrs C. N. Lippard, of Eltham, London, and Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs B. J. Towers, of Mottingham, London.

Dr C. M. Ounsted and Dr J. M. Terry

The engagement is announced between Christopher Martin, only son of Dr and Mrs Ounsted, of Upper Wolvercote, Oxford, and Jean Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. T. T. Terry, of Stanway, Colchester.

Mr C. H. Papley and Miss C. M. Hutchings

The engagement is announced between Christopher Hamilton, elder son of Mr and Mrs Rex Papley, of Hawkinge, Kent, and Carolyn, only daughter of Mr Philip Hutchings, of Nairobi, Kenya, and Mrs Patricia Hutchings, of Weybridge, Surrey. The marriage will take place on July 19, 1975.

Mr W. D. Robson and Miss A. H. Gosling

The engagement is announced between William David, son of Mr Michael Robson and the late Mrs Robson, of Hales Place, Tenterden, Kent, and Helen, daughter of the late Mr Cecil Gosling and Mrs Gosling, of Barrington Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.

Marriages

Mr F. G. Balfour and Miss G. L. Williams

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Cuthbert's, Lorton, Cockermouth, of Mr Fergus George Balfour, younger son of Mr Peter Balfour, Scadlaw House, Humbie, East Lothian, and Lady Griselda Balfour, Northamptonshire, and Miss Gail Lesley Williams, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Williams, Broomlands, Lorton. The Rev J. Woodhead-Dixon officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Alexander and Alice Balfour and Miss Susan Williams. Mr Paul Bell was best man.

Captain J. P. Hungerford and Miss G. Bagusat

The marriage took place on Saturday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of Captain Patrick Hungerford, Irish Guards, youngest son of Mr and Mrs W. G. D. Hungerford, of Pamber Place, Pamber End, Basingstoke, Hampshire, and Miss Gabrielle Bagusat, only daughter of Herr and Frau Kurt Bagusat, of Schloss Possenhoffen, Starnbergersee. The Rev R. T. J. K. Wood officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Simon Bird, Sophia and Harry Gordon Smith, Rosalind Capel, Nicola Wallace, and Miss Merigan Turner. Captain Rhydian Vaughan, Welsh Guards, was best man.

A reception was held at Claridge's hotel, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr A. G. M. Kemp and Miss A. A. Negretti

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 28, at the church of St Mary the Virgin, Thornborough, of Mr Alexander Kemp, son of Mr James Kemp and the late Mrs Kemp, of Barelli, Stanthorpe, Queensland, and Miss Annelise Negretti, daughter of Mr and Mrs Antony Negretti, of Thornborough Manor, Buckingham. The Rev Arthur Sorensen officiated and The Hon Hugh Lawson Johnston gave an address.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Amanda Burrell, Lavinia Cox, Claire Robson, Joanna Swire, Rory Barnett, Jack Glendinning, Edward Pilkington, Charles Scott-Plummer and Miss Penelope MacGeorge. Mr David Robson was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr G. H. Mitchell and Miss J. A. Hebditch

A service of blessing took place at All Saints' Church, Langport, Somerset, on Saturday, after the marriage between Mr Giles Humphrey Mitchell, son of Mr and Mrs Norman Mitchell, of Sesimbra, Portugal, and Miss Jennifer Ann Hebditch, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Ewart Hebditch, of Martock, Somerset.

Mr E. M. A. Northey and Mrs M. L. E. Scott De Diaz

The marriage took place at Wantage Register Office, on Saturday, June 28, between Mr Martin Northey and Mrs Maxine Scott De Diaz. A service of blessing was held afterwards at St Mary's church, Uffington.

Mr E. P. M. F. Smith and Miss S. B. Oxtoby

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 28, at St Mary's church, Kings Worthy, of Mr Peter Smith, younger son of Mr D. M. Smith, of New Court Cottage, Colwall, Worcestershire, and Mrs J. M. F. Smith, of Hill Head House, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, and Miss Susan Oxtoby, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. Oxtoby, of Mill Cottage, Abbots Worthy, Hampshire.

OBITUARY

LORD SALTER

A decisive role in the battle against the U-Boats

Lord Salter, PC, GBE, KCB, who died on June 27 aged 94, had been a high civil servant, both British and international, an Oxford professor, a successful author, and a Minister of the Crown. In two world wars he made an important contribution to victory through his work in connexion with the control and allocation of shipping.

James Arthur Salter, the eldest of four brothers—was born on March 15, 1881.

After an Oxford Dame's school, Salter was sent to the Oxford High School for boys. At the age of 18 he won a scholarship at Brasenose College and this opened the door to the university world within.

He read Greats, in which he won a double first, and at the end of his college career he widened his reading, sat for the Civil Service, and won a place which enabled him to choose between the Home, Indian, and Colonial services. He opted for the first of these—a decision which set the tone of an unusually active life and remained with him to the end.

From the day Salter started on his chosen career the next 60 years were divided into two periods of nearly equal length. The first consisted of the years of public employment first in the British Civil Service and then in international service mainly with the League at Geneva. The second period, in which he made a fresh start in a great variety of public activities—as professor, member of Parliament, minister, adviser to overseas governments, journalist, and author—began after his resignation from the League in 1931.

Salter served his apprenticeship to the Civil Service in a small self-contained department of the Admiralty which dealt with the chartering of merchant ships—a post into which he stumbled more by accident than design. But he found it boring and seven years later was offered a transfer to a new office organized to operate Lloyd George's National Health Insurance scheme. There he found himself among a group of young officials cooperating enthusiastically in the birth of the welfare state. This experiment which included old age pensions, health insurance, unemployment insurance, trade boards, labour exchanges, and progressive taxation, brought Salter into personal contact with Mr Lloyd George and his colleagues—in particular, with C. F. G. Masterman, the Minister in charge of the health scheme to whom Salter was soon appointed private secretary.

This was a field of the greatest activity where almost every action was a fresh adventure. There he made the acquaintance of the major figures in British public life. He also found an outlet for his very great gift of "contrivance"—the art of planning action to meet a special situation without breaking any crockery.

When therefore the First World War broke out (three years later) Salter was called back to the Admiralty, for his humble little backwater had suddenly assumed major importance. In 1914 Great Britain possessed by far the largest commercial fleet in the world and the only one that had any substantial surplus of tonnage that could be allotted to allies or to new or unusual tasks.

But by 1917 unrestrained submarine warfare had almost brought us to our knees. The most economical use of all the merchant ships under allied control had become the supreme need both of our war effort and of our food supply. The decision to send a great and growing American Army across the Atlantic in 1917 and 1918 gave shipping an even higher priority. The planning of the voyages of British and allied shipping was one of three ways which together defeated the German submarines in the last two years of the war. These three were the convoy of almost all allied ships at sea, the big increase of launchings from American shipyards in 1917 and 1918 and the allocation and the routing of tonnage under allied control.

Soon after Salter returned to the Admiralty he was put in charge of the financial branch of that rapidly growing transport department. He introduced a card index which grew, in the later stages of the war, into an instrument which enabled the department—which in January, 1917, became the Ministry of Shipping—to keep track of the great bulk of the world's ships. The apparatus of control was in hand, But it needed the growing disparity between the demand for more and more ships and their dwindling number to induce shipowners and governments to accept the discipline of a unified cooperative control.

In his appointment as Director of Ship Requisitioning at the British Ministry of Shipping and Chairman of the Inter-Allied Maritime Transport Executive, Salter's role was decisive in achieving the stage of maximum collaboration in the last year of the war and then only when the allied and associated powers were on the verge of defeat.

Salter had been so close to almost every problem of war planning that he was inevitably marked as a man who would have an important role to play in establishing the League of Nations. With the exception of a little over two years, during which he was transferred to the post of Secretary-General of the Reparation Commission, Salter spent the next 13 or 14 years as an international civil servant in the post of Director of the Economic and Financial section of the League. In that post his gifts as a "contriver" had ample scope.

The reconstruction scheme for Austria with the aid of a loan guaranteed by half a dozen of the financially stronger powers succeeded in stopping the depreciation of Austria's currency and setting it on the way to stability. The scheme became the example for Hungary and for several other countries, though without requiring the Hungarian or other budgets to be approved in detail by an expert on behalf of the Council of the League. After a dozen years of service, however, Salter realized that the League lacked the powers it needed if it was to fulfil its primary purpose. Though many extremely interesting tasks came his way—including that of organizing the first World Economic Conference in 1927—he and those who thought as he did began to feel the urge freely to speak their minds.

So in 1931 Salter resigned from the Secretariat of the League and the second half of his life began with a very full programme of many tasks in the field of public affairs. His long experience, however, in working out political institutions for different party governments was not easily set aside, and though brought up as a Gladstonian Liberal it was 20 years before he again allied himself with any political party.

Apart from journalism and writing books he was for five of the years which preceded the Second World War chairman of the Railway and Roadway undertakings conference and later chairman of the National Railway Staff Tribunal.

In 1934 he was appointed to the newly created chair of Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions at Oxford. Throughout the thirties he associated himself with the growing number of those who were unwilling to accept the discipline of any political party; for example, he collaborated with the authors of *The Next Five Years* in the hope of "uncovering agreement" on a widely accepted programme of immediate action. At that time there was a tendency, though in no sense a rule, for the University franchise to return members calling themselves Independents and in 1937 Salter was approached by representatives of all three parties in Oxford University to stand for the vacancy created when Lord Hugh Cecil resigned. The Conservatives failed to agree on their candidate and Salter was elected with an absolute majority of the votes cast. He continued to represent Oxford until the University franchise was abolished in February, 1950.

In the Second World War the organization of the first war was well known; from the outset we had to meet the attack of the U-boats, a Ministry of Shipping was quickly set up, and Salter was soon back in office—but this time as a joint Parliamentary Secretary—a politician, instead of a senior executive.

As a result of the Labour Government's abolition of university representation, Salter no longer had a seat in the House after February, 1950. In March, 1951, he was chosen by the Ormskirk Divisional Conservative Party to contest the by-election caused by the appointment of Sir Ronald Cross as Governor of Tasmania. He was returned to the Commons with a slightly increased Conservative majority, and he held the seat at the general election in the following October.

Churchill, in forming his Government in 1951, appointed Salter as Minister of State for Economic Affairs. A year later he became Minister of Materials, where he carried out a difficult task in planning for the wind-up of that ministry and disposing of surplus government stocks. He resigned in September, 1953, when the Government was reconstructed, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Salter of Kidlington.

Salter's rich experience was reflected in several rewarding books, *Personality in Politics* (1947) which consisted of studies of contemporary statesmen and included a penetrating study of Lloyd George; *Memoirs of a Public Servant* (1961), which was much more than a personal record, and *Slave of the Lamp* (1967). Like Keynes, Salter found that his years in the corridors of power sharpened his interest in his fellow human beings and his comments on contemporary statesmen showed the closeness with which he had watched them in action.

He married Mrs Arthur Bullard, widow of Arthur Bullard, of Washington DC, in 1940. Lady Salter died in 1969. There is no heir.

SIR GEOFFREY TAYLOR

Sir Geoffrey Ingram Taylor, O.M., F.R.S., who died on June 27 at the age of 89, was one of the most notable scientists of this century. Over a period of more than 50 years he produced a steady stream of contributions of the highest originality and importance to the mechanics of fluids and solids and to their application in meteorology, aeronautics, and many branches of engineering. He occupied a leading place in applied mathematics, in classical physics, and in engineering science, and was equally at home with the methods and attitudes of these three disciplines.

By a combination of penetrating insight, deceptively simple mathematical analysis, and correspondingly ingenious experiments, he was able to illuminate a large number of phenomena of different kinds. Many of his scientific contributions opened up whole new fields; he had the knack of being first. He was the personification of the peculiarly British tradition of applied mathematics, and carried forward the type of thought represented by Newton, Maxwell, Stokes and Rayleigh.

Profoundly original scientific thought came easily to him, and his character was entirely free from strain, artificiality or vanity.

He was born in London on March 7, 1886, to a family in which genius had already appeared. His mother Margaret was the second daughter of George Boole, one of the pioneers of mathematical logic whose third daughter Alice also had remarkable mathematical ability but no formal training. His father was an artist. At University College School Taylor had already been attracted to mathematics and science; and later at Cambridge, where he began a lifelong association with Trinity College, he took first the Mathematical Tripos Part I and next the Natural Sciences Tripos Part II.

Embarking on research, he made his mark immediately by two successful pieces of work, one an experiment undertaken at J. J. Thomson's suggestion to test the new quantum theory, and the other a mathematical determination of the thickness of a shock wave. In 1910 he was elected into a Prize Fellowship at Trinity. A year later he was appointed Reader in Dynamical Meteorology at Cambridge, which was a temporary office founded to encourage the study of meteorology. Taylor's newly aroused interest in atmospheric motions was retained for many years and led to several important advances, including his pioneering work on turbulence. In 1913 he acted as meteorologist on the ship Scotia sent to initiate an ice patrol in the North Atlantic, following the sinking of the Titanic; and in his spare time he flew kites from the mast head in order to get measurements of pressure, humidity and temperature at various heights above the sea surface, on which he based new theories about the vertical transfer of heat and water vapour by turbulent mixing of the air.

Soon after the outbreak of war in 1914 Taylor and a number of other Cambridge men joined the Royal Aircraft Factory at Farnborough to assist in experimental work in aeronautics. Characteristically adding adventure to his intellectual pursuits, Taylor decided that he should learn to fly as a part of this new work, and to parachute also, and did so. Aeronautics became another field of science in which he was to remain interested and to which he continued to make fundamental contributions.

After the war he returned to Trinity College as a lecturer in mathematics, and became a close friend of Rutherford. Rutherford gave him facilities for work in the Cavendish Laboratory, in a room alongside his own. This happy association with the Cavendish Laboratory and Taylor's appointment in 1923 to a Yarrow Research Professorship, newly-established by the Royal Society, opened up a tremendously productive phase of his research life which was to last until 1939.

In that period he made his most substantial and significant contributions to continuum mechanics, two of which stand out for comment. While at Farnborough he had been concerned with calculations of the strength of aircraft spars, and this led him later to think about the mechanism of plastic deformation of metals under load. A series of papers led him in 1934 to the idea that plastic strain of a metal crystal occurs by the sliding of one plane of atoms over another, over a finite area of the slip-plane which is bounded by an irregularity, or "dislocation", in the arrangement of the atoms. The concept of a dislocation and the related theory of strain hardening have provided the basis of much of the subsequent research in metal physics. The other of the two major advances concerned the turbulent motion of fluids.

As early as 1921 he had realized that analysis of the eddying and irregular motion of a fluid involved the statistics of continuous functions, and that the current representation of the fluid as a collection of discrete lumps was not adequate. But he was far ahead of his contemporaries, and it was not until after he had consolidated and extended his statistical description of turbulence in a series of papers published between 1935 and 1938 that the full significance of his work was appreciated. Both these major advances opened up new fields of work which were taken up by many scientists, and this was Taylor's cue to move on to other problems; he preferred always the simple mathematics and experiments that are appropriate for initial discoveries.

During the Second World War his services were much in demand by government committees, and he worked on a wide variety of defence problems, including underwater explosions and their effects on structures, dispersal of fog from aeroplane runways by lines of burners, the fragmentation of bomb casings, the ranges of large rockets, shaped charges for piercing armour plating, spherically expanding blast waves due to release of a large amount of energy (an atomic bomb), and a host of others.

In the closing phase of his scientific life, from 1945 onwards, he continued, with undiminished zest and enjoyment, to devise beautiful investigations of whatever new phenomena took his fancy. He retired from his research professorship in 1952, although the Royal Society continued to support him and there was no change whatever in his mode of life. His research in this phase followed no strategic plan, and to others he seemed sometimes to be equally interested in the trivial and the profound; but anything he touched turned to scientific gold and no longer looked trivial.

He studied the method of swimming of very small creatures such as spermatozoa, the movement of large gas bubbles through water, thin sheets of liquid in air, the hydrodynamics of paper-making machines, a novel form of cavitation bubble in viscous liquids, and many other bye-ways of fluid dynamics. All these problems were relatively untouched, they could be studied by experiments performed on a small table and by mathematics covering one or two sheets of paper, and he saw that they had potentialities.

Taylor wrote over 200 scientific papers, of uniformly high quality and value, which have been collected and republished by Cambridge University Press in four large volumes.

Taylor was honoured for his work by a host of universities and learned societies in many countries. He enjoyed being fêted, with the simple pleasure of one who never took it for granted that his work deserved recognition. He was appointed OM in 1969.

No account of Taylor's life would be complete without references to his non-scientific activities. One cannot say "recreations" or "leisure interests", for work was play to Taylor; even "non-scientific" is not wholly right, for he was inventive while he played. He was passionately fond of small boats and sailing from boyhood, and sailed with his wife in their 19-ton cutter to the Shetlands, to Norway and to the Lofoten Islands. The anchor of the boat was awkwardly heavy, so Taylor designed a new one with a blade like a ploughshare which buried itself to the right depth in the sea-bed when dragged along; the new anchor was subsequently used by the Admiralty, in particular for holding "Mulberry" harbours in position. Travel always appealed to him, especially if it took him to strange places unknown to tourists and "unspoiled" by material development. With his wife he explored Borneo in 1929 after attending a Pacific Science Congress. He was a keen and perceptive botanist, and took great pleasure in the familiar plants of his well-stocked garden in Cambridge and in what he saw elsewhere in England and abroad. All these pleasures made no demands on other people, and were shared with a few only.

In 1925 he married Stephanie Ravenhill and began a happy and life-long partnership. They had no children. His wife died in 1967.

Tripos results: Natural sciences, architecture

The following Tripos results from Cambridge University are published with the third class omitted. (* denotes distinction).

NATURAL SCIENCES PART 2

ANATOMY

CLASS 1: M. Du Feu, Chelmsford Co HS and Mid Essex Tech and New H: A. Joyce, Wednesfield HS and Girton: S. K. Young, Raynes Park HS and Pemb.

CLASS 2 DIVISION 1: S. J. Davies, Ynysawdre Comp and Girton: E. J. Dunstan, Winchester and Trin H: C. J. Fish, Alleyn's and Fitzw: P. S. Leigh, Haberdashers' Aske's and Christ's: S. E. Millership, Chatham GS and King's: R. J. W. Phillips, Cantonian HS, Cardiff, and King's: M. T. J. Seymour, West Park GS and Trin: D. Skipper, Eaton (City of Norwich) and Jesus: N. P. Tait, Durham Johnston Sec and Trin.

CLASS 2 DIVISION 2: D. N. Bennett Jones, Winchester and Caius: F. M. C. Cuss, St Benedict's and King's: A. G. Rudd, Haberdashers' Aske's and Jesus: S. N. Silver, Quarry Bank Comp and Caius.

APPLIED BIOLOGY

CLASS 1: L. G. Duke, Felsted and Joh: J. D. Mehra, Luton Sixth Form C and Churchill.

CLASS 2 DIVISION 1: J. A. W. Barter, Cheltenham C and Joh: E. J. Bentley, St Maur's Convent, Weybridge, and Girton: A. E. Carnson, Wisbech HS and Wisbech GS and Girton: C. R. A. Carter, Malvern and Jesus: M. J. Coleman, Croydon HS and Clare: S. L. A. Hobbs, St Dunstan's and Churchill: J. D. Hope, Barnard Castle and Joh: R. A. Lowe, St Albans and Queens': D. R. Martin, Birkenhead and Jesus: D. J. Nevill, Colfe's GS and Churchill: N. R. Sackville Hamilton, Wellington and Cath: P. W. Warburg, Stowe and Trin.

CLASS 2 DIVISION 2: P. A. Bosworth, Abingdon and Down: P. Burgon, Haileybury and Selw: L. J. K. Davis, Cleethorpes Humberstone and Queens': R. R. Duncan, Guildford C and Girton: P. W. Emery, Reigate GS and Fitzw: P. J. Harling, Q Elizabeth GS, Barnet, and Newn: M. S. K. Harrison, Hurstpierpoint and Corpus: J. D. Lamming, Birkenhead and Emm: J. D. McMillan, Winchester and Pemb: P. M. R. Mountstephen, Burnt Mill, Harlow, and New H: J. A. W. Parkes, Bradfield C and [illegible]

Supper party

Commonwealth Countries' League

Princess Salote Piloleva of Tonga and Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit were guests of honour at a supper party yesterday evening, given in the garden at her home by Mrs Alice Hemming, president of the Commonwealth Countries' League.

Ball

Hertfordshire Officers

The regimental ball of Hertfordshire officers was held at Fanhams, Ware, on Saturday. Colonel R. A. Humbert, deputy honorary colonel (Hertfordshire) Royal Anglian Regiment, and Mrs Humbert received the guests who included the Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire, Major-General Sir George Burns, and the High Sheriff for Hertfordshire and Mrs Simon Bowes Lyon.

Today's engagements

The Queen receives delegates attending the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts conference, Buckingham Palace, 5.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends reception, Buckingham Palace, 4.55.

Princess Margaret inaugurates the British Rail exhibition train in connexion with the 150th anniversary of the world's first passenger railway, Marylebone Station, 12.45; later attends reception, Buckingham Palace.

Exhibition: Matisse lithographs: Victoria and Albert Museum, 10-6.

Lunchtime music: Garrick Ohlsson, piano, St John's, Smith Square, 1.

Royal Show, National Agricultural Centre, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, 8-6.30.

Latest wills

Burwood, Mrs Ada, of Bognor Regis, Sussex, left £46,908 net (duty paid, £678). After bequests she left the residue equally between Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Dr Barnardo's and the Cancer Research Society.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):

Clarke-Jervoise, Major Arthur Francis, retd, of Horndean, Hampshire (duty paid, £31,274) £114,927

Collingwood, Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Francis, retd, of Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland £183,894

Hodkin, Mr William Joseph Herbert, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, solicitor (duty paid £22,614) £128,193

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, June 29, 1950

Flexible wages

From Our Labour Correspondent

The TUC General Council approved yesterday without a dissentient vote a statement which brings to an end the policy of wage stability approved by a conference of trade union executives in January and since repudiated at a number of trade union conferences. The statement was sent last night to all affiliated organizations.

"The General Council", it says, "must admit the practical course of recognizing that there must be greater flexibility of wage movements in the future than was envisaged in the policy approved by the conference of executives in January."

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Bias against women in management, page 16

ʼhitehall wages ll now put at ,000m above pril forecast

ɪrice Corina
ɪal Editor

ʂed estimates—at this unofficial—indicate that vernment's own wages r the current financial ill total £13,000m. This crease of around £4,000m ed with the £3,000m rise 74-75 forecast by the llor in mid-April.

public departments are ıting the preparation of penditure forecasts both ıtify more precisely re- tion costs as well as riorities for capital pro- s, some of which will or rolled back to future

the substantial increase uneration of civil and public servants that ıs the Chancellor's de- aim of reducing the y borrowing require- 1975-76 from £10,000m 00m, with a further reduction next year.

overnment departments sequently now being ad- the Treasury that all schemes must be re- d to find sufficient m savings capable of both the external and ic sector deficit.

unofficial estimate of a rise in central govern- muneration must mean fing levels and recruit- ill need reexamination. onstraints have already aced elsewhere in the ector, notably on the zed industries, who een told that their will no longer be under- y equivalent subsidies. t risk must be pending nts to Civil Service , which match inflation. uncement is due shortly amount of rise, origin- cast at around £40m. tmental spending pro- are normally under it this time of year in ion for the winter aper on Public Expendi- ture (the last one was delayed, appearing at the end of January).

It is understood that the Chancellor, who was seeking reductions in spending for 1976-77, has the benefit of this review of priorities in bringing forward a package of measures before the parliamentary summer recess.

Some cuts in industrial programmes seem inevitable. For example, state financed capital spending by the Post Office on telecommunications may be drastically amended.

It has been possible to cut back on power station orders. Some pruning of research and development seems on the cards.

In the social field, new limits are being suggested for support given to local authorities, to be agreed by the Treasury's new consultative council on local government finance.

One major problem for the Chancellor is finding economies which do not fundamentally undermine the strategy of the last White Paper on public spending, which was to channel a high level of resources into areas where there is an investment gain for industry.

The placing of borrowing and deficit limits on nationalized industries is now threatening both jobs and their important investment schemes, which cannot be fully funded from internal resources.

The big rise in the wages bills of state corporations, which cannot be fully met by revenue because of mounting resistance to higher prices (now upsetting demand forecasting), is again disrupting forecasts of levels of self-financing for capital programmes.

These levels are vital in calculating state corporations' borrowings, which in the past few years have included huge overseas loans guaranteed by the Treasury, now very anxious to restrict external indebtedness.

avy bidding expected for ,000 ounces of US gold

ton, June 29.—America tion tomorrow a small of its 275m ounces of bankers, dealers and, ordinary citizens.

indications are that bid- l be heavy. Banking said European banks ion houses had shown in the auction, leading lation that the United reasury will be flooded s.

overnment has revised ling method after its l sale in January. This l little interest, 59 of the 209 bids were accepted in and only 754,000 of the two million n offer were sold. Suc- bidders paid from $153 e to $181 with the at $165.67.

time the General Administration, acting for the Treasury, will use the so-called "Dutch auction" method when it begins opening bids at 11 am (15.00 GMT) for the 500,000 ounces on offer.

Each successful bidder will pay the lowest bid price. If the Treasury decides to acccept all bids of $160 an ounce or higher, the successful bidders will pay that price regardless of the value of their bids.

Mr Jack Bennett, Under-Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the Treasury, has said he thought the Dutch auction method would result in higher bids. Buyers would know that even if they bid high they would still be able to buy at the lowest accepted price.

But dealers and bankers have been quick to point out that other factors may tend to keep the bids low. A common prediction is that the accepted price will be somewhat below the free market price of $163-$165.

Mrs Shirley Williams: Told of need for higher margins.

Food groups offer 'excess profit' deal to ministers

By Hugh Clayton

Food processors have told ministers that if their profit margins more than double next year, they will be ready to surrender the excess to the Government. They say that a doubling of margins will do little more than bring their companies into line with the rest of manufacturing industry.

The proposal comes after the disclosure by Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, at a meeting of the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee, that two food companies had told her that they would go out of business if their margins were not raised.

Surrender of excess profits has been included in a submission to Mrs Williams and Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, from the Food and Drink Industries Council. The processors have also offered to move towards increased participation by workers in company policies in return for an end to present price controls when the counter-inflation laws expire early next year.

Although the industry stands firmly in public for abolition of state intervention and a return to the free market, it accepts that controls will continue. Officials of the council would not comment about the submission beyond admitting that Mr Guy Lawrence, its chairman, had placed a revised version of his "food charter" before the two ministers.

In the original version, unveiled by Mr Lawrence in April, it offered to take profits no higher than necessary to ensure a healthy industry if the Government agreed to leave food companies "unshackled" next year.

Ministers have met leaders of the council since, and it is widely believed in Whitehall that they have accepted the industry's claim that there is an urgent need to generate funds for investment.

The council has told Mrs Williams that the Price Code as administered by the Price Commission is leading to inefficiencies and unnecessary costs which outweigh any savings it achieves. They have added that the average gross margin for food processors is barely more than 3 per cent compared with more than 5½ per cent for the rest of manufacturing industry.

They have insisted that investment must be stimulated if inefficiency, stagnation and the danger of reduced food supplies are to be avoided. They believe that in food, if not in other manufacturing sectors, market forces will ensure that margins remain low if controls are removed.

But they clearly accept that the Government needs to be seen to be holding down shopping bills for food. They have therefore proposed that if profits go above a level to be agreed, the companies concerned will surrender the excess

Sovereignty issue in oil-sharing talks

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

The International Energy Agency (IEA) must this week face one of its most controversial policy questions—the amount of sovereignty that the 18 oil consuming nations are prepared to surrender to the organization to make the emergency oil sharing arrangements really effective.

At issue at its Paris meeting will be the level of power available to the IEA if the agreed mechanism for allowing the international oil companies to make a voluntary distribution of available oil supplies proves ineffective in operation.

Clearly if these procedures worked out and agreed with the oil companies are not working properly in an emergency, new instructions will have to be issued promptly. IEA members must now decide whether these powers should be delegated to the agency or instructions issued through individual governments at the governing body's request.

Empowering the IEA to issue specific instructions to the oil companies would greatly extend the authority of the agency and involve a delegation of sovereignty that may be unacceptable to a number of members. However, the need to act quickly in an emergency to make the allocation scheme successful is also apparent to members.

The debate will be lengthy and a decision at this stage unlikely. Some countries may prefer to wait until the IEA and the oil companies have completed a trial run of the emergency procedures in the autumn.

The major role the oil companies will play in voluntarily allocating supplies has so far kept the question of individual sovereignty out of the IEA debates. Principal concessions have come from the United States with a pledge of immunity from anti-trust legislation for American companies taking part in the sharing plans.

In the first stage of these arrangements the international companies will share out their available supplies on an equitable basis among their various subsidiaries.

If this does not provide a balanced distribution, oil can be traded between various companies. No mechanism exists for fixing prices for these transactions, although prices would be extremely volatile during another emergency.

While the IEA has quietly enlisted the oil companies as the mainspring of the scheme, the first nine months of the agency's life have been overshadowed by the issues of its relationships with the oil producers and the debate over implementation of a minimum price for oil imports.

Enthusiasms for a floor price is waning among agency members. The July 1 deadline for fixing it is expected to be met by a compromise that will keep the principle of a minimum price in being but avoid any specific decisions.

Also on the agenda for this week's meeting is the establishment of a date for raising emergency stocks of oil from the equivalent of 60 days' consumption to 90 days'.

Pressure on consumer governments to bear the full cost of increased stocking is already growing from the oil companies who complain they cannot foot the cost of providing huge reserves at current prices.

Egypt sets conditions for waiving boycott

By Derek Harris

Egypt is soon to put into effect a new policy for foreign companies which have been placed on the Arab League's boycott list because of their trade with Israel.

The basis of this policy would be that the boycott would be waived so long as a company's involment in Egypt was capitalized on at least twice the value of any current Israel operation.

This could explain why Ford of America has recently reopened discussions with Egypt on the setting up of a large operation there.

Ford also has a plant at Nazareth. It has not been made clear if the Egyptian discussions bore fruit, whether Ford would have to sever that connexion in order to be taken off the Arab blacklist.

Unofficial reports have put the value of a Ford plant in Egypt at around £170m. That is almost certainly well over double the capitalization of the Israel operation. Such a scale of investment also implies a complete production unit, not merely assembly.

Ford at one time had a plant in Alexandria, but it went out of operation nearly 10 years ago. If Ford decided to put up concrete proposals to Egypt and the plan went ahead, it is expected that the new operation would involve the Alexandria site.

The first foreign motor deal in Egypt is still expected to be the British Leyland plan to set up, at an initial cost of £5m, an assembly operation for Land Rovers and later trucks.

Egyptian sourcing of components, restricted at first to tyres and batteries, would be expected to grow progressively until a complete production unit was established.

British Leyland, which has been on the Arab boycott list because of earlier Israeli involvement, will have the boycott waived as soon as the Egyptian deal is signed. The Egyptians say only routine procedural details now have to be settled before signing.

But the plant may now be sited in the new customs-free zone around Port Said, which becomes operational in a few days, rather than in the new industrial city of Helwan, near Cairo. Another likely candidate for the Port Said area is a car plant being discussed with Honda, the Japanese manufacturers.

Motor industry to get a code of practice

By Business News Staff

Members of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders have accepted in principle the need for a code of practice for the motor industry. The SMMT is to prepare a draft code for discussion with the Government's Office of Fair Trading.

Proposals for such a code were submitted by the Office of Fair Trading to the SMMT in March. These included new standards for the sale of new and used vehicles, repairs and servicing, and suggestions on machinery for dealing with consumer complaints.

The Society has told the Office that it will now work on detailed proposals for the formation and financing of an industry-wide conciliation and arbitration scheme. This will deal with the more intractable complaints which cannot be resolved directly between the two parties concerned.

In developing this scheme, the SMMT will discuss proposals with the Motor Agents' Association.

On the subject of performance claims made by car manufacturers, the Society and the Office of Fair Trading are continuing discussions aimed at making "miles per gallon" claims more easily comparable.

The Society admits that there is a need for advertised prices of cars and non-optional extras to be presented clearly by all manufalturers so that the customer can make valid comparison between differeñt models.

Proposals by the Office of Fair Trading concerning predelivery inspection and the extension of warranty periods beyond the expiry date when persistent and recurring faults have been reported are to be discussed further.

Exports record: For every 94p spent on motor industry imports, Britain earned £2.54p from exports, according to the latest figures issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders today.

The figures show that exports of all motor industry products reached a new peak in May. At £254m they were more than 50 per cent up on May last year, although imports rose 42 per cent to £94m.

Car export figures are not so encouraging, the SMMT says. Although the value of exports exceeded imports by more than £4m, at £48.4m, this was only 20 per cent higher than in May last year, while imports were 50 per cent higher at £44.2m.

The strength of the motor industry remains in commercial vehicles and components, and parts and accessories, the society adds. Export values of components, parts and accessories "handily exceeds the combined value of exports of all vehicles", it adds.

Earnings from commercial vehicle exports increased by 65 per cent to £43m during May, while imports rose only 7 per cent to £9m. The value of components, parts and accessories exported was £109m with imports of similar equipment totalling £32m.

For the five month period ended May, total exports were 43 per cent higher at £1,034m while imports were 41 per cent up at £488m.

Chrysler prices up: Chrysler UK is increasing the prices of its cars and commercial vehicles by an average 5.5 per cent from tomorrow. In the last month British Leyland has put up prices by 4.8 per cent and on Friday Vauxhall announced a 5.5 per cent rise. Ford is expected to complete the round in the next few days, but is only expected to raise prices by about 2.5 per cent.

From tomorrow the cost of a Hillman Imp saloon will rise by £67 to £1,246 and the Chrysler 180 by £140 to £2,468. Chrysler is also increasing the prices of its imported Simca range.

Treasury data access

By Malcolm Brown

A government reply to demands from industry and union leaders for more openness by the Treasury on forecasts and other critical economic data is expected on Wednesday.

It is believed that the Government will offer to let both the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress have much better access to such information.

Mr Healey, the Chancellor, is known to feel that this freer access could be used to encourage both sides of industry to adopt the French practice of reaching agreement with the Government on the assumptions which should be used for forward planning.

The Government's response will be made known in a Treasury paper.

The plea from employers and unions was contained in a highly critical joint paper drawn up by the TUC and the CBI on the role of the National Economic Development Council.

Decision on Scottish steel development likely soon

By Peter Hill

Government decisions on the British Steel Corporation's development strategy for its Scottish plants are likely to be revealed before the end of the current Parliamentary session.

Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry is putting the final touches to his review of the corporation's development programme for Scotland.

Plant closures in Scotland form the second part of the study commissioner over a year ago by Mr Wedgwood Benn, the former Secretary of State for Industry, into the corporation's closure programme. Under this programme, many outdated plants are to be phased out, and production concentrated at a few main centres.

It appears that the Department of Industry is working to complete the review by the end of July. Clearly there will be pressuure, particularly from the Scottish unions, for an early statement of the outcome.

Scottish steelworkers have fiercely contested the BSC's clousure plans. If the rationalization went ahead, it would result in 2,500 lost jobs in Scotland.

Earlier this year, in the first phase of the review which covered plants in England and Wales, the threatened jobs of 13,500 workers were reprieved by the Government for between two and four years.

But the first part of the review also left open a decision on the future of Shotton in north Wales. A decision on whether limited investment in new capacity should be made there, or whether there should be heavy development and expansion of production facilities at Port Talbot—which the BSC wants—is also expected in the announcement on the Scottish closures.

Meanwhile, the BSC is still awaiting the outcome of its request to the Government made some months ago for its statutory borrowing restrictions to be revised.

Ford may switch Halewood Capris to German plant

Ford is considering shifting Halewood production of the Capri to West Germany, a company spokesman said at the weekend.

He said unions and administrative staff at Halewood, near Liverpool had been told that the proposal was in a feasibility study under review by management.

If Capri production was shifted to Germany, the spokesman said, it would be to the Cologne plant. Another switch could be to Ford's Dagenham plant. The shift would allow the Halewood plant to step up its production of Escorts.

Beryl platform delay

Floating out of the concrete oil production platform for the Mobil group's Beryl oilfield was yesterday delayed until tomorrow because of congestion in Stavanger fjord where it has been built.

On other pages

Lending rate 10 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate will be held at 10 per cent this week. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applicants	£544m	Allotted	£350m
Bids at	£97.53½%	Received	68%
Prev wk	£97.55%	Received	32%
Avg rate	£9.4826%	Prev week	£9.4074%
Next Fri	£300m	Replace	£350m

Car unions to seek 35-hour week

By R. W. Shakespeare

In the next big round of negotiations with the motor groups, on pay and conditions, the car unions will be concentrating much of their "fire power" on seeking to win a big reduction in working hours.

The objective will be to bring down the present standard working week of 40 hours to one of 35 hours, while preserving and improving—within the context of whatever policies are then in operation—the present pay levels.

The extent to which the unions now regard reduced working hours as a priority claim has emerged from two key conferences during the past week—the annual conference of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and the Transport and General Workers' Union's special industrial conference for its Vehicle, Building and Automotive Group.

At the confederation conference a motion moved by the AUEW calling on national negotiators to submit an immediate claim for a 35-hour basic week, coupled with longer holidays, was significantly seconded by Mr Moss Evans of the TGWU, who is the senior national officer for the Vehicle and Automotive Group.

Subsequently the automotive group conference, which ended in Blackpool on Saturday, also voted to pursue the 35 hour week in its negotiations with the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board, which covers important sectors outside of the main car plants and those companies represented by the Engineering Employers Federation.

Negotiations on wages and conditions in the car plants are conducted at company or plant level, and there is no doubt that when new claims are submitted by union negotiators in British Leyland, Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler early next year, they will all have the 35 hour working week as one of their main planks. So will the new national claim in engineering, which goes to the EEF in January or February.

Most union leaders now regard the shorter working week as the most useful weapon they have to halt or reverse the present trends in unemployment and short-time working.

Employment in the motor industry fell by some 30,000 jobs in the 12 months up to March of this year, and has since dropped still further. More than 13 per cent of the remaining labour force is on short time.

Mr Evans himself argued at last week's conferences that shorter working hours would not have the disastrous effect on costs that employers have always spoken of in the past, because efficiency and productivity—particularly on repetitive assembly line operations—would be improved.

Mr Jack Jones, the TGWU general secretary, seems certain to get a mandate of support for his "flat rate" wage proposals from delegates to his union's full annual conference this week. And because the TGWU represents about two thirds of all workers in the car plants, this is bound to be reflected in the wage elements of any new claims.

Cement chief questions prescribed standards

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

Prescribed standards of construction are not always attained in practice, because of poor workmanship and inadequate supervision on site and in the factory, according to Mr Leo Russell, director-general of the Cement and Concrete Association.

Failures of high-alumina cement roof beams are a clear example of this weakness in the system, he adds.

Introducing the association's annual report for 1974, Mr Russell suggests that code committees have been too ready to assume that what is theoretically practicable will always be achieved.

"Perhaps some of our standards and codes need to be revised", he says, "to take more fully into account the possibilities of error and misuse which may be more prevalent in modern conditions than generally recognized".

Referring to failures of prestressed roof beams made with high-alumina cement, the director-general comments:

"The limitations of this type of cement were well known to research establishments and professional institutions many years ago, and the codes and regulations were drawn up on the assumption that the material could safely be used provided certain precautions were taken. However, failures have occurred suddenly, showing that these precautions have not always been taken."

Even with Portland cement, a completely different material, Mr Russell indicates, it may be necessary to encourage the use of construction methods which are less likely to be affected by the quality of the workmanship employed, unless the standards of supervision and workmanship can be improved.

There is a need for more research on the basic properties of concrete, on the factors which affect durability and on methods of construction, he continues.

The association would welcome greater assistance from government research establishments on this, but the recent adoption of Rothschild principles appeared to have restricted their freedom to do such basic work.

"Unfortunately the construction industry is often subjected to pressures which prevent the adoption of new standards—or even reduce standards—for short-sighted reasons. An outstanding example of this has been the approach to structural fire resistance", Mr Russell says.

He adds that "the association has for years pressed for legislation requiring improved standards of fire resistance for many types of building.

"The need for such standards in industrial buildings has been highlighted year after year by the appalling annual increase in fire losses.

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Reluctance to make room at the top for women

There was no publishers' cocktail party, no literary luncheon and no signing of covers for Audrey Hunt last week. Nevertheless, her latest effort* will be a classic of management literature, her second, for years to come.

This is *Management Attitudes and Practices towards Women at Work*, an employment policy survey carried out for the Department of Employment by Mrs Hunt with the help of Doris Evans, both of whom are from the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Despite the deadpan presentation, this is a deeply disturbing report. It shows that managers are far behind the tide of opinion in this country, and that vast changes will have to be made in managers' employment policies to come into line with impending non-party legislation.

It will increase pressure on the Government from trade unions, women's organizations and from the Department of Employment itself for a stringent watch upon compliance with the Equal Pay Act, and with the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act covering equal treatment of women in regard to hiring, training and promotion, both of which come into force in December.

Mrs Hunt's survey, which covered establishments from steelworks to symphony orchestras, established for the first time with chapter and verse, what everybody so far has merely suspected:

● Only a quarter of the formulators of personnel policy and only a third of implementers are in favour of the three basic tenets of equality at work—equal pay, more women in senior positions and more access to training.

● On equal pay, soon to be the law, the views of personnel policy formulators may be even less favourable than expressed.

● That most managers responsible for hiring operate not on observable fact but on a vague mish-mash of assumption and prejudice. Most begin with the belief that a woman is inferior to a man in any important quality of an applicant. This applies whether it is, like "personal appearance", something that commonsense indicates is as likely to be a male as a female attribute, or even in the face of something like O level passes, where known facts contradict the assumption.

● The establishment of equal opportunity for women was likely to be opposed, even though managers admitted that there was little to choose between male and female job performance and agreed that differences in capacity were at least as wide between individuals as between sexes.

● Finally, most managers thought the male working pattern was the norm, and if it did not suit women so much the worse for them. Any changes in women's cooking conditions, therefore, were likely to result from outside pressures—whether from trade unions or the government.

Among the people whose impressions appear to have been confirmed by this survey are members of the Institute of Personnel Management, who are "seriously concerned" at the number of women personnel managers confined to the recruitment and welfare of women.

In the case of the personnel managers, women have lost ground which had been gained a quarter of a century ago. Personnel work quickened with the appointment of women to look after women drafted into war industries. But as the activity developed pretensions to professional status, the number of men in the IPM soon outnumbered women. At one time, half the jobs advertised in the institute's magazine specified men applicants only.

Mrs Hunt's survey is the first large-scale attempt to record manager's attitudes to women, now a fast-growing third of the workforce. Previous studies have concentrated on women's attitudes to work. The most solid of these is a 1968 study carried out for the Ministry of Labour, again by Mrs Hunt and Mrs Evans.**

The Confederation of British Industry, perhaps sensing the depths of members' antipathy to the large-scale employment of women in anything but humble capacities, has resolutely steered clear of these troubled waters.

A CBI working party has said that it, too, allows that differences in ability may vary at least as much between individuals as between sexes. Nevertheless, the CBI line has been that women are less employable or promotable than men because society is still male-orientated. Women are accordingly difficult to combine job and domestic responsibilities because of obstacles, such as inconvenient shop hours, placed in their way.

Thus, it is argued, until society—which apparently excludes employers—revises its attitudes it is unfair to expect employers to change theirs.

Mrs Hunt's other standard work of reference on women's employment covered women's attitudes and established that women, particularly married women, were no less reliable employees than men.

This survey found that nearly two thirds of the female workforce was married, compared with less than a fifth before the war. It was commissioned by the Ministry of Labour after the 1965 National Plan had isolated married women as the only remaining reservoir of labour in a full employment economy.

Mrs Hunt found that one in two of married women was working, although only a third of those not working intended to return because of the difficulties thought to be in their way, particularly with child and home care.

Despite the great change in the composition of the female workforce, Mrs Hunt said that one thing remained the same—very few women were in top jobs, and few received training at work even when they would have liked to do so.

Mrs Hunt is a working wife with the non-industrial Civil Service, the country's most progressive employer of women. Until she and her team came to do this latest survey, she could not have known just how prophetic were her remarks.

**Management Attitudes and Practices towards Women at Work*; by Audrey Hunt; HMSO, £5.

***A Survey of Women's Employment*; by Audrey Hunt; HMSO, £4.62½p.

Ross Davies

Audrey Hunt: a call for vast changes in employment policies.

Consultancy success of a multinational

Booz, Allen and Hamilton, the international management consultants who were formed as long ago as 1914 in Chicago (it was founder Ed Booz's great-grandfather, a Tennessee distiller, who is credited with introducing booze as a generic term into the American language) are decidedly glad a lot of their business is harnessed to multinational companies.

Some management consultants relying on smaller fry have inevitably suffered lately from companies paring down spending on some consultancy services.

Dr Gareth Jones, the Booz, Allen and Hamilton managing director in the United Kingdom—his doctorate is in psychology—thinks that tendency has been worsened in this country because underemployment at all levels can lead top management into feeling they can get done for themselves many of the services management consultants offer.

The multinationals as a group, given to taking the long view about problems because they can more easily ride immediate economic difficulties, tend to keep their favourite consultants busy. Even so Booz, Allen and Hamilton felt the draught last year in Britain, offset by what Dr Jones describes as a boom in the Middle East.

In the last five years, at the beginning of which the consultancy had its international headquarters in London with only one other foreign office, in Düsseldorf, Booz, Allen and Hamilton has opened branches in Paris—now the overseas headquarters—Brussels, Algeria, Brazil and Tokyo, among other places. There are nine branches in the United States.

It has a strong representation in Iran, particularly, with several London-based officers working there.

Apparently, since the beginning of this year the London office has seen an upturn in business. Dr Jones believes that present conditions also pose so many problems that companies, despite the instinct to economize, are being prompted to turn to consultants to play their traditional role in offering expertise with objectivity.

A frequent question now is where corporate headquarters for Europe should be sited. One multinational already established in London wanted to know if it was worth moving, say, to Paris or Brussels.

The answer in their case turned out to be negative, Paris being the most expensive of the three options and Brussels, although cheaper in office renting terms, costlier from the point of view of labour and general living.

For a company starting fresh in Europe, London would not necessarily have the edge on Brussels.

Dr Jones foresees possibilities for considerable growth in trade and investment both ways between North America and Britain. Although North American businessmen always appear most worried about labour problems in Britain, Dr Jones believes the main United Kingdom problem is getting rid of underemployment.

A policy of job creation—in value-added occupations—should go hand in hand, he believes with improving productivity per man, at all levels. A 20 per cent increase in production would be possible if such a policy were successfully carried through.

He also criticizes the fragmented often undisciplined selling of Britain abroad.

Meanwhile, Booz, Allen and Hamilton, with a world staff of 1,200 sees more expansion for itself, particularly with the growth of the multinationals and government-led industrialization in the third world.

First convention for BIM

The attempts by the British Institute of Management, with its highly active chairman of council, Sir Frederick Catherwood, to ensure that the authentic voice of management is adequately heard by the public is carried a step forward with the announcement that next March the first BIM national convention will be held at the Royal Festival Hall in London.

Some 2,500 managers will assemble "to debate and vote on topics of national importance". This will make it markedly different from the other big annual gathering of "bosses", that held by the Institute of Directors in November, which is an occasion for set-piece speeches rather than for debates.

The BIM convention seems likely to most clearly equate with the annual Trades Union Congress, at which the unions hammer out their policies, although, of course, the TUC gathering lasts for a week instead of a day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Flaws in the road transport system

From Mr G. K. Newman

Sir, In case the euphoric article by Clifford Webb in *The Times* Business News (June 26) misleads your readers I would like to make the following comments.

Whatever Clifford Webb and the Freight Transport Association (which is an organization representing industrial and commercial users of transport, many of whom, perhaps unwisely, operate road goods vehicles "on own account") may think, the EEC common transport policy which is evolving does not embody a revolutionary shift from near total regulation to almost complete freedom.

There is certainly a positive trend towards "liberalization" in current EEC Commission thinking, but it does not go nearly as far as your article seems to imply, nor is much of it supported by the "professional" road haulage operators' associations (including the Dutch of the original six member states.

The responsible majority of road hauliers in this country (who are not, as your article states, "the envy of their continental colleagues") consider that the system of operators' licensing under the 1968 Transport Act (as amended by the Road Traffic Act of 1974) is in many important respects a failure, and they would no doubt welcome a system which

(a) ensured that those entering the occupation had proved their good repute, and fitness, with all that that implies, to operate road goods vehicles safely, legally, with adequate financial resources and with a proper degree of professional competence;

(b) Provided the means to achieve a reasonable balance between the supply of transport capacity and the demand for it, especially in times of economic recession; and

(c) Regulated driving time, rest periods, use of "tachographs" and so on only to the extent necessary to ensure reasonable working conditions and road safety, without such unjustified restrictions as the 450 km limitation (which all the EEC "professional" operators' associations, including my own, have for long been striving to have abolished) in Regulation 543/69 and the intrusive proposals in the so-called "second social regulation".

The Commission, Governments of member states and operators' associations are all currently involved in re-assessments of the subject in (c) above, and the system briefly described in (a) is embodied in a directive which must be given effect by January 1, 1978 (in my view not soon enough).

The question of overriding importance is whether the Commission's current proposals for dealing with the desirable balance between supply and demand ((b) above) prove practicable and acceptable.

The indications are that for road hauliers in the original six member states they are too "liberal", but that the degree of control which they foreshadow will be welcome to responsible British road hauliers who are certainly suffering severely from an inadequate operators' licensing system, illegal operation, mounting costs, fierce rate-cutting and an undeservedly harsh climate of public opinion which is largely engendered by the very flaws in our present "liberal" system which responsible transport operators most deplore.

Yours faithfully,
G. K. NEWMAN,
Director-General,
Road Haulage Association.

Overtaxing the taxpayer

From Mr John Vinelott and others

Sir, Clauses 43 to 45 of the Finance (No. 2) Bill currently before Parliament contain extensive amendments to the law relating to the payment of interest by a taxpayer where tax is overdue and by the Revenue where, following an overpayment by the taxpayer, a repayment becomes due.

It is clearly right that there should be provision to ensure that no taxpayer benefits from wilful delay in meeting his fiscal liabilities. However, the proposals in their present form seem likely to impose severe penalties upon the innocent.

Clause 43 of the Bill would impose upon a taxpayer the obligation to pay interest at 9 per cent on unpaid tax, such interest to be non-deductible, and to run notwithstanding that the assessment on which it arises has been genuinely in dispute.

The complexity and uncertainly of modern fiscal law is such that with the best will in the world it is often impossible, both for the taxpayer and his advisers and for the Revenue, to make accurate assessments without delay; and it is not uncommon for points of law to require years of litigation before a final decision is reached.

Suppose therefore that the taxpayer challenges an assessment of £1,000 through the Courts, wins successive appeals but is ultimately defeated by the Revenue in the House of Lords. The process of these appeals will doubtless last some five years, at the end of which period the interest will approach £500. Assume that the taxpayer prudently placed £1,000 on deposit with his bank when he first appealed, and that he pays basic rate income tax.

Then at the end of the litigation the interest he has received will after tax amount to some £300, and so (quite apart from any burden of costs) he will be faced with an additional bill of £200 to meet out of capital as the penalty for pursuing the litigation even though his case was strong enough to succeed until the final tribunal.

If the taxpayer had been subject to tax at 75 per cent, the penalty would rise to £300 or more, and if he had been paying the highest rate then almost the entirety would be payable out of capital. It follows that the taxpayer can hardly afford to challenge the assessment except on terms that he makes a forced loan of the full amount in dispute to the Revenue in advance.

This is, in our submission, an unacceptable obligation to impose upon any taxpayer who has a genuine dispute.

Moreover, the repayment provisions will not compensate the taxpayer fully if he pays the assessment in full and then appeals successfully. Although he will then be entitled to a repayment of the sum in dispute, and under Clause 44 will be entitled to a tax-free payment of interest at 9 per cent, interest is paid not as from the date at which the taxpayer made his payment, but as from a date which may be almost a year later.

The top-rate taxpayer may feel that tax-free interest over part of the period in which the Revenue has had the use of his money is compensation, though in a time of 20 per cent-plus inflation or worse that in itself is doubtful enough; but the basic rate taxpayer who can ill afford the loss of his capital may well feel the compensation is derisory.

In our view it is essential to a free society that the taxpayer with a genuine dispute should be able to challenge Revenue demands without fear that he will be penalized for so doing, and we believe that the Bill in its present form fails to guard that essential freedom.

Is there any reason why interest payable on overdue tax should not be deductible? Is there any reason why interest payable on a repayment by the Revenue should not be calculated from the date when the taxpayer made his overpayment? Is there any reason why the appellate tribunals should not have power to relieve against the duty to pay interest?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN VINELOTT,
RUPERT EVANS,
CHRISTOPHER McCALL,
7 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn,
London, WC2.

Subsidies are no panacea

From Mr Michael Spicer, Conservative MP for Worcestershire South

Sir, Mr Clark's thoughtful letter (Business News, June 18) must not be allowed to leave the impression that large-scale subsidisation is positively desirable.

Mr Clark is right to point to the difficulties of pricing in transport, where public utilities have to compete with private sector operators who charge on the basis of short-run marginal cost. There is also strong theoretical support for his belief that prices should be related to long-run costs, though it is less clear that we can operate such a policy successfully in practice.

But it would be dangerous to proceed from this to defend the total system of subsidies. First, it is difficult to regard the present financial position of the British transport system as satisfactory. With British Rail facing a prospective deficit of £500m (or whatever it now is) this year, we are more in need of radical suggestions for reducing subsidies to transport, than of subtle arguments justifying the present position.

This leads to the second, much more serious, point. What Mrs Thatcher has been attacking is the refusal of so many of us in Britain to face economic realities.

The continued large-scale subsidization of a wide range of goods and services is indefensible. In many cases it causes consumers to receive misleading signals about the value of the resources going into them. It is certainly a major reason for the high level of taxation which threatens to strangle our economy and the flood of money which threatens to drown it.

Mrs Thatcher is right to warn us of the dangers we face, if we insist that the government protects us from any fall in living standards, by subsidizing commodities or services whose costs rise sharply.

A time when trade union leaders are calling for yet more subsidization still is scarcely right for arcane debates over the minutiae of subsidies. The problem is much too big and serious.

Our crisis will be resolved only if we accept an inevitable temporary cut in living standards. To seek to prevent this by calling for more subsidies, in our highly-taxed economy, merely guarantees further inflation.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SPICER,
House of Commons.

Council costs and computers

From Mr A. Ruderman

Sir, Laudable as the decision of the Greater Manchester Transport may be, theirs is certainly not the first secondhand computer to be acquired by a local authority, as asserted by Mr Clayton in his letter on June 19.

The former Ashford Urban District Council and Folkestone Corporation made such a choice in 1971, and the economics achieved were enhanced by the shared use of one computer instead of installing one in the offices of each authority. The equipment (enhanced with more secondhand items) is now serving the needs of the much larger Ashford Borough and Shepway District Councils, and will undoubtedly continue to do so for some time yet.

I have little doubt that there are other examples of public authorities taking the decisive lead to curb costs which Mr Clayton alleges, with sweeping generalizations, are non-existent. Are we to assume that every possible economy is universally achieved by private enterprise, whose need to curb costs is equally great?

Yours faithfully,
A. RUDERMAN,
Treasurer,
Shepway District Council,
Post Office Box No. DR 34,
The Civic Centre,
Folkestone.
June 23.

Freight report

VLCC demand is highest for 9 months

Tanker rates continued to increase throughout last week as Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC) premiums moved up 2.5 points (37 cents per ton) to Worldscale 25 ($3.68 per ton) in the Persian Gulf to Europe trade.

There were suggestions that fractionally higher had been paid by an independent oil company, but brokers here could not confirm this.

The better levels reflected a week of consistently good demand and a period when owners stubbornly stood firm in the face of heavy pressure from charterers. Brokers Galbraith Wrightson commented that "the better tone now seems set to last well into July and possibly longer".

Last week VLCC demand was at its highest since October, with Exxon, Chevron, Petrofina, Golden Eagle (Ultramar) and Hideca all in the market at one time or another. But, although VLCCs commanded the wider interest, they fared relatively worse than the medium-sized tankers in the Persian Gulf.

Premiums for oilers in the 80,000-100,000 ton range were probably the strongest in the market, rising a full 10 points ($1.47) to Worldscale 55 ($8.08).

There is a real possibility that rates will continue to improve this week. By last Friday, there was still a number of unfilled orders in the market and the flow of new business showed no signs of diminishing.

What is hard to see, however, is a really significant increase in rates. VLCCs are now not far short of break-even levels, while the freights being paid to 80,000 tonners seem adequate to cover the costs of the voyage. Any further sustained gains, it is thought, would be bound to bring many tankers out of their lay-up berths, destroying the positive balance between supply and demand now being enjoyed by the ships currently active in the market.

So far the better rates have not attracted redundant tonnage, and the latest figures of E. A. Gibson, Shipbrokers show that laid-up tonnage increased by almost four million tons to 35,816,165 tons last month. At the same time new building cancellations increased by just over two million tons to total 28,177,960 tons, while another 20 tankers totalling just over half-a-million tons were scrapped.

It is likely, however, that the rate of lay-up will now decelerate, and there could even be a decrease.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A market in need of facts from the Government

of 13 per cent in the *FT* e index over the past t took the fall in the ince early June to almost *In turn, that also means* ie market has now lost a third of its rise since y, and that, together ie speed of the recent , suggests to some that uld be in for a strong al bounce at around 285.

s are considerably less e about the possibilities short-term rally. Clearly deal now depends on dications that emerge e next couple of weeks likely composition of the ment's economic package iven the weakness of —and failing some protective measure for rrency such as a two-erest rate structure—it to see how the Govern-an avoid adopting a ne, whether or not the has the prior agree-either the CBI or the

iy be naive, given the attitudes of govern-o imagine that we must tern measures simply the alternative is too ing to contemplate. But ing the alternative cer-, as any reader of this economic forecasts from Phillips & Drew will discover. According to recasts, a wages policy owed 1 per cent for 1 t would moderate infla-t only slowly. By the 1979 the inflation rate still only have come around 11 per cent; n the meantime the l depreciation of sterl-ld have moved out to cent. Any wages policy owed settlements above cent for 1 per cent e inflation accelerating 976 and sterling falling h faster.

ring down inflation per cent within a ne brokers continue, require a 10 per ge norm this winter, a cut in living stan-er the next six months hly 9 per cent. That norm would clearly be g rather much of the nent. But if there is ething nearer that than esent figures being by the TUC, then the nent is almost certainly ram the risk of a fresh the pound and the need in still more stringent s during the autumn.

ting just where any pending cuts are likely is not easy. Nor is it to guess at what kind the Government may n price controls. But icult to see the Govern-iposing notably tougher s on prices given that r measures it is likely duce are going to leave number of companies g to survive as the deepens this winter.

one hopes, then, is that g news on the details overnment package, the will be in a position to f just how fast inflation to moderate; just how e recession is likely to d to what extent that n is discounted in pre-hare values—ahead of uld still be a recovery economy in 1976. If the market finds itself ted with a package that ut no real hope of a ial cut in the rate of , I fear that both shares s will move the same the pound.

Mr Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of Town & City Properties; the company announced details of its proposed convertible issue at the end of last week.

Property

No case for a rent freeze

Last week's developments have left the afficionados of property and of property shares in a fine state of confusion. First of all there was the success of the Cleveland House tender—encouraging not so much for the price realized (undisclosed, but believed to be in the region of £4.5m) as for the evidence that institutions were once again interested in buying larger-scale Central London office blocks. Hard upon its heels, however, came the failure of the Siege auction, with the hammer falling on deals worth just £301,000 as the bulk of properties in a portfolio valued—by its owners—at £20m attracted no bids at all.

And, following that, there was a spate of rumours in the City on Friday which set property share values plunging towards the end of the day—rumours which took in not only the reimposition of rent controls on commercial property, but also the imminent failure of at least two publicly-quoted companies.

If that leaves the investor with the knowledge that prime Central London properties will sell on yields of 7-7¼ per cent, and that the market for second-line properties is still very sticky—a point to which the Town & City rights offer document lends more emphasis—it should not be allowed to obscure the extent to which the ground rules of investment have changed. That the yields on prime properties are as low as they are, not only in relation to inflation but also to the yields available on other forms of investment, is a reflection of expectations on reversion which could, nowadays, quite easily be upset.

Hence Friday's agitation over the prospect of another rent freeze—an agitation which in this case seems to be misplaced, and the more so since the general trend of rents at the moment is downwards. Central London rents have come off their peak by up to 30 per cent, and in individual cases by a lot more; in the P & O building, for example, space was recently let on arbitration at £15 per sq ft which on the *open market* a while back would have commanded £25. Even if the bulk of London completions due in the near future are pre-let, there is no argument in this for an early reversal of the trend. And the implication is that yields are not going to fall further; not, at any rate, in the next couple of years.

For the property market this means no general improvement in values. For *property shares* the implications are more far reaching. Granted that most companies have now, under the pressure of an uncertain market and rapidly increasing costs, chopped their future development programmes, there are still a lot of cases of negative cash flow. Even in the context of declining interest rates that could, given poor reversionary experience, prove very difficult to eradicate. Meantime, the yield on the sector as a whole is not much more than half that on equities generally—on the strength of hopes of rises in reversionary income and asset values which are not, in the forseeable future, going to materialize.

Dunford & Elliott

The recession starts to bite

That 13.7 per cent yield at Dunford & Elliott could become a useful prop for the shares when the market digests talk of "a *significant reduction*" in second-half profits. And that, of course, assumes that the dividend weathers the storm ahead. Just how severely profits will fall is anyone's guess at the moment—the year runs to the end of *September—but* the fact is that, having produced a decent set of interim figures, Dunford now faces the frightening combination of high-gearing and a steel recession.

It is going to be a tough six or nine months, and the gamble in the shares at 43p is that on the other side, or next year when the recession is due to be over, Dunford will be sitting pretty with some £12m worth of reequipment behind it, including a new 100-ton arc furnace at Brown Bayley, and the cash flow to enable it to degear fairly quickly.

Latest figures show that it earned good profits even when demand was starting to slow down; sales were 18 per cent higher than in the last 26 weeks of the long 1973/74 period, and profits were 2 per cent higher after paying net interest of £1.2m, some £0.4m more that in those 26 weeks to end-September 1974. Moreover, margins were slightly better.

The debate then is about whether the predictions of a 1976 upturn in world trade turn out to be accurate. Evidence at the moment suggests that they are, but if recovery is delaying the going could become extremely uncomfortable for Dunford, not to say the whole of the private steel sector.

Interim: 1974-75 *1973-74
Capitalization £4.5m
Sales £31m (£22m)
Pre-tax profits £1.2m (£0.91m)
*35 weeks to March 30, 1974.
Dividend gross 2.692p (2.612p)

A Ryder for the motor cycle industry?

The future of the struggling British motor cycle industry is back in the melting-pot again. For more than 15 years it has limped from crisis to crisis, each "solution" throwing up new problems.

Some time within the next few weeks—and certainly before the Midland industrial holidays begin on July 26—Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has to produce yet another rescue formula. And he faces a situation which, to say the least, is far more complicated than that tackled three years ago by Mr Christopher Chataway, the Conservative Minister of State for Industry, and more recently by Mr Varley's predecessor, Mr Wedgwood Benn.

In March, 1973, a new company, Norton Villiers Triumph was formed by merging the near-bankrupt BSA concern with Mr Dennis Poore's much smaller but profitable Norton-Villiers operation. The plan called for Manganese Bronze, Norton-Villiers parent, to subscribe £3.6m and the Government £4.8m. The linchpin of this deal was the closure of Triumph Meriden to enable NVT to concentrate on a two-factory operation—Small Heath and Wolverhampton.

The Conservative Government had rejected a three-factory set-up which on Mr Poore's own estimates would require £30m to £40m of new investment and at least six years to engineer new models and move into real profits.

The subsequent 18 months "sit in" by the Meriden labour force has been too well-publicized to need recapitulating here. After a remarkable demonstration of solidarity they achieved their aims—the establishment of the Meridan Motor Cycle Cooperative with the help of nearly £5m government money.

The Meriden plant was bought from NVT and a deal struck for that company to buy and market Triumph Bonneville 650cc twin motor cycles up to a maximum of 500 a week for two years.

On March 10 this year, when the cooperative began work, the industry was effectively back to a three-factory set-up. It was not really surprising that within three months Mr Poore was *knocking* on the door at the Department of Industry asking for more money.

He pointed out that to get the cooperative off the ground Mr Benn had given an undertaking to review the whole question of the long-term financing of a three-factory industry. Since then the matter had become urgent after the collapse of the American market which accounted for more than 70 per cent of British motor cycle output.

But this time there was a significant change in Mr Poore's attitude. He openly declared: "The best way of providing the kind of finance we are talking about would be to take NVT into public ownership." With a possible £40m of government finance involved, he was clearly facing up to the fact that a British Leyland type rescue was on the cards again.

To emphasize the urgency of quick government action Mr Poore gave a warning that before his factories broke up for their summer holidays on July 26, he would have to announce plans for short-time working and/or redundancies immediately on return. Talks are already taking place with the unions to put this into effect.

Outright nationalization of all three factories is widely forecast and on the surface would seem to provide the simplest and most acceptable solution for a Labour Government. But there is a fly of proven toughness in the ointment—the Meriden cooperative. To a man the 360 members are bitterly opposed to nationalization despite the fact that they are 100 per cent union members.

Mr Denis Johnson, the former union convener and now chairman of the cooperative, said: "If all three factories are nationalized I shall walk out of here sick to the stomach. It will be the end of a magnificent opportunity to show the country what can be achieved when there is only one side in a company—no *them and us*.

"It is every man's shoulder to the wheel here. We carry no shirkers. Everybody knows everybody on Christian name terms. Men will turn their hand to any job to help the cooperative. Remove that element and introduce the faceless wonders and we shall all be back trying to beat the system again.

"We could live on government hand-outs quite handsomely but there would be no sense of achievement. In no time enthusiasm would be replaced by complacency."

Mr Johnson is annoyed by Mr Poore's repeated reference to the problems created by *three factories. He said*: "That is Mr Poore's way of saying that the formation of the cooperative is at the root of all his troubles.

"He talks about the cost of stockpiling machines because *of the recession in the United* States and gives the impression that he is forced to take our output and put it straight into stock. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"The 1,500 motor cycles we *have produced so far have* been fitted with right-side gearshifts which can only be sold in the United Kingdom. It will be another three weeks or so before we deliver left-side shifts for America."

But could the cooperative stand on its own? Could it market its own motor cycles? "Of course we could", Mr Johnson said. "We established close connexions with Triumph dealers in the United States before the cooperative was formed.

"Under the terms of our two-year contract with Mr Poore, we are now forbidden to communicate with them in any way. But that is not the real problem. We do not own the name Triumph, and without it we are in trouble.

"If Mr Varley would buy the Triumph name for us he could cut us adrift from NVT tomorrow."

Mr Johnson, a quietly spoken, almost diffident character, who has gained in confidence since the cooperative was formed, has his own solution to offer Mr Varley.

He said: "It makes sense for the Government to provide the three factories with centralized marketing, research, development and design facilities. That is where we are so lacking and why we cannot *compete with the Japanese*."

The United States based Boston Consulting Group has been retained by the Department of Industry to prepare a survey of the international motor cycle industry and to *identify the options open to* Mr Varley.

In a preliminary report made available to the interested parties it says: "High Japanese production volumes allow big research and development *staffs. Honda (including* cars) have 1,300, Yamaha 800, Suzuki 500 while NVT with a much smaller labour force have about 100. The Japanese have a tremendous lead in advanced production *technology*."

So far as the actual manufacturing is concerned, Mr Johnson says, the cooperative's remarkable flexibility in the use of labour makes it a match for anyone.

"At the moment with 360 *workers, including office staff*, we are turning out about 250 bikes a week. We plan to turn out 500 a week with about 750 people. In the old days at Triumph we were hard-pushed to make 600 with 1,750 people."

He admits frankly that the militancy of shopstewards like himself was partly to blame for the poor productivity in the old company. "We were always short of parts so no one worked a 40-hour week.

"We spent hours sitting around playing cards, reading papers or just loafing about. And we got paid for it because as shop stewards we thought that by forcing the company to pay waiting time, they would improve the supply position. In fact *it got worse*."

He also claims that the quality of work today is vastly improved. "In the old days some 80 per cent of the output was going straight into the rectification bay where 20 people were working. Now we have only five there.

"At present the assembly line is stopped because of a problem with mudguards supplied by NVT but not one of our assembly workers is idle. They have all moved to other *sections—anywhere help is* needed."

In the context of the international motor cycle industry Meriden is operating in a cozy cocoon with the sort of cash flow of which private industry can only dream.

It is paid a little under £500 for each machine collected from the factory by NVT lorries. The cheque arrives within three days, while the cooperative's own component purchasing is conducted on normal credit terms of one month and upwards.

In 20 months' time, however, when its marketing contract with NVT expires, it must face the world on its own. The present Bonneville design is at least 10 years old and cannot go on much longer.

The cooperative's directors are already discussing "exciting new designs" with outside consultants, but they admit that they cannot generate the millions of pounds of additional investment required to develop and retool for new models. In this they are at one with Mr Poore.

In considering his solution Mr Varley must find the answer to another basic question. Can a British motor cycle industry become a profitable proposition if it stays within the narrow confines of its present super-bikes range? To take on the huge volume of Japanese production in smaller machines would be to invite disaster. Or would it?

An answer—which finds favour in some quarters is to provide British motor cycles with the lion's share of the home market by imposing controls on Japanese imports.

Advocates of this controversial ploy argue that the once all-conquering British motor cycle industry has declined in ratio with the growth of Japanese motor cycle sales here and the prime requisite of demonstrably fair import controls is to prevent the demise of domestic industries threatened by imports.

Given a solid home base from which to export, they suggest Britain could be back in world markets with a chance. After all, the Japanese carmakers reached the number two position in the world by similar tactics.

The options open to Mr Varley are many but time is running out if he is to meet the July deadline set by Mr Poore. However, in view of the need to get things right this time he may well be tempted to come up with a holding formula while a Ryder committee type of investigation produces a long-term answer.

Clifford Webb

Leicester scans a dented affluence

Half a dozen years ago Leicester, the M1 newly extended past its outskirts, was riding its greatest industrial and development boom after a long history of consistently increasing affluence.

Unemployment was negligible, and the combination of that with the staple trades of engineering, hosiery and footwear, *making it the logical* place for so many Asian immigrants to go (more than 50,000 is now the unofficial estimate).

Institutional and other money began flooding up from London to create one of the biggest office building speculations outside the capital. Understandably Mr Maurice Carr, senior partner of estate agents Jarroms, was one who revived in his promotions the old tag about Leicester being one of the richest cities in Europe, although the high income per head, based on bank returns, has a lot to do with the fact that the city's industry is largely a web of family businesses which keep their money in Leicester.

Mr Carr feels somewhat rueful these days about that tag. It rings hollowly for a city which in less than a year has seen its unemployment rate go from 1.3 per cent to the current 3.9 per cent.

That and two big redundancy situations, at Imperial Typewriter (1,700 jobs), and G. Stibbe, textile machinery manufacturers that went into receivership (700 jobs), have given the city a severe psychological jolt.

There is, moreover, short-time working, affecting at least 3,000 people, in some engineering companies, among the hosiery manufacturers and makers of hosiery machinery that are hit by the world textile slump and in some footwear factories.

Local Department of Employment officials have been noticing a steady trickle of redundancies in a wide range of Leicester industry since the beginning of the year.

Meanwhile, unlet office blocks, fruits of the developer rush, stare eyelessly down on many of the city's central streets—well over one million square feet of office space is unlet, with 10 more blocks still to be finished and due to add another 270,000 square feet soon.

Mr Carr, whose firm is a specialist in commercial property, points out that the city had it all its own way in the early days of the M1, given its central geographical location and fast train connexions (London is less than one and a half hours away). The cutting of the M4 to the south-west means Leicester now has to compete with cities like Bristol.

He believes, with small lettings now coming through, that economics will work to Leicester's advantage because good office *accommodation can* now be had at £1.20 or so a square foot, possibly one of the lowest figures in the country for a good regional location.

One of the reasons Leicester has been a rich city has been that a high proportion of the women have always worked (hosiery alone has a 60 per cent female workforce). But recession has thrown more women on the labour market, so any increase in service industries would be a particular *fillip for the city*.

Leicester's problem is how quickly to change from an area that had little need to campaign for new industry into one that industry would find attractive and in which Whitehall would be prepared to allow new development.

Industrial development certificates for substantial developments are hard to get for Leicester prospects. A current wrangle is over an unnamed company which could bring in *around* 2,000 *jobs if an IDC is* forthcoming.

Mr Carr reckons that the city needs to zone at least 200 acres for industrial use as soon as possible. The Labour dominated City Council—political power has traditionally seesawed in a city set in Midlands shires country with its Quorn hunt, county set and a substantial middle class—at any rate now seems to be moving towards setting up a "come to Leicester" campaign.

The council and the Leicester Chamber of Commerce and Industry have set up a committee to explore the problem of boosting the city. Mr Leslie Milliard, the chamber's chief executive, says: "We must attract *new industry. It would* help if we could get some share of the decentralizing of government departments."

It is, of course, possible in line with national prospects to take a not too pessimistic view *for 1976 for engineering* and footwear in Leicester.

While the city might be over-reacting to the first real blow to its economic self-esteem, it could be a good thing if the current mood, and perhaps the new *campaign committee, led to* Leicester competing more effectively for new industry and for things like a growth in conference business and tourism.

The Department of Industry would no doubt be right *to feel that big new indus*trial developments ought to go to needier areas of Britain, but there are signs of a real easing with IDCs where expansion of existing Leicester companies are concerned.

Derek Harris

Business Diary in Europe: Meat mountains

idustry men admit pri-iat the committee set up Meat and Livestock Com-to promote sales of lled meat has arrived a o late. Its budget of year, still up for grabs agencies, would have seful support last aut-when livestock prices and farmers protested s against landings of om the Irish Republic.

r will be able to flex its in the coming autumn her influx of Irish beef. n Allright, chairman of omotion committee and livestock committee of tional Farmers' Union, at after two years of he new body had united erests of farmers, slaught-processors, wholesalers opkeepers.

committee of 14 includes Pooley, general manager Co-operative Wholesale Meat Group and vice-ent of the EEC Commis-advisory committee on nd veal. The deputy chair-Colin Cullimore, general er of the Dewhurst chain ps and the man the inde-*nt butcher loves to hate.*

ias no members of con-groups but seven farm-ncluding John Cameron, er of the livestock com-of the NFU of Scotland member of the beef and working parties of the confederation of farming s, Copa.

e committee is largely a nse to pressure by farmers ome effort to match the promotions for meat from eas, including £500,000 for Zealand lamb and a budget rish beef which had gone gh as £200,000. Although Britain produces most of its beef and veal, apart from some calf cuts from Holland, it imports more than a third of its lamb and about half of its bacon, the latter mainly from Denmark.

Formation of the new *body* also marks recognition by the meat trades that Britain is in the EEC. This was rammed home to members of the committee by the appearance in *The Times* last week of an advertisement by the *Department* for Agriculture in Dublin, offering the Republic's beef "mountain" for sale in lots of at least five tons each.

"I think it is jolly good that this advert has gone in", Colin Cullimore said. "*Intervention* has plagued us in the past because it is such a blunt instrument. A lot of rubbish has been written about vast beef 'mountains' which have never been such a threat to the British trade as some people have thought.

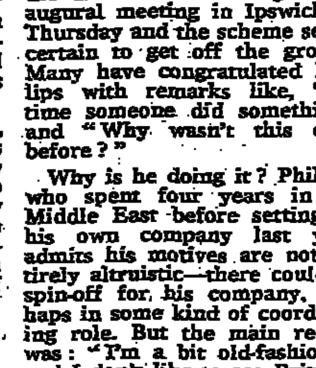
"The sooner we get the intervention meat out and as soon as people know the price at which it is being sold the quicker people will know how small the problem is."

The entire Irish "mountain" of 65,000 tons is equivalent to less than a month's consumption of beef in the United Kingdom. The British "mountain", kept low by EEC premiums which keep farmers' returns above intervention *levels, totals* less than 50 tons.

Subdued debut

The long-awaited first appearance of Anthony Wedgwood Benn at an EEC ministerial meeting *turned out to* be something of an anti-climax.

Those who had hoped that the Labour Government's best-known anti-Marketeer would make some fiery speeches to block further progress on the EEC's insipient energy policy were disappointed when he attended last week's meeting of energy ministers of the Nine. In the event it was the French, who have refused to join the Paris-based International Energy Agency, who single-handed did all the stonewalling.



Anthony Benn: helpful.

Benn's presence in the chamber passed almost without comment by his colleagues from the Nine. The only remark came from Peter Barry, the Irish Minister for Energy and chairman of the meeting, who introduced Benn briefly to the other ministers in his opening speech. Benn's own view of his reception was that he had been "treated with courtesy as I expected".

His later appearance at a well-attended press conference, which he tape-recorded to ensure that nobody misquoted him, was equally subdued. On his future approach to Community affairs, he would only repeat his earlier comments that he accepted the referendum verdict and that, while safeguarding British interests, he would be as helpful as possible in elaborating a common EEC energy policy.

Virtually all the British anti-Market Cabinet ministers have by now made their post-referendum debuts in Europe. After Barbara Castle's baptism at a special affairs meeting a fortnight ago, Peter Shore joined Jim Callaghan for last week's foreign affairs council.

During a break in the session, he made a bee-line for reports and insisted on making a few comments about his attitude to the Community. Predictably Shore too respects the decision *of the British people* and intends to pursue British interests in the working out of future Community policies.

Cowboy tamer

If John Phillips has his way fewer cowboy lorrymen will be making a quick £1,000 or £2,000 by conning the British exporter to the Middle East from next Thursday.

It has been a lovely racket for a year or so: setting up as a forwarding agent, hiring a trailer, taking the load across to France and dumping it, pocketing the freight money, and returning to repeat the exercise again with some other luckless shipper.

As exporters have got angrier and the Department of the Environment, the Freight Transport Association, and the Road Haulage Association started to take steps, Phillips, a 50-year-old overland operator to the Middle East based in Felixstowe, has been making his own contribution; planning the first "overland shipping conference", which leading shippers, forwarders and hauliers will combine to offer regular, reliable services to the Middle East *at reasonable, published* rates. Over 100 personalities in the trade are attending an inaugural meeting in Ipswich on Thursday and the scheme seems certain to get off the ground. Many have congratulated Phillips with remarks like, "It's time someone did something" and "Why wasn't this done before?"

Why is he doing it? Phillips, who spent four years in the Middle East before setting up his own company last year, admits his motives are not entirely altruistic—there could be spin-off for his company, perhaps in some kind of coordinating role. But the main reason was: "I'm a bit old-fashioned, and I don't like to see Britain's reputation dragged down the way it has been abroad by these cowboys. If British exporters can produce the goods for the Middle East, the least they ought to be able to expect is a transport link to get them there."

Waiting brief

Italy's National Bourse Commission, intended to be a watchdog over *stock exchanges, has* received another setback in its year-long efforts to get off the ground.

The Consob (Commissione Nazionale per le Societa e la Borsa), was brought into being on paper by law in June, 1974. The legislation provided that it should consist of five people of undisputed integrity with wide ranging power to supervise bourse and listed companies.

It was not till March this year that the Cabinet nominated the members. Dr Gastone Micone, at present director-general of the Treasury, is to be the head, while among the four other members are two judges, Signor Aristide Marchetti and Signor Renato Squillanete.

Now the supreme council of the judiciary has ruled that the two judges cannot be seconded from active service, on the grounds that the judiciary must be independent and non-political; and in this job the two would have to undertake activities influenced by politics. So, unless the two judges decide to resign from their lifelong careers, the formation of the Consob is blocked for the foreseeable future.

There has been an understandable wave of criticism in the Italian press. Newspapers have asked why two judges were selected in the first place if it was doubtful whether they could serve.

Speculation has been raised *whether it was not part of a* manoeuvre by vested interests which did not want outside eyes prying into their bourse speculations. As the Milan *Corriere della Sera* commented: "It is a terrain which the dominant *power groups have in the mean*time carefully laid with mines."

Business appointments

New joint secretary named at Prudential

Mr Ernest Tyerman, chief executive of Croda International, has joined the board of Midland-Yorkshire Holdings

Mr H. R. Sykes has been appointed assistant group managing director of the Bath and Portland Group and has resigned from the board of Simon Engineering.

Mr F. L. Garner has joined the board of New London Properties.

Mr D. N. Pink is the new sales director of Vandervell Products.

Air Marshal Sir Peter Horsley has been appointed to the board of M L Holdings.

Herr Wolfgang Finke has been elected chairman of the New European Space Agency. Mr Hans Hintermann has been appointed director of the agency's European Space Research and Technology Centre.

Mr Robert Allen has been appointed customer engineering director for Sperry Univac's United Kingdom operations.

Mr Norman Royce is the new president of The Concrete Society.

Mr Ken Green has joined the main board of Dust Control Equipment as technical director.

Mr H. Bieber has been made director of International Combustion Africa.

Mr Steven Kander and Mr A. Semel have joined the board of Stanley Gibbons.

Mr Herbert Toogood has been appointed vice-chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Mr John Chislett has become chief executive of Wolseley-Hughes Merchants and a director of Wolseley-Hughes Limited in succession to Mr W. T. Pearson, who has resigned from the board of Wolseley-Hughes on becoming managing director of Graham Building Services.

Mr J. K. Laurence is to join the board of Estates and General Investments and become chairman following the death of the previous chairman, Sir Leonard Dyer.

Mr E. P. Hatchett, who is retiring on October 31 as the Prudential's joint secretary and investment manager, is to be succeeded by Mr R. E. Artus. Mr G. J. Titford, deputy investment manager, is leaving the company and will be succeeded by Mr B. Medhurst. Mr D. C. Bourdon is to become assistant general manager, group corporate planning, on July 1, and will be succeeded as assistant general manager (management services DP and O & M) by Mr J. Hasloch.

Mr F. L. Garner, vice-chairman of Pearl Assurance, has been appointed a director of New London Properties in place of the late Mr E. F. J. Plumridge.

Mr Oliver Dawson has become a director of Peacock Sasini Estates.

Mr Brian Williams has been made managing director of the newlyformed Canadian Pacific (Bermuda) Marketing Services.

Mr David Blaikie has been named as deputy chief general manager of General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation.

Mr W. T. Pearson is to be managing director of Graham Building Services.

The following senior management changes at IPC Business Press will take place in August: Mr Ray Hudd relinquishes his position as circulation director (news trade) and becomes deputy chairman of IPC Business Press (sales and distribution). Mr Edward Shaw, managing director of IPS Specialist and Professional Press is to be managing director of IPC Business Press (sales and distribution).

Mr Tim Gold Blyth resigns as managing director, IPC Transport Press, and is to be managing director of IPC Specialist and Professional Press. Mr George Fowkes relinquishes his post as managing director of IPC Electrical-Electronic Press to be managing director of IPC Transport Press. Mr Peter Yapp resigns as deputy managing director of IPC Consumer Industries Press and is made managing director of IPC Electrical-Electronic Press.

Mr Peter Parrott has been made financial director of Grand Metropolitan Hotels.

Mr Oliver Dawson has become a director of Peacock Sasini Estates.

Mr R. H. White has been made an associate director in the sales department of Humphreys & Glasgow.

Mr Richard Field has been made a director of Bridon Wire.

Mr L. E. Brown has joined the board of Empire Dairies.

Mr E. P. Galvin is to join the board of Arthur Guinness Son (Dublin) on September 1.

The following have been made regional directors of United Dominions Trust: Mr P. J. A. Bertram (based in Birmingham); Mr G. Gilespie (Manchester); Mr R. E. W. Sparks (Bristol); Mr E. C. Turk (London); and Mr L. Watson (Edinburgh).

Mr Ralph Kravitz, First National City Bank's senior operations officer in the United Kingdom and Ireland, responsible for production and computer operations, has been promoted to vice-president.

Mr D. M. R. Head has been elected chairman of L C P Holdings. Mr R. D. Pitt has retired from the board and has become president of the company.

Mr Charles Herzberg is to join Clarke Chapman as corporate development director.

Mr Bernard Scott, chairman of Lucas Industries, has joined the main board of Lloyds Bank.

Mr R. Penn Truitt has been elected vice president, manufacture and leaf, of the American Tobacco Company.

Mr Dixon Hubble has become a director of Christie-Tyler.

Mr J. H. O'Neil is to be a director of Woolcombers (Holdings) and managing director of the combing division of Woolcombers. Mr K. Worsman will become a director of Woolcombers.

Mr Bryan Basset has been made a director of The Technology Investment Trust.

Mr John Reeve has been named chairman of Costain Construction.

Mr H. J. Hyams has resigned from the board of George Wimpey and Co and Mr W. Barr has left the board of Oldham Estate Co.

Mr Paul Seymour has become actuary of Target Life Assurance Co and is joining the board.

Mr S. Wainwright is the new chairman of Stothert & Pitt.

Mr W. T. Robinson has joined Midland and International Banks as a general manager.

Mr Albert Goodsell has resigned on retirement as joint managing director of Coalite and Chemical Products and all its subsidiaries. He has also given up his seat on the boards of these companies.

FINANCIAL NEWS

W Lawrence comes to market by placing

By Andrew Wilson

An increase in pre-tax profits for the year to June 30, 1975, is forecast by Walter Lawrence, which is coming to the market by way of a placing of 800,000 shares of 25p each at 55p a share through brokers Sheppards and Chase. Behind the decision of this long established building and contracting group to seek a public quotation is the desire to develop business overseas, particularly in the Middle East, which could prove difficult to achieve without a public reference.

The major company within the group, Walter Lawrence & Son, is engaged in construction of high quality commercial, industrial and civic buildings, usually with former customers. Turnover for the latest year amounted to about £12m of the group total of £20.1m. No profit is taken on substantial contracts until work is 50 per cent completed, as is the policy with its East Anglia subsidiary which is more involved in the public sector and on a lower scale than Lawrence. Overall, the contract work outstanding is greater than at any time except last year when a £4.25m contract was received in March, 1974.

In addition to joinery and engineering interests, there are a number of property development subsidiaries which are expected to bring in £120,000 of rental income. Among the developments is a residential estate in Highgate, North London, where the current value on completion is estimated at £3.27m, £220,000 less than completion cost, but this sum has been included in the profit forecast.

At the placing price, Lawrence is capitalized at £2.2m, sells at 4.5 times forecast earnings and yields 12.6 per cent.

Haw Par in talks with Singapore Authorities

Singapore. — Haw Par Brothers International's chairman, Mr James Gammell, said that he has started a series of talks with the Singapore Authorities on Haw Par's proposed link with Malaysian state-run Pernas Securities.

He declined to give details but told shareholders that he had already held a first meeting with the authorities since arriving in Singapore from London on Thursday night.

Mr Gammell told the Haw Par annual meeting that the Pernas deal had always been subject to approval by shareholders and the authorities of Singapore, Malaysia and the United Kingdom. He wanted to correct any impression which may have been given, that the board was seeking to avoid the (Singapore) Securities Industry Council.

Haw Par has listed six specific benefits which it would gain from the deal, including probable access to a previously unmentioned $M14m borrowing facility.

The Pernas deal would raise Haw Par's pre-tax profits on the basis of historic figures to nearly $S33m against $S25.1m.

Renault car production up

Despite the problems besetting the world's motor industry in 1974, Regie Renault achieved higher production, sales and exports than in 1973. Turnover increased by 16.3 per cent, while profits showed a decline—but still reached £3.6m.

Renault continued to lead the French domestic car market, with 36 per cent of total registrations, as well as being the leading French exporter.

This performance resulted in 1974 turnover rising 16.3 per cent to £1,617m. Total turnover for the Renault group, including principal subsidiaries, progressed from £2,065m in 1973 to £2,567m.

Sharp decline at Swedish Match

The Swedish Match Group says in its report for the first quarter of 1975 that recession, particularly in Western Europe, has substantially worsened operating results.

The report says that due to the weakness of the United Kingdom market and the fall of the pound, exports to Britain have, in many cases, become unprofitable and have shown a sharp decline in volume. There are increasing signs that a general economic upswing will take longer than estimated. Sales for the quarter totalled 1,374.6m kronor against 1,419.8m. Pre-tax in profit is down from 116.4m kronor to 40.6m.

Berkeley Hambro aiding Bishopsgate Prop

Bishopsgate Property & General Investments' 50 per cent stake in the unquoted B & C Property (Europe) NV, as well as the fall in the group's share portfolio, particularly property shares, has proved a headache to the board. It has now turned to Berkeley Hambro Property, the holder of the other 50 per cent of BCP, for a solution.

They have agreed that Bishopsgate will grant to Berkeley a five-year option to purchase its 50 per cent interest in BCP at a cost of 1.45m florins. In return Berkeley has purchased foreign currency loans made by Bishopsgate of 17.35m French francs. It will assume responsibility for guarantees given by Bishopsgate totalling 97.32m francs of which 31m francs was already the joint liability of the two groups. The total cost of BCP's French Investments amounts to 280m francs.

Bishopsgate will bear its share of any net revenue deficit for 1975 in respect of the French programme, and any amount advanced by Bishopsgate in accordance with this provision will be added to the price paid by Berkeley if and when the option in the BCP shares is exercised.

Meanwhile Bishopsgate Property is not paying an interim dividend against 4p for 1974-75. There was pre-tax revenue loss of £413,000 against profit of £606,000 and the board warn shareholders that revenue results for the full year to June 30 will be similar to the first half.

LAGS try to conserve cash

Because of the need to conserve resources for further development, and to reduce the level of borrowings in South Africa, the board of London, Australian & General Exploration is not recommending an interim dividend against 1.87p last time.

For the nine months to March 31 pre-tax profits were £2.85m (£2.97m), and earnings a share worked out to 3.3p against 3.6p. Following the close links established by Lonrho's purchase of a 29.5 per cent stake in the group's equity, the board has decided to change the year end to September 30. The present accounting period will be for 15 months. The Board says profits for the current six months should show some improvement.

Amal Industrials

If the concession of allowing the deferment of tax on stock increases were discontinued, the board of Amalgamated Industrials warns that it would be very hard to pay a distribution to shareholders. The need to preserve liquidity margins is paramount and the group is being forced to finance growth from internal revenues.

Costain predicts 20 pc sales rise

Turnover of construction group Richard Costain should rise this year by between 15 and 20 per cent in real terms compared with 1974, Mr J. P. Sowden, chairman, said at the weekend.

He said that if sterling remained weak for the rest of the year, turnover might rise by between 25 and 50 per cent in monetary terms.

The improvement would come largely from the group's overseas interests, particularly Nigeria and the Middle East. At the same time, activity in the United Kingdom was not proving as flat as some people had estimated, he said.

The 20 per cent shareholding in Costain held by Lonrho had not yet led to any substantial benefit for the group, but hopefully will do so in the future, he added.

Lamont acquisition

The Isle of Man-based Stellar Unit Trust Managers has been acquired by Lamont Holdings from Constellation Investments.

Pre-tax profits of Lamont for 1974 dipped from £128,000 to £105,000 on turnover up from £1.21m to £1.39m.

Trading this year is at a reasonable level, and its reorganization makes the group well placed to take full advantage of any upturn.

Ferguson Inds

The accounts of Ferguson Industrial Holdings contain a set of inflation-adjusted accounts which show that the pre-tax profit of £801,000 for the year to February 28 was in fact only £621,000 in terms of current purchasing power.

Instead of a retained profit of £184,000 the group has a loss of £6,000, although the group's assets come out at £4.97m, on an adjusted basis, instead of £4.45m. The dividend is covered once instead of twice.

Considerable changes are likely in the next three years as the board seeks to lessen the group's dependence on the United Kingdom construction industry.

RIT buys into Hume

The board of Rothschild Investment Trust has acquired through the market 4.38m "A" ordinary shares of Hume Holdings at a price of 50 1/16th pence a share. This brings RIT's holding in Hume to about 26 per cent.

RIT plans to hold the shares as a long-term investment and to work in close cooperation with Hume.

Mr James Scrimgeour, aged 72, and chairman of Hume for the past 22 years, will be retiring from the board on June 30. He will be succeeded in the chair by Mr J. Kenneth Dick.

Revival under way by FC Finance

A return to profitability over the first six months of 1975 for F.C. Finance is prophesised by Arthur Sugden, chairman. The company, which is 84 per cent-owned by the Co-operative Bank, lost £127,000 in 1974 after exceptional provisions totalling £1.8m.

Mr Sugden told the annual meeting: "It is reasonably certain that the current half-year will demonstrate a return to profitability." All being well, it should be possible to return to the dividend list at the end of the year, he said.

There has been a "material" improvement in the lower end of the residential property market, which accounted for 75 per cent of FCF's loans.

Argentine-GWC

In the absence of a higher offer for Argentine Southern Land, Mr L. Casper, who represents substantial interests in Ashbourne Investment's capital (Ashbourne in turn holds about 25 per cent of Argentine), reluctantly recommends shareholders to accept the offer from Great Western Corporation.

Bishop's prosper

A change in its financial year meant that the past accounting period of Bishop's Stores was for the 35 weeks to March 1 last. But the trading upsurge of this Middlesex-based group of wholesale and retail grocers carried it to almost within reach of the previous year's record figures. Pretax profits for the period were £805,000 against £1m for the preceding 12 months. The chairman thinks the profits for the period would have been equal to about £1.2m a year. Sales were £44.47m in the 35 weeks against £51.64m. Earnings worked out to 9.41p a share against 8.3p. The chairman expects a steady increase in the true sales volume during the current year. The first quarter has shown a 30 per cent increase.

N Sea jolt to Sidlaw

Poor trading in the world textile industry plus a surprise downturn in North Sea oil activity combined to depress the interim results of Sidlaw Industries. Pre-tax profit for the six months to March 28 eased from £434,000 to £310,000 on turnover up from £17.2m to £20.5m. The interim dividend is held at 1p net and raised from 1.49p to 1.54p gross. Sir John Carmichael, chairman, says that the problems which face North Sea risk-takers arise not only from Government's actions and intentions, but also from inflation.

Ford of Germany

The West German subsidiary of Ford Motor expects to earn money again this year. Last year it made a loss of DM 176m. Sales for the first five months leapt by 67 per cent. The company plans to boost production to 622,000 vehicles this year after experiencing a 38 per cent drop to 467,000 vehicles in 1974.

Giddings profitable

The return to profits at half time by Giddings & Lewis-Fraser, a Scottish machine tool maker, has been consolidated. Last year there was a pre-tax profit of £402,000 against a loss of £40,000. A profitable 1975 is also predicted. Turnover was £5.2m, against £4.1m.

H. J. HEINZ

Profit before tax for year to April 26, £13.16m (£11.97m). Net group profit after tax, £6.24m (£6m).

JOKAI TEA HOLDINGS

Board expects a substantial increase in profit for year to March 31. Distribution should be at least the same as last year.

WM PRESS

Chairman says company now has a record order book, and he will be disappointed if it is unable to maintain a progressive trend.

MASON & BURNS

Allied Insulators, which has 29.8 per cent of M & B equity, is offering agreed 19p a share for rest.

TRIANCO

Losses of this Surrey-based engineering company have deepened from £265,000 for 1973 to £374,000 pre-tax for 1974. Again no dividend. Turnover dropped from £2.9m to £2.2m. First quarter of new year is better.

BAKER PERKINS-SLATER

Slater, Walker Securities is now interested in 13.5 per cent of ordinary shares of Baker.

CONTINUOUS STATIONERY

Pre-tax profits for year were a record £439,000 (£300,000). Dividend hoisted from 2.88p to 3.25p.

More share prices

The following will be added to The London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial & Industrial: Hawkins & Tipson.

Investment Trust: Joseph Leopold.

[FI]NANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

[D]ealing profits—the long and short term views

[Pro]fits on realization of in[vestm]ents always figure promi[nentl]y in the results of the [investin]g finance houses. But how [they] are achieved in practice [varies] enormously between the [variou]s houses with two ex[treme] views being those of [Chart]er Consolidated and Selec[tion] Trust.

[Whic]h employ a staff of about [...] their investment depart[ment], and at this point apart [from] Charter's strategic hold[ings] such as the 10 per cent in Union Corporation and [...] per cent of Selection [...] the differences in philo[sophy] become readily apparent. [In e]ssence Charter, which saw [pr]ofits from these activities [...] last year from £4.31m to [...], covers a much broader [spectr]um with at the moment [aroun]d one-third of its £30m [portfo]lio in mining shares and [...] proportions in North [Ameri]ca and the United King[dom].

[The] general guideline is to achieve a 15 per cent return on any investment over a year or so, with performance against the various indices closely moni[t]ored by the Board. United Kingdom investments tend to be in sectors. Recently food manufacturing was prominent with a 2 per cent stake in Rowntree Mackintosh having been built up. Insurance is also in favour.

Charter's portfolio in recent weeks has built up liquidity to around 20 per cent thanks to disposals on the mining side. Current policy is to sell gold shares on rallies as the feeling in the short term is that the metal price is thought unlikely to make progress unless there is a substantial collapse of the western economies while the increase in goldmining costs is a further consideration.

A *similar view on gold*, covering the next few months, is also held at ST. But here is a group which does not rely on brokers for the generation of

Mining

ideas, keeps its cards extremely close to its chest and takes a long-term view on any situation.

Rather than trading actively in units of £250,000 spread over a 100 or so stocks, as does Charter, where brokers' commissions last year amounted to around £250,000, ST tends to buy big in any particular situation as with its holdings in Southvaal and Western Mining Corporation.

These investments are under review constantly as are the others where the intention is to get in on the ground floor. But with negligible United Kingdom trading profits, ST has to *look to its dividend income to* cover ACT requirements for its own distributions to shareholders. ST's dealing profits in 1973/74 amounted to £3.59m with its latest results due on Wednesday.

While the investment managers have discretion to buy non-mining stocks, the farthest they have yet gone is to venture into oil. While small situations are not ignored, what ST is looking for now is a prospect where is can pour a big sum, well *over* £1m or £2m, on a *five-year view. It would be good* to get there first.

Little response to land devaluation

Friday morning's news that the South African Rand has been devalued against the United States dollar from $1.47 to $1.40, equivalent to a fall of 4 per cent, had a negligible effect upon gold shares on Fri*day. The Cape had been expect*ing such a move for some time while in London, such reaction as there was, proved largely indifference with the sector remaining at a low level of business.

This devaluation is helpful for mine revenue but any benefits accruing on this score are almost immediately swallowed up by the continuing high level of increases now running at 25 per cent annually in working costs, as will be spelt out in the June quarterlies which will emerge in the week beginning July 13.

Gold is showing little decisive trend. Last week's upward flicker in price was in part because of the remarks of Mr A. W. S. Schumann, president of the Chamber of Mines, when he forecast a recovery in the second half of this year.

As I have mentioned before, the Krugerrand remains the best gold investment at the moment for United Kingdom residents with sterling moving ever closer to the void.

Andrew Wilson
Mining Correspondent

Wall Street

New York, June 27.—Wall Street stocks moved guardedly today showing little change throughout the session and closing narrowly mixed.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.02 to 873.12. Advancing issues held a small lead over decliners, 770 to 611. Volume *totalled 18,820,000 shares compared* with 24,560,000 yesterday.

Analysts said the market appeared to be caught in some portfolio switching by institutions before the end of the quarter.

They also noted that while the Federal Reserve moved to contain short-term interest rate gains, the rates continued high. Some analysts said the Fed moves were not indicative of a relaxing monetary policy.—AP-Dow Jones.

US gold advances

New York, June 27.—GOLD futures closed sharply higher in active trading. On the Comex gains ranged from $1.90 to $2.50, while IMM futures rose $2.00 to $3.25. Comex volume rose to 2,208 sales from 1,342 yesterday while IMM sales were estimated at 2,414. NY COMEX.—July, $166.70; Aug. $167.90; Sept. $169.20; Oct. $170.60; Dec. $173.30; Feb. $175.80; April. $178.40; June. $180.90; Aug. $183.40; Oct. $185.90. CHICAGO IMM gold close.—Sept. $169.80-170.00; Dec. $173.80-174.90; March. $177.70; June. $181.06; Sept. $184.00.

SILVER.—Comex silver futures drifted out of range of the day's highs. Final gains ranged from 3.00c to 3.30c. July 456.80c; Aug 460.00c; Sep 463.60c; Dec 474.00c; Jan 477.30c; March 484.10c; May 490.80c; July 497.40c; Sep 505.90c. Handy & Harman 458.00c (previous 457.70c); Handy & Harman of Canada, Canadian $4.72 (Canadian $4.70).

COPPER.—Steady; 2,503 sales. July 54.70c; Aug 55.10c; Sep 55.50c; Dec 57.00c; Jan 57.50c; March 58.50c; May 59.40c; July 60.20c.

SUGAR.—World futures advanced as much as the 1.00c limit. Spot 13.30c up 0.70c; July, 13.60-13.50c; Sept. 12.55-12.65c; Oct, 12.50-12.55c; Jan. 12.31c nominal; March, 12.30-12.32c; May, 12.25c; July, 12.15-12.20c; Sept. 12.15-12.20c; Oct, 12.15-12.10c.

COCOA.—Futures ended 0.35c to 0.58c higher on turnover of 771 contracts. July, 47.30c; Sept, 42.45c; Dec, 41.45c; March, 41.85c; May, 42.13c; July, 42.63c. Spots. Ghana 64½; Bahia 51½.

COFFEE.—Futures closed 0.45c to 0.98c higher. July, 52.00-53.00c; Sept, 55.35-55.45c; Nov, 56.10-56.35c; Dec. 56.35c; March, 56.66-57.00c; May, 57.00-57.50c.

COTTON.—Futures closed 0.08c down to 0.17c up. Volume was estimated at 1,600 contracts. July, 46.65c; Oct, 48.60c; Dec. 48.98-49.00c; March, 49.98c; May, 50.70-50.78c; July, 51.35-51.38c; Oct, 52.10c; Dec. 52.30-52.45c.

WOOL.—GREASE WOOL.—Spot 133.5c nominal; July, 134.0c; Oct, 137.0c; Dec, 138.0c; March, 140.0-142.0c; May, 140.0-145.0c; July, 140.0c; Oct. 140.0c. CROSSBRED.—Spot 74.5c nominal; July, 73.0-80.0c; Oct, 77.0-79.0c; Dec. 78.0c; March, 80.0c; May, 80.0c; July, 80.0c; Oct. 80.0c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Soyabeans finished 11¼c to 7¼c down. Meal was off $0.10 to up $0.90 and oil lost 0.88c to the 1.00c limit. SOYABEANS.—July, 510-511c; Aug. 507c; Sept. 498c; Nov, 499-500c; Jan. 506c; March, 515c; May, 520-521c; July, 525c; Aug 527-528c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—July, $120.50-120.30; Aug. $122.50; Sept, $123.50-124.00; Oct. $125.00-125.50; Dec. $128.00; Jan. $130.00-130.50; March. $132.50-133.00. SOYABEAN OIL.—July, 22.75-22.80c; Aug. 21.67-21.75c; Sept. 20.80-20.90c; Oct. 20.20c; Dec. 19.40-19.45c; Jan. 19.10c; March, 19.10c; May. 19.10c; July. 19.00c; Aug. 18.80-19.00c.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed easier 2¼c to 6c lower.—July, 301-301½c; Sept. 307½-308c; Dec. 318-319c; March. 326½c; May. 330c. MAIZE closed easier 5½c to 9c lower.—July, 275¼-276¼c; Sept. 250½-250¼c; Dec. 237-237½c; March. 244½-245c; May. 248½c. OATS closed easier 2½c to 3c lower.—July, 148½-148¾c; Sept. 138½c; Dec. 139½c; March. 141c; May. 141c nominal.

	June 27	June 26
Dow Chem.	89½	88¾
Dresser Ind.	65	64½
Duke Power	16	16½
Du Pont	127½	129⅝
Eastern Air	5¼	5
East. Kodak	103¾	103¾
Eaton Corp.	25¼	25
El Paso G	12⅝	12⅝
Equitable Life	17⅝	18¼
Esmark	36⅝	35¾
Evans P. D.	5¼	5¼
Exxon Corp	91¾	91¾
Firestone	19¼	19⅛
Fst. Chicago	24	24
Fst. Nt. Boston	30½	31
Fst. Penn Corp	18⅝	18¾
Ford	41	40
G.A.F. Corp.	11	11
Gamble Skogmo	24	24¼
Gen. Dynam.	53⅝	53⅝
Gen. Electric	52¼	51½
Gen Foods	26⅝	26⅝
Pepsico	67¼	68
Pet Corp	23⅝	23½
Pfizer	33½	33⅝
Phelps Dod.	39	39⅝
Philip Mor.	52¾	51⅞
Phill. Pet.	59	58⅝
Polaroid	35⅝	36
P.P.G. Ind.	30½	30¼
Proc. Gamble	97⅝	98
Pub.Ser.El & Gas	16¼	16⅛
Pullman	55¼	55
Rapid American	5⅝	6
Raytheon	58⅝	57⅝
RCA Corp	20⅛	20⅝
Repub Steel	33	32⅞
Reynolds Ind.	60	59⅝
Reynolds Metal	23⅝	23⅝
Rockwell Int	22½	22¾
Royal Dutch	38⅝	39¼
Safeways	47⅝	48
St. Regis	27⅝	28
Santa Fe Ind	27¼	27
SCM	12⅝	12⅞
Cons. Bat.	27	26⅞
Falconbridge	36¼	35½
Gulf Oil	32	32⅞
Hawker Can.	6.50	6.50
Hud. Bay Min	18¼	18⅞
Hud. Bay Oil	35⅝	35¼
I.A.C. Ltd.	19⅝	19¼
Imasco	29½	30⅞
Imp. Oil	29¼	29⅝
Int. Pipe	12⅝	12⅝
Mass.-Fergsn.	15¼	15⅞
Power Cp.	8⅞	8⅞
Price Bros.	14⅝	14⅞
Royal Trust	22¼	22
Seagram	30⅝	30⅞
Steel Co.	28⅝	28⅞
Tex. Can.	29½	30
Trans. Mnt. Oil	10⅞	10¼
Walker H.	31	31½
W.C.T.	22¼	22

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.2225 ($2.2413); three months, $2.2011 ($2.2206); Canadian dollar, 97.06c (97.31c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index rose 2.28 to 266.97. The futures index was up 1.44 at 243.76.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 873.12 (874.14); transportation, 171.34 (169.90); utilities, 86.02 (86.34); 65 stocks, 266.24 (266.06).

New York Stock Exchange index, 50.62 (50.62); industrials, 56.16 (56.35); transportation, 33.11 (32.83); utilities, 33.72 (33.96); financial, 53.90 (54.29).

[Re]sults this week

[Ge]neral Electric [Red]land [and] Rothman

Redland building mater[ials gr]oup and General Electric [ar]e the main attraction in [this we]ek's line-up of expected [compan]y results. Both are final [statem]ents down for Thursday. [...]ada opens the proceed[ings to]day with a mid-term re[port w]hile tomorrow's features [...] finals from George Kent [and Ro]thman International, plus [Brown] Boveri-Kent's first[-quarter] figures. There are four [...]r statements of fair [import]ance on Wednesday: [...] Magnet Joinery, Selec[tion Tr]ust, and Renold. The [...] Lebus furniture group [is] out on Friday. Details:

[TODAY]. Finals—Allied Retail[ers], Marshalls (Halifax), [...]t Industries Group, [...]ers (Jewellers) and Wm [...]. Interims—W. W. Bell, [...]te Group, Granada, J. [...]I. B. Jackson, SGB [Grou]p and Vectis Stone.

[TOMO]RROW. Finals—Carclo [Engi]neering, George Kent, [Scottish Television, Gramp]ian-Grampian, Rothman [Inter]national, Siebe Gorman, [...] Abrasives, Weston Evans [(Hold]ings) and Zinc Alloy [Rust] Proofing. Interims—[...] Street Fabrics, Brown [Bover]i-Kent (first-quarter [resul]ts), and McMullen &

[WEDN]ESDAY. Finals—Chubb [...]n, English Card Clothing, [...]ing Pentecost, Magnet [Joine]ry, Renold, Selection [Trust] Turriff Construction [...] R. Kelvin Watson. [Inter]ims—Bakers Household [...]s, *Bett Brothers*, Gough [...]er and Jenks & Cattell.

[THURS]DAY. Finals—General [Elect]ric, Harold Ingram, [...]ons Group, Redland, [...]nds Engineering, and [...] Electronics. Interims—[...]nall Beard, Flexello [...]s, Howard Machinery [...] Silentbloc.

[FRIDA]Y. Finals—J. Dykes [(Hold]ings), Penrad Group [W]alker & Staff Holdings. [Interi]ms—Harris Lebus and [N]ash Securities.

[...] Nicholson up

[After] making pre-tax profits [...]000 for the 15 months [to Oct]ober 31, the Crest [...]n leisure and property [group s]cored £422,000 for the [...] [mon]ths to April 30. Turn[over wa]s £9.49m, against £21.7m [...] *months*, while the divi[dend ris]es from 0.94p to 0.97p. [...] activities continue to [...] good order books, while [...] of growth of the in[...] product companies is [encoura]ging.

[B]ank Base Rates

[Barcl]ays Bank	9½%
[C. H]oare & Co	*9½%
[Lloy]ds Bank	9½%
[Midl]and Bank	9½%
[Nat] Westminster	9½%
[Shen]ley Trust	11½%
[20th] Century Bank	11½%
[Willi]ams & Glyn's	9½%

[* 7-d]ay deposits on sums of [£1]0,000 and under, 6¼%, [up] to £25,000, 6½%, over [£2]5,000, 7¼%.

Euromarkets

Issues offered in June reach record $789.4m

The amount of international note and bond issues scheduled for offering in June totalled a monthly record of $789.4m, but some observers believe underwriting activity will taper off over the next few months until the interest-rate outlook becomes clearer.

June's record volume exceeded the $659.5m of issues scheduled in May and the previous record of $718.1m in April. Issues scheduled during the first half year reached a record $3,926m or nearly 4.6 times the $858m in the first 1974 half, *when* exorbitantly high interest rates choked the market.

However, signs of a slowdown can be seen in a breakdown of the figures for June. In the first week of the month new issue volume totalled $237.2m but it then receded progressively to $167.8m in the fourth week.

What is clearly beginning to inhibit the market is an uptrend in short-term interest rates. Over the week, three-month Eurodollar interest rates rose to 6.88 per cent *offered on Friday* from 6.13 per cent the week before, and 6.06 per cent at the end of May.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Price	Redptn Yld
AIDC 10¼ 1981	104	9.34
Airlease 8¾ 1988	88	10.43
Ashland 8 1987	91⅞	9.20
BICC 7¾ 1987	72	12.38
Bristol 8¾ 1979	93	10.58
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	88	10.27
Burlington 7¾ 1987	91	9.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Alb & Wilson 7¾ Deb '85-90	50½*	50½*
All Pty Hldgs 8¼ Ln '92-97	35	35
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	47¼	47½
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	50⅝	49½
Ass Bis 7½ Deb '90-95	51½*	51½*
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	17½p	17½p
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	42¼	41¾
Do 7 '82-87	59½	58½
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	54⅝	54
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	44	44
Do 6¼ Ln '86-91	44	44
Do 7¼ Ln 2002-7	45*	45*
Distillers 7¼ Ln '88-93	49¼	48¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	45*	45*
Sainsbury (J.) 7¾ Deb '87-92	55	55
Scott Newcastle 4½ Deb '71-76	91½	91½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	51	51
Slater Walker 9½ Ln '91-96	57½	57½
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	56¼*	56¼*
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
93.8	−5.0	Capital	83.8	88.0	4.20
118.5	−6.0	Do Accum	107.4	112.8	4.20
69.8	−3.8	Canynge Fund	62.6	65.8	4.86
78.4	−4.4	Do Accum	70.4	74.0	4.86
81.8	..	Exempt	77.8	81.8	4.63
100.0	..	Do Accum	95.2	100.0	4.63
60.4	..	Local Auth	57.4	60.4	4.06
		Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada			
		Imperial Life Hse. London Rd. Guildford. 71255			
50.5	−2.2	Growth Fnd (5)	44.7	48.6	..
42.8	−2.8	Pension Fnd	38.8	40.0	..
		Individual Life Insurance Ltd.			
		45 South St. Eastbourne. BN21 4UT. 0323 36711			
102.3	−0.9	Equities	96.3	101.4	..
126.3	−2.5	Fixed Int	117.5	123.8	..
118.3	−0.9	Managed	111.6	117.4	..
110.3	+0.2	Property	104.9	110.5	..
106.1	+0.1	MoneyFund	100.9	106.2	..
114.2	+0.2	King & Shaxson	112.1	114.4	..
99.4	+2.6	Commodity	98.0	102.0	..
		Trident Life.			
		Renslade Hse. Gloucester. 0452 36541			
110.4	+0.1	Trident Man	104.8	110.5	..
120.5	+1.4	Do Guar Man	115.7	121.9	..
112.8	+0.3	Do Property	107.4	113.1	..
85.5	+0.6	Do Equity	81.7	86.1	..
115.6	+0.3	Do High Yield	110.0	115.9	..
108.3	..	Do Money	102.7	108.3	..
106.0	..	DoFiscalFnd	100.5	106.0	..
49.5	−1.0	Do Bonds	45.5	48.5	..
90.30	−0.20	Gilt Edged(f)	90.10	..	..
		Tyndall Assurance.			
		18 Canynge Rd. Bristol. 0272 32241			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[Cap]italisation £'000's	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
[...]5	Armitage & Rhodes	45	−2	3.0	6.7	5.0
[...]5	Henry Sykes	122	−4	4.9	4.1	8.1
[...]1	Twinlock Ord	35	−4	0.8	2.4	8.1
[...]0	Twinlock 12% ULS	63	+2	32.0	19.0	..

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End, July 11. § Contango Day, July 14. Settlement Day, July 22.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
1073m	Savings 3% 1965-75	99 7/32	+1/32	3.023	9.304
600m	Exch 6½% 1976	96 9/16	+1/16	6.820	9.307
900m	Treas 6½% 1976	97 7/16	+1/16	6.697	9.327
16m	Victory 4% 1976	99	..	4.040	4.870
600m	Treas 10½% 1976	100 9/16	−¼	10.442	10.056
850m	Treas 6¼% 1977	94 9/16	−⅛	6.610	9.807
100m	Elec 3% 1974-77	93¼	+⅛	3.222	7.362
600m	Treas 11½% 1977	101 13/16	−1/16	11.295	10.527
600m	Treas 3% 1977	87 7/16	+1/32	3.422	8.982
242m	Trans 4% 1972-77	88⅞	+¼	4.501	9.126
600m	Treas 9% 1978	94 15/16	−½	9.479	11.208
500m	Treas 10¼% 1978	98 9/16	•−⅛	10.681	11.175
400m	Exch 5% 1976-78	85¾	..	5.831	10.270
400m	Treas 3% 1979	78 5/16	−1/32	3.837	9.373
600m	Treas 11½% 1979	100 5/16	−⅛	11.464	11.381
275m	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	79⅞	−1/16	5.321	10.209
600m	Treas 10½% 1979	97 7/16	−½	10.840	11.415
230m	Elec 3½% 1976-79	78½	+1/16	4.459	9.631
1000m	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	92⅜	−1/16	9.745	11.128
600m	Treas 9½% 1980	95	−1/16	10.000	10.863
400m	Fund 5¼% 1978-80	80¼	−⅛	6.542	10.457
262m	Treas 3½% 77-80	75⅞	−¼	4.614	9.753
483m	Treas 3½% 79-81	74½	+⅛	4.781	9.811
861m	Treas 8½% 1980-82	85⅞	•+⅛	9.917	11.680
600m	Treas. 12% 1983	102¾	+⅛	12.151	12.244
300m	Fund 5½% 1982-84	71	•+¼	7.725	10.725
600m	Treas 8½% 1984-86	78¼	•+¼	10.935	12.087
550m	Fund 6½% 1985-87	67⅛	+¼	9.805	11.871
500m	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	69⅛	•+¼	11.247	12.782
1052m	Trans 3% 1978-88	42¼	•+⅜	7.178	11.915
599m	Treas 5% 1986-89	51⅛	+½	9.935	12.863
600m	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	67¾	+⅛	12.332	13.440
400m	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	52¼	+⅛	11.303	13.248
500m	Treas 12½% 1993	87	•+½	14.293	14.479
600m	Fund 6% 1993	50¼	+½	12.378	13.783
900m	Treas 9% 1994	66	+⅛	13.868	14.418
41m	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	30	−¼	10.257	12.677
214m	Gas 3% 1990-95	30⅛	..	9.967	12.744
400m	Treas 12¾% 1995	89¼	+⅛	14.470	14.575
600m	Treas 9% 1992-96	66⅛	+⅜	14.039	14.508
1000m	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	50	+⅛	13.909	14.453
600m	Treas 8¾% 1997	64⅞	+⅛	14.123	14.522
600m	Treas 9½% 1999	65⅞	• ..	14.339	14.618
443m	Fund 3½% 1999-04	27⅛	•+¼	12.943	13.851
600m	Treas 8% 2002-06	56⅞	+⅛	14.552	14.685
998m	Treas 5½% 2008-12	39⅛	+¼	14.407	14.520
600m	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	52⅝	•+⅛	14.648	14.694
370m	Consols 4%	27⅛	• ..	14.973	..
1909m	War Ln 3½%	24¼	+⅛	14.606	..
299m	Conv 3½%	25½	+⅛	14.212	..
58m	Treas 3%	20½	+⅛	15.162	..
276m	Consols 2½%	17	•+⅛	14.681	..
482m	Treas. 2½% Aft 75	17⅛	+⅛	14.923	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
12m	Aust 5½% 76-78	85¼	+½	6.531	12.386
12m	Aust 5½% 77-80	75¼	+½	7.299	12.893
20m	Aust 5½% 81-82	67½	+¼	8.302	13.224
10m	Aust 6% 81-83	64½	+¼	9.356	13.193
16m	Aust 6% 74-76	94½	+¼	6.428	11.724
14m	Aust 7% 79-81	76¼	+½	9.389	13.160
—	Berlin 4½% Ass	90	..	..	..
—	Chilean Mixed	95	..	..	..
8m	E Africa 5¾% 77-83	58½	+½	9.848	14.858
—	German 4½% 1930	190	..	..	..
—	Hungary 4½% 1924	34	..	..	..
—	Ireland 7½% 81-83	69¼	..	..	..
3m	Jamaica 7½% 77-79	78¾	•+¼	9.790	14.816
—	Japan Ass 4% 1910	140	..	..	..
—	Japan 6% 83-88	61	..	..	..
4m	Kenya 5% 78-82	61¼	+¼	8.403	14.812
7m	Malaya 7½% 78-82	76	+½	10.239	13.497
12m	N Z 6% 76-80	77¼	+¼	7.960	13.273

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
5,892,000	AAH	118	−3	12.0	10.2	6.1
1,084,000	AB Electronic	32	..	6.1	19.2	2.2
800,000	AC Cars	40	..	1.3	3.3	15.4
13.3m	AD Intl	86	+5	3.3	3.8	8.7
1,603,000	AGB Research	35	−2	3.1	8.9	6.9
23.9m	APV Hldgs	205	−7	13.0	6.3	7.9
9,741,000	AVP Ind	51	−2	3.2a	6.3	4.9
6,021,000	Aaronson Bros	31	−4	2.8b	8.9	8.0
288,000	Abrasives Int	12	−½	2.2	17.9	4.1
7,056,000	Acrow	60	−10	5.2b	8.7	9.6
14.8m	Do A	56	−8	5.2b	9.3	8.9
1,961,000	Adams Food	23	+2	1.6	7.0	11.7
979,000	Adda Int	5½	−1½	..e	..	2.0
8,411,000	Adwest Group	121	−5	9.2b	7.6	6.7
288,000	Aeron't & Gen.	18	..	1.5	8.3	8.8
600,000	Airfix Ind	100	..	4.0	4.0	11.7
5,632,000	Do NV	48	−6	4.0	8.4	5.6
70.5m	Albright & W	60	−12	5.3	8.8	4.3
5,160,000	Alcan 10½%	£84½	−½	1050	16.3	..
8,400,000	Do 9% Cnv	£70	..	900	12.9	..
6,838,000	Allen E.	47	−1	5.3	11.3	4.3
760,000	Allen W. G.	25	−1	3.5	13.8	6.4
6,751,000	Alliance Alders	27½	..	1.7	6.1	7.5
7,291,000	Allied Colloids	78	−7	2.1	2.7	8.8
1,380,000	Allied Insulators	15	−½	1.6	10.9	4.6
399,000	Allied Plant	19	−2	1.1	5.9	15.1
12.5m	Allied Polymer	71	−5	6.4	9.0	8.1
1,000,000	Alpine Hldgs	10	−1	..	..	8.2
9,570,000	Amal Metal	174	−4	18.0	10.3	1.9
3,704,000	Amal Power	36	−3	4.7	13.1	4.3
991,000	Amber Day	26	−4	2.2	8.3	3.5
182,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.6	8.9	3.7
783,000	Anchor Chem	32	−4	5.2	16.4	4.0
7,290,000	Anderson Strath	123	−10	13.1b	10.6	6.1
195.7m	Anglo Amer Ind	800	..	35.5	4.4	11.0
880,000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	4.7	13.8	3.1
22.7m	Anglo-Thai Corp	111	−8	2.0	1.8	5.2
616,000	Anglowest	25	..	2.4	9.7	10.7

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CORDON BLEU trained cook seeks position around Heathrow area. —Contact Jane Southcott, The Flat, Larkenshaw, Chobham, Surrey.

GERMAN ENGINEER, 31, mechanical engineering requires temp. or perm. job where knowledge of German language is useful.—Box 0092 S, The Times.

GIRL, 20, seeks job abroad. Cordon Blue, secretary, some French. 01-580 6690, ex. 153; 622 9673 (eves.).

FLAT SHARING

W. HAMPSTEAD. Double room, large flat, colour T.V., shower, tennis courts. £64 p.c.m. 01-203 3162.

LARGE SELECTION of short let accommodation. Also sharing/flats, etc. All areas and prices from £10 p.w.—Executive Flatsharers, 235 6188/9.

W.14.—Girl, 25-35, share luxury house, c.h., own large room. £70 p.c.m.—603 0405 (home), 437 2171 (office).

HURLINGHAM, professional girl to share luxurious flat. £75 p.c.m. 731 1778 after 6.30.

BELGRAVIA.—Quiet Mews house, double bedroom and bathroom, £35 p.w., and single room £15 p.w. Refs. essential.—235 8270.

W.8 HOUSE, great room for couple, 23-ish; £11.50.—John, 937 6660

W.1, 2nd person, own room, colour T.V., £20 p.w. Tel. 01-486 8406 (evenings).

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

CHISWICK.—Girl 21 plus to share house. Own room, £54 p.c.m. incl. 995 4374 evenings.

RENTALS

AROUND TOWN FLATS

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FERRIER & DAVIES

6, Beauchamp Place, S W.3. 584 3232

SW19. 5 rooms, no sharers, £27. Long let. Maisonette, 5 rooms in SW3, £35. 5 rooms and 2 loo's, Chelsea, £40. Edgerton Gdns, 1 bed, long let, £45. Putney, 3 dble beds for 6mths, £50. Mews house in SW5, £60. Smart flat in Cadogan Sq, 2 beds, £70. Belgravia, family house, £85. Elegant surroundings in Carlton Gdns, £130. Private estate in Kensington, new house, large rooms, and contemporary furniture, £130 incl.

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DULWICH WOOD. Luxury furnished town house. 3 bedrooms, lounge, dining room, study, bathroom, cloakroom. Very well equipped kitchen. Gas C.H. Telephone, garage, garden. Private estate 10 mins. Victoria. Close to station, schools & shops. £245 monthly. Tel. 670 0674 or 730 3634.

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Personal Shoppers Only

Continued on page 22

Broadcasting

...go to sleep in front of the set just because Horizon, the science programme, ...ening a documentary on anaesthetics (BBC2 9.0). You have an energetic viewing ahead as the Wimbledon tennis bounces into its second week 1.55 and 6.15 : BBC2 2.0 and 9.50). There is a rum affair at Whitehaven (BBC2 ...nd Hermione Gingold picks her paperbacks (BBC1 11.00). *Crime and ...ment* is discussed by a trio with experience of both (ITV 10.30). In the ...on a visit to the Royal Show offers an alternative to the tennis (ITV 2.30) and ...s late-night snooker for those who prefer that game (ITV 11.30).—L.B.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School. 2.00 pm, Wimbledon. 7.30, Newsday.
7.45 Look, Stranger: A Rum Old Business in Whitehaven.
8.10 The Waltons.
9.00 Horizon: Strange Sleep, the story of anaesthetics pioneers.

Thames

10.35 am, A Big Country. 11.05 The Rivals. 12.05 pm, Yoga for Health. 12.30, Yak. 12.40, Rainbow. 1.00, First Report. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, The Great Western Musical Thunderbox. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, The Royal Show from Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth. 4.20, Clapperboard. 4.50, The ...

ATV

11.45 am, The Royal Show. 12.40 pm, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00 ATV Today. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Platform for Today. 11.15, A Place in Europe: Wales.

Granada

Ulster

Southern

Radio

Westward

Anglia

Yorkshire

Border

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

BIRTHS

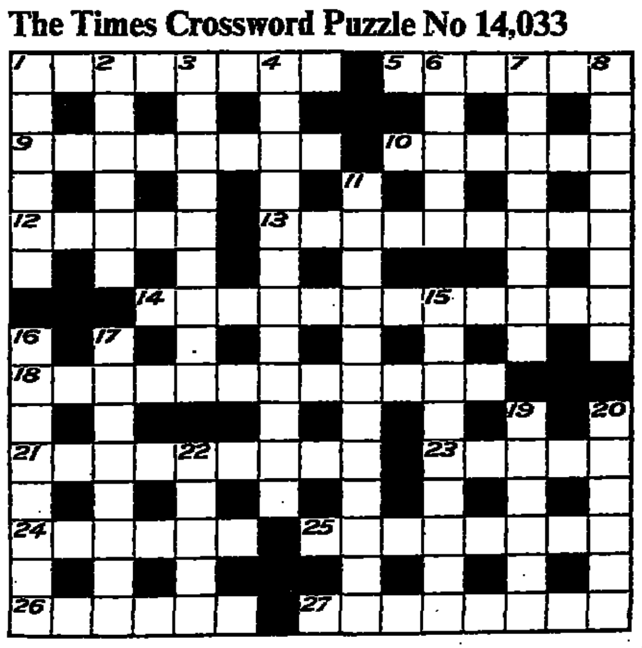
BIRTHDAYS

MARRIAGES

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

DEATHS

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,033



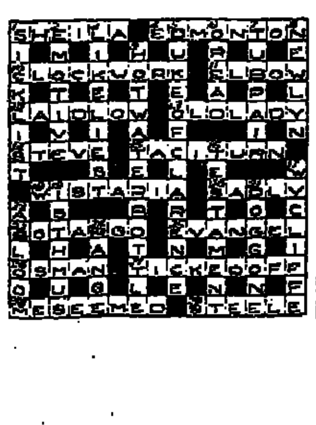
ACROSS

1 For joint use in wash-houses? (3-5).
5 Polish is what one might expect to acquire here (6).
9 They secure the upkeep of temporary accommodation (4-4).
10 Article to follow (6).
12 Rosie looking unusually willowy (5).
13 One we recognize from his looks (9).
14 They solve many a burning question (12).
18 Like the very strong feeling I miss on a tape, perhaps? (12).
21 Two courses in one, in a comfit dish (9).
23 Oliver Twist asked for more (5).
24 My clue perhaps leads me to an Athenian garden (6).
25 It's an ode designed to induce tranquillity (8).
26 Land in an Oriental country (6).
27 Given the works, he'll get things moving (8).

DOWN

1 Tasteful andiron? (3, 3).
2 The confident solver has only half of it in hand (6).
3 Having hopes, they arrange to pass in art (9).
4 Can a teetotaller be so bold? (4-8).
6 A department that's small, but efficient (5).
7 It's a revolting habit (8).
8 Female officer in fighting kit (8).
11 In two places at once, apparently (4, 3, 5).
15 A sign of self-expression (9).
16 Is it enough to drive the chaps away? (8).
17 But it could be a knock-down blow (5-3).
19 A month in Germany—on an old calendar (6).
20 Where to acquire that bed-side manner? (6).
22 Scornfully reproach a sort of square relative (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,032



PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 21

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

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RESTAURANTS

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TRAVELLING THROUGH Lancashire on the M6? Cassinellis Restaurant and Motor Inn—800 yds. from exit 27 (Standish Parbold Turn-offs of the B5239 in Standish). Lunch from £1.25.

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WANTED CORNWALL. 3-bed Cottage near beach and golf course. 2 weeks between 26th July-23rd August.—Timsbury 70596.

CHILDREN'S Cosmopolitan holiday in Sussex Manor House. Ages 9-16. July 16th-August 14th.—Telephone inquiries Aberfeldy 618.

FARMHOUSE, near Boscastle, Cornwall, available in September, sleeps 8.—01-722 4160 or Ross-on-Wye 2952.

WESTMINSTER FLAT. 2 rooms, K. B. Sleep 2-4 from £30 p.w. Telephone 0275 63332.

COTTAGES OR HOUSES in England (incl. London), Wales.—Darmead Ltd., 132 Holland Pk. Ave., W11 4UE. 01-727 0047/8.

HIGHLAND CRUISES. Small parties cruising comfortably in sheltered waters weekly. July-October. Single/double cabins. £66 per person includes good food and wine. Apply: Motor Yacht Sarinia, C.14 Brunchew Park, Inverness.

THE LINKS Country Park Hotel and Golf Course, West Runton. Gracious living in a beautiful setting on North Norfolk Coast. Tel. West Runton (026-375) 691.

SELF-CATERING holiday flats and B.B. at many centres during the summer months. University Holidays Ltd., Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ED. (078-73) 76280 (24 hr.).

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WANTED. 2 weeks from July 18 or later, house near sea, preferably Norfolk or W. Country. Sleep 6 or more. Tel. 0903 356 474.

ARGYLL. Loch Avich cottage, sleeps 6, 5th to 19th July, 30th Aug. to 6th Sept., 13th Sept. onwards, from £50. Oban (0631) ...

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WILL SWOP nice family house (fringe of Lake District) for same London, 21st to 28th July.—Phone Cockermouth 3117.

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DEVON. S.c. 2-6 at £25-£50 p.w., from August 30. 054838 268.

NORTHUMBRIA.—Large city house, sleeps 10, available July/August. Newcastle 813 627.

EDGE BODMIN MOOR—Beautifully kept cottage. Sleeps 5. £27 p.w. Aug. 23th-Sept. 11th. Bungay 2139.

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WOOD COUNTRY HOTEL. South Tawton, near Okehampton (Sticklepath 230): situated in 30 acres of parkland, lake, etc.: have vacancies. £3.30 inclusive per day, also unique garden pavilion, sleeps 3. £18.00 p.w. and stable flat, sleeps 6. £40 p.w.

HAMPSTEAD. Family flat, 2 recep., 3 bedrooms, k. & b., garden £50 p.w. Aug.-mid Sept. 435 6806.

OAST HOUSE, E. Sussex. Idyllic surroundings. Sleeps 6. C.H. Daily help available. £50-£85 p.w. 01-352 2507 or Chiddingly ...

CAITHNESS, nr. John O'Groats. Holiday cottage, £35 end August, £30 September. Sleeps 6. Mowat. Tel.: Gillock 237.

PEACE AND QUIET.—N. Essex cottage, sleeps 4-5; 45 mins. City. Tennis, swimming: from £30 p.w. —Silver End 23172, after 7.0.

DUNBAR, south east Scotland. Luxury 17th/18th century self-contained flat. Harbour and beach. Privacy plus old fashioned elegance, from £60 per week. Sleep 4 to 6. Dunbar 3456.

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WOOLSERY MANOR, nr. Bideford, North Devon. Jane and Roy Hughes welcome you to their home. Large comfortable rooms, cocktail bar, good food and wine. Bed, breakfast and evenings meals. Further details: Clovelly 380.

COUNTY CORK. To let for long or short periods, s.c. wing, house near Bandon close to sea. 1 sitting, kitchen, bathroom, 2 beds. Could sleep 6. Rent according to length of let. Burwash 882367 after 6 p.m.

WATER-SKIING WEEKENDS in Devon. Friendly mixed parties. Beginners welcome. Also paraskiing and riding. Weekend Ski Club. 01-730 0451.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Hon. Treasurer, Cancer Research Campaign, wishes to thank all those who have sent such generous donations to the Campaign during April. It is only by such support that the Campaign is able to pursue its aim of conquering cancer in the seventies.—Please help us by sending as much as possible to Sir John Reiss Cancer Research Campaign (Dept. TX2), Freepost London SW1Y 5YT.

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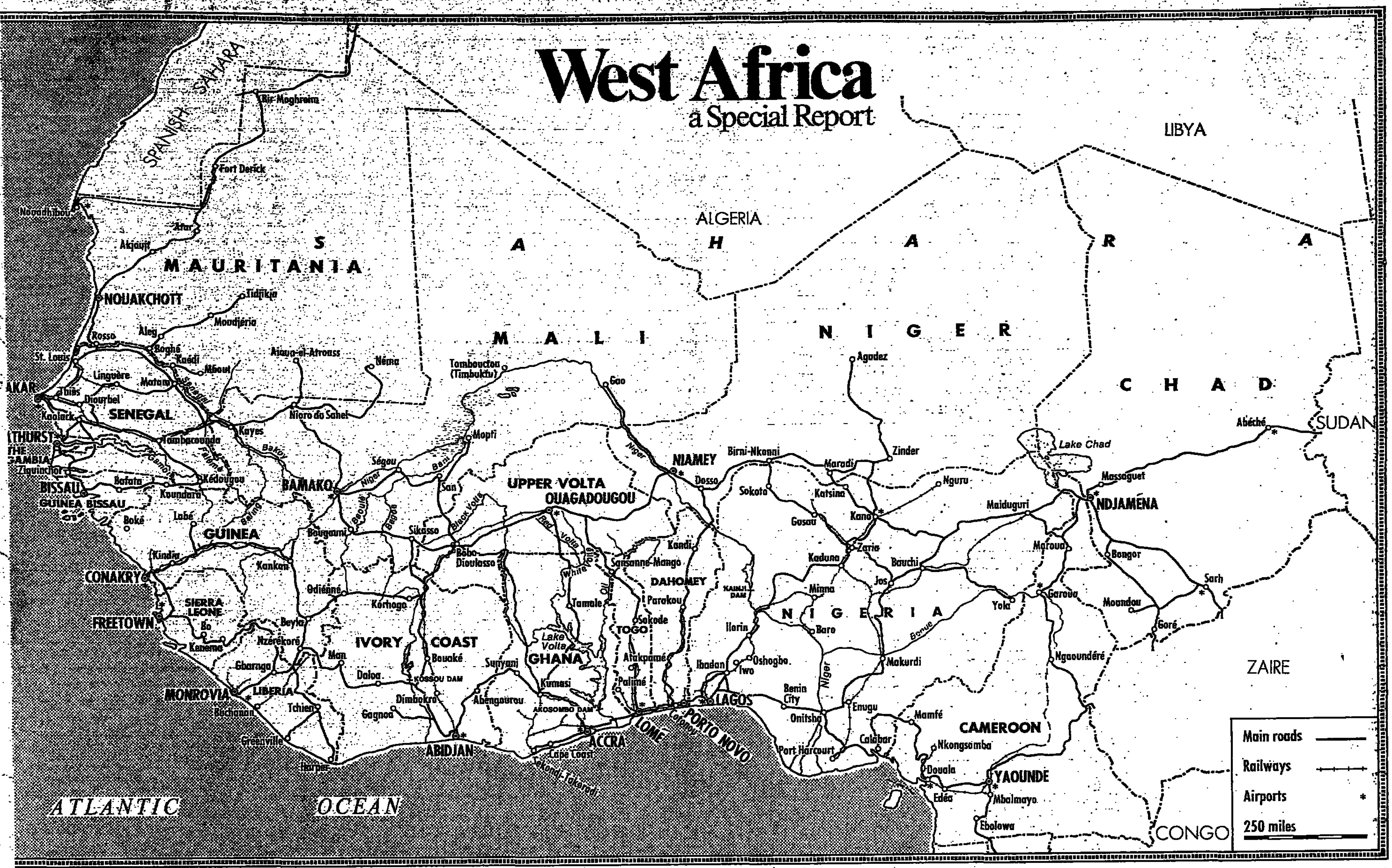
BILLIARD TABLE

THERE'S NO BUSINESS LIKE TIMES BUSINESS

Continued on page 21

West Africa
a Special Report



Fifteen countries on May 28 signed a treaty in Lagos setting up the Economic Community of West African States. This Special Report traces the history of political and economic cooperation in West Africa over the past 15 years and assesses the new community's chances of success. Countries covered are Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta

On other pages

Political and economic barriers to cooperation remain after colonial past is buried

by Simon Scott Plummer

Of the African regions which have formed bodies for multinational cooperation none contains the bewildering diversity of West Africa.

The area bounded by Mauritania and Senegal on the west and Chad and Cameroon on the east presents a series of striking contrasts. The vegetation zones running in roughly horizontal bands, range from the Sahara in the north to tropical forest in the south, with steppe and savanna in between.

In terms of colonial history the area embraces Liberia, which owes its origin to the American Colonization Society and achieved political independence in 1847, and Guinea-Bissau, which has freed itself from Portuguese rule only within the last year.

Then there are eight nations—Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger — which constituted the federation of French West Africa, and one—Chad—which belonged to French Equatorial Africa; in addition there are four former British colonies—The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria—and two former German possessions — Togo and Cameroon — which were subsequently administered by the French and British.

The economic differences are no less marked. At one end of the scale is Nigeria, the oil-rich giant of Black Africa, with a capital investment programme of more than £20,000m over the next five years. At the other is Upper Volta, one of the poorest countries in the world, whose budget last year amounted to only £25.5m.

The colonial period brought a degree of unity to parts of the area, above all in French West Africa, where eight territories between the Atlantic and the shores of Lake Chad were ruled from Dakar by a governor-general and, as members of the French Union, were represented in the National Assembly in Paris.

British possessions were administered separately and had looser links with the metropolitan power, although there were common agencies such as the West African Currency Board.

Political activity in West Africa between the Second World War and the mid-1960s reflected the differing levels of integration. The British territories were happy to stand on their own as sovereign states and were helped in that by having a higher per capita income than most of their French-speaking neighbours.

For the French colonies the choice was more difficult. On the one hand they were not reluctant to dismantle the federal machinery by which they had been ruled from France. On the other, many of them realized that they were too poor and small to achieve real independence .. from Europe without close cooperation among themselves.

In the 1950s Léopold Senghor, now President of Senegal, pressed for the formation of one, or possibly two, federal republics within the French Union and was highly critical of the *loi cadre* of 1956, which provided for a loosening of links between the territories of French West Africa.

When de Gaulle offered French colonies the choice of immediate independence or internal self-government within a French community in 1958 only Guinea, under M Sékou Touré, opted for the former. However, his decision seriously weakened the concept of the community and M Senghor had eventually to be content with the Federation of Mali, grouping Senegal and Soudan.

This broke up after 20 months because of differences between Senghor and Modibo Keita, the political leader of former Soudan, which then took the name of Mali for itself.

During the same period, Ghana formed a union with Guinea following M Touré's break with France. Two years later it was extended to include Mali but it never came to much.

Thus, shortly after independence West Africa was split into the 17 units which exist today. In 1967 even that fragmented pattern was jeopardized by the secession of Eastern Nigeria from the Nigerian Federation, which led to civil war and the eventual reassertation of federal authority over the area bequeathed by the British at independence.

It seems appropriate that the one country which has had its territorial integrity seriously threatened since independence should be the prime mover behind the most comprehensive grouping yet established for West Africa, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), whose treaty was signed by 15 states in Lagos last month.

ECOWAS is an umbrella recently unfurled over a pullulating mass of lesser organizations. The way in which they overlap and the unpalatable acronyms by which they are designated are highly confusing to the outsider. For instance, he must wonder why Ivory Coast thinks it necessary to belong to CEAO and the Conseil de l'Entente, which includes three CEAO members, and then go on to sign the ECOWAS treaty.

As well as organizations covering a broad spectrum of political and economic cooperation there are groups dealing with specific sectors. These include the Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UMOA), which provides special monetary arrangements between France and Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Senegal, Niger and Togo; the Niger River and Lake Chad Basin commissions; the Senegal River organization (OMVS); the Liptaco Gourma Authority, through which Mali, Upper Volta and Niger plan to exploit their mineral resources in common; a committee to combat drought in the Sahel (CILSS), set up in 1973 and comprising Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Mali, Senegal, The Gambia and Mauritania; the West African Rice Development Association; the West African regional committee of African central banks; and the West African ports association.

Then there are bilateral agreements which cross the old colonial boundaries. Under the Mano River Union, for example, Sierra Leone and Liberia plan to form a customs union. Nigeria is Niger's biggest African trading partner and will supply its northern neighbour with electricity from the Kainji dam on the Niger river.

Ghana and Upper Volta are jointly studying possible sites for a dam on the Black Volta and are working on a system of passenger transport by road between Accra and Ouagadougou. Ghana has additional bilateral links through the large quantities of goods smuggled across its borders to French-speaking neighbours.

Finally there is the relationship between Nigeria and the two small French-speaking states to the west, Dahomey and Togo, which was instrumental in setting up ECOWAS. Both countries refused to join the francophone CEAO on the ground that an organization which excluded Nigeria and Ghana was inadequate, and Togo and Nigeria launched ECOWAS at a meeting of their heads of state in 1972.

The diminution of old colonial barriers has its parallel in changing attitudes towards West Africa in France, whose close ties with former colonies have tended to brake cooperation between English and French speaking states. The message from Paris in the post-Gaullist era is that francophone Africans cannot rely on their traditional connexions with the former metropolitan power. France will cooperate with them only if it is in its interest to do so.

The change of policy reflects French trade with West Africa. Last year France spent 4,300m francs (£477m) on Nigerian oil. Total imports from Ivory Coast, by comparison, amounted to 1,724m francs, and from Senegal to 1,153m francs. To a country anxious to offset the cost of oil imports by increased exports Nigeria is an obvious market.

The determination to ignore colonial divisions is shared by aid and development organizations active in West Africa. Prominent among these are the United Nations agencies, Economic Commission for Africa, UNDP and FAO, the African Development Bank and its associate the African Development Fund, and the American AID.

It appears, then, that the scales are firmly tipped in favour of an all-embracing organization such as ECOWAS. Negotiating the Lomé Convention with the EEC has shown the West Africans what can be achieved by adopting a common stance. The need for increased trade within the region is widely recognized and people are increasingly aware of the artificiality of colonial boundaries, the legacy of what was, after all, a fairly brief period in African history.

Defining the problem is not the same as solving it, however. The failure of previous groupings, such as the Customs Union of West African States (UOEAO) and the West African Regional Group, and the meagre achievements of bodies such as the Niger River Commission furnish ample warning of the gap between words and deeds. Indeed, the record of some West African organizations gives the impression that setting up a secretariat, holding conferences and commissioning studies from United Nations agencies is almost an end in itself.

The difficulties facing ECOWAS are manifold. There are political differences between the signatories. Poor relations between presidents Touré of Guinea and Senghor of Senegal sabotaged an earlier grouping of Senegal River states, and the coolness between Presidents Touré and Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast has hampered the work of the Niger River Commission. The frontier between Mali and Upper Volta was closed after border incidents last December, since when Upper Volta has ordered more than £4m in arms.

France and Britain have left the region a cultural legacy of different languages and different ways of thinking.

Many countries grow the same crops and have contrasting monetary and fiscal systems, so that trade between them is negligible. The roads and railways are designed to evacuate raw materials from the interior for export to Europe. The state of intra-African trade was epitomized for me by the owner of a banana plantation in Ivory Coast who said that when the crop was good he sold it to France, but if it was below standard it went to Mali.

Then there is the fear of domination by Nigeria, whose population of about 70 million is greater than that of the other 14 countries together. The Government in Lagos has said repeatedly that it seeks equal partners, not satellites. However, the presence of exuberant, free-spending Nigerian businessmen—as, for example, during a recent visit by the Lagos Chamber of Commerce to Abidjan—tends to confirm suspicions that nothing can stand in the way of the "Texans" of West Africa.

Nigeria has missed an opportunity of proving its solidarity with poorer and smaller members of the region by failing to make concessions on oil prices. In some cases its rates have been higher than those for Middle East crude.

The Nigerians realize that these difficulties will not be quickly overcome. The ECOWAS treaty provides for the establishment of a customs union 15 years after the treaty comes into force and has adopted a deliberately flexible approach to cooperation.

The significance of the Lagos meeting last month was political. The economic effects of ECOWAS membership will not be felt until Nigeria has built up an industrial surplus for export and infrastructural and monetary obstacles to trade have been diminished. Only in the 1980s shall we see whether ECOWAS is an effective framework for political and economic integration in West Africa or merely another talking shop.

Membership of Main West African Groupings

Organization / Country	Economic Community of West African States*	Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	Conseil de l'Entente	Union Monétaire Ouest Africaine	Organisation pour la Mise-en-Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal	Lake Chad Basin Commission	Niger River Commission
Cameroon						x	x
Chad						x	x
Dahomey	x		x	x			x
The Gambia	x						
Ghana	x						
Guinea	x						x
Guinea-Bissau	x						
Ivory Coast	x	x	x	x			x
Liberia	x						
Mali	x	x			x		x
Mauritania	x	x			x		
Niger	x	x	x	x		x	x
Nigeria	x					x	x
Senegal	x	x		x	x		
Sierra Leone	x						
Togo	x		x	x			
Upper Volta	x	x	x	x			x

**The ECOWAS treaty was signed by 15 states in Lagos last month. The Community comes into being when seven states have ratified the treaty.*

Convention can act as equalizer between raw material producers

by David Williams
editor,
West Africa

Few voters in Britain's EEC referendum wondered what the effect of their choice might be on the Lomé Convention, signed in Togo's capital in February. Yet this agreement between the nine EEC countries, including Britain, and the 46 African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries—including all countries of West Africa and all Commonwealth countries of the three areas (Asia is excluded)—matters to Britain as well as to Africa.

The initials ACP, by which the 46 countries have come to be known, now join the Organization for African Unity (OAU), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UN and the rest, to designate international organizations that matter to West Africa. ACP has come to stay. Implementation of the Lomé Convention, a comprehensive, trade, cooperation and development agreement, will require continuous consultation among all ACP countries. New situations will arise, new products will have to be brought under the agreement. New members, too, will join the ACP as more African, and perhaps Caribbean, countries become independent, enlarging a group which embraces almost a third of the world's independent states.

Many of these states, including in West Africa, The Gambia, Dahomey and Togo, are small, most are poor. And for all, with its new features, such as the scheme for stabilizing ACP export earnings of certain commodities, the Lomé Convention is in essence an agreement to civilize relations between raw material producers and industrialized countries.

If these relations can ever be equal, the convention will help to make them so. And in the negotiations leading to it the ACP, joined by newly independent Guinea-Bissau after the talks started, showed that unity and determination could go far to make up for weakness.

Nigeria will derive almost no direct financial benefit from the convention, since, unlike the other ACP countries, it will not draw from the European Development Fund (it is still important that certain of her exports, notably cocoa, will now be free of EEC tariffs).

Nigeria has by far the biggest population and the greatest resources of the ACP countries. But in the Brussels negotiations its spokesmen were anxious to avoid even appearing to dominate the ACP side.

Yet to Nigeria securing the agreement was vital. Though the agreement may have been fairly unimportant in itself, its contribution to West African and wider economic unity, to which Nigeria was committed, should be enormous.

It was the fact that General Gowon of Nigeria was at the time (1973-74) chairman of OAU which gave Nigeria a leading role at the start of the negotiations. Nigeria had signed a separate trade agreement with the EEC in 1966. This was never ratified by the EEC countries, and the surge in oil production in Nigeria and its generally more independent stance in international economic affairs after the end of the civil war seemed to support the view that Nigeria would not again seek an agreement with the EEC.

In 1966 Nigeria's new military leaders considered that the Yaoundé Convention, which governed the economic relations between the Six and the ex-French, ex-Belgian, and ex-Italian colonies of Black Africa, and which was shortly due for renegotiation, had political overtones which made it neo-colonialist

Britain's membership of the EEC had led Brussels to offer to Commonwealth African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (the Asian Commonwealth countries, so much bigger, would have represented, the EEC considered, too significant a departure) a Yaoundé style agreement.

Many Commonwealth countries, fearful of the effect on certain of their exports of the application by Britain, as well as the original Six of the EEC external tariff (and perhaps with an eye on the European Development Fund) were ready to seek such an agreement. The three East African Commonwealth countries had already negotiated an agreement of their own. But Nigeria remained indifferent. Why did the Federal Military Government change its mind?

Nigeria had, with Togo, become the main protagonist of the long discussed "West African Economic Community", the treaty to establish which was finally signed last month. And it became obvious that a major obstacle to forming such a community among the 15 West African states would be the existence among them of differing economic relations with one of the world's most important markets.

Another "Yaoundé", excluding Nigeria, Guinea (which, although an ex-French colony, would have nothing to do with Yaoundé), Liberia, Equatorial Guinea (and later Guinea-Bissau) would mean that, for example, some members of the proposed West African community could export cocoa or plywood duty-free on the EEC, while others would meet the Common External Tariff. If the West African community was to come to life, these distinctions must be abolished. Another, but a very different, Yaoundé was the answer.

So it was General Gowon's letter, as chairman of OAU, to the EEC which after considerable resistance on the EEC side, and much hard work by people such as Dr Fitzgerald of Ireland and Mr Maurice Foley of the United Kingdom finally persuaded the EEC that a new agreement should no longer be an arrangement between former colonial powers and their ex-colonies, but between Western Europe and all black members of OAU.

This was why Ethiopia, Liberia, Equatorial Guinea and Sudan came in, and why a place was found for Guinea-Bissau. Once the negotiations came under the OAU umbrella, the psychological objections to discussing "another Yaoundé" were removed.

Mr Olu Sanu, Nigeria's EEC Ambassador, presided over the ACP ambassadors in Brussels at the start because of Nigeria's position at the OAU, and remained president throughout the 18 months of negotiations. It is said that no decision was ever taken by vote—whether because it was feared that this might underline dissension, or because things were always thrashed out until there was consensus, is not clear.

Other Nigerian representatives similarly worked quietly with other ACP representatives to bring about agreement. The previous "anglophone-francophone" economic division, exemplified in the Yaoundé Convention, first weakened and then disappeared. And it was the Finance Minister of Senegal, whose Government had been the most enthusiastic supporter of a Yaoundé-type agreement confined to ex-colonies of the original Six, who presided over the meetings of ACP ministers at the end of the negotiations.

An embryo ACP secretariat was established in Brussels early in the negotiations. It was headed by Mr Djim Sylla, the Malian who was formerly secretary general of the organization grouping the Yaoundé African state in Brussels. But it was purely an efficient "service" secretariat.

Ideas and ability came mostly from the embassies. And the political unanimity which developed among the ACP—in contrast to divisions among the EEC countries—assured in the end an agreement which had none of the neo-colonialist implications of the Yaoundé agreement, and to which all ACP countries—including not only Nigeria, but Guinea—could subscribe.

It remains to be seen whether an ACP secretariat in Brussels can now play a part in furthering trade among the ACP countries themselves; whether the Lomé Convention can become a model for the world; whether, indeed, in years to come it will even be necessary, or can be maintained, as ACP countries become exporters of industrial goods.

But there is now an obvious need to provide the secretariat with experts in statistics and economics and access to further information, to enable it to serve the ACP embassies, since few can supply these skills themselves.

Already the continuing need for the ACP secretariat in Brussels has become clear. Some ACP ambassadors resent what they regard as the unilateral action taken by EEC officials in working out details of the Lomé Convention—in contrast to Yaoundé, continuous consultation was regarded as an essential part of Lomé.

Beef exports to the EEC from ACP countries is another source of controversy. The ACP ministerial council, meeting in Guyana, has approved a budget of nearly $1m for an expanded ACP secretariat. And the ACP ambassadors in Brussels, many of them accredited to, or based in, other countries need such help; Equatorial Guinea is represented in Europe only by its Madrid mission.

After the negotiations, Mr Claude Cheyson, the French former civil servant who is now EEC Commissioner for Development and Cooperation, paid tribute, as he had done before, to the remarkable way in which the ACP countries worked together in negotiations spread over 18 months. The test of their unity may now be more searching. But its continuation in dealings with the EEC remains essential for the success of the economic community of the West African states.

Psychological factors have bearing on union in diverse region

by Michael Wolfers


General Gowon, Nigerian Head of State, with his family, answering questions during the 1973 census.

Economic cooperation in West Africa is slow to transcend the traditional financial and cultural groupings of the colonial era, though in the periods before and since independence contacts dating from pre-colonial societies have continued. What we see now is an attempt at the official level to formalize the regional character of West Africa and tentative steps to escape the constriction of small-state nationalism.

The chief obstacle to regionalism has been the short-term but disproportionately effective distinction between territories of British and French mercantile and colonial penetration. The heritage has been most obvious in the immediate inheritors of political power from the colonial rulers, and it is no accident that the prime movers of the initiative for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) were military leaders in Togo and Nigeria, whose acquaintanceship grew in the post-independence phase of African unity.

In the early years of independence the states of West Africa were led by politicians whose relationships, whether of alliance or hostility, tended to date from the period of French or British rule. That generation is still in power in some of the states proposed for ECOWAS, and has, with the notable exception of Guinea, tended to form the mainstay of the French-speaking West African Economic Community (CEAO).

Both groupings have sought to avoid the accusation or appearance of rivalry by offering an open door to other countries. The crucial difference at present is that ECOWAS in its current form was designed to ignore or overcome language and currency barriers whereas CEAO was intended to remove internal trade barriers within one currency zone. The currency issue becomes more complex as countries like Mauritania establish their own currency. Mali has moved out of the franc zone and back.

It is tempting to discuss economic cooperation in West Africa as if it were purely a commercial question. The recent debate in Britain over the European Economic Community is a reminder that EEC policies raise delicate political and social issues in their train. In West Africa the psychological factors are particularly important because it is a region where heads of state wield more personal power and influence than is commonly the case in Europe.

If we take the Organisation pour la Mise-en-Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal (OMVS), which links Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, it would be stronger with the participation of Guinea, which was a member of an earlier grouping; but it has become clear that the heads of state of Guinea and Senegal cannot work together.

Conversely the heads of state of Guinea and Sierra Leone have found much in common and have, with Liberia, developed means of cooperation, though the three countries have divergent political leadership and colonial history. The personality element introduces a factor of fragility into the various treaties for regional and sub-regional cooperation because, as experience of the past 15 years has shown, governments can all too easily be overthrown and successor governments like to reverse some of their predecessors' policies.

Cooperation should be a stabilizing factor because many changes of government have been caused by economic instability. In addition, if regional cooperation becomes effective, the new situation will limit the options of individual governments in framing regional policy. An obvious example is that of a small country which relies on a larger neighbour for power supplies—the need to protect the supply is a compelling argument for good-neighbourliness. As the developing economies of the region begin to complement each other (as yet they scarcely do) and gain an economic strength which can only come through regionalism, it will be possible to make longer and more reliable forecasts for project development.

The only possibility for West African cooperation to achieve success is if it is given time to prove itself. The founders of ECOWAS, who have already spent three years in negotiations towards the treaty, envisage two more years of fact-finding and a customs union developed in 15 years from the coming into force of the treaty. In the short term, industrialization will probably increase prices in the region as high-cost community production replaces low-cost foreign goods, but the growth of regional market will allow future economies of scale. That must worry the less secure governments where mere survival is a constant struggle for many of the people.

Professor Adebayo Adedeji, then Nigeria's Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction, recently commented in Lagos: "It is necessary to stress here that in the establishment of an economic community, the long-term economic gains rather than the short-term losses and sacrifices should be of primary consideration, bearing in mind the fact that it is the cumulative beneficial effects of the community to member countries that are important." He also stressed the importance of political will. Though the need for economic cooperation in some form is hardly in dispute, the political will is lacking.

It has to be admitted that the economies of the states in the region are not in a promising condition for cooperation as all, even the poorest, have been manipulated to serve metropolitan rather than local needs. The imbalances between the various states are staggering and for decades the land-locked states have provided cheap labour for the expanding economies of the coastal states.

That reality is elegantly wrapped up in, for example, the Conseil de l'Entente where Ivory Coast leads Dahomey, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta. But M Félix Houphouët-Boigny, President of Ivory Coast, finds himself the only civilian ruler in the grouping and his economic power is stronger than his political influence with the new military rulers, who do not share M Houphouët-Boigny's attachment to France.

The other key veteran figure in any assessment of West African regional policy is Léopold Sédar Senghor, President of Senegal, who has sometimes expressed doubts about ECOWAS and who was absent from the May summit in Lagos. M Senghor's attitude has been that ECOWAS seeks at the same time too much and too little; if it is a first step it is unwieldy and if it is a final objective it is inadequate. He is looking for an eventual West African region on a scale to match the block of states in East Africa, which he sees as running from the north of Sudan to the south of Mozambique. The equivalent in West Africa, would he argues, run from the north of Mauritania to the south of Zaïre, but ECOWAS leaves out four or five eligible states. M Senghor remains an enthusiast for the French-speaking Common African and Mauritian Organization (OCAM) and for diplomatic links with France, which he sees as analogous to membership by English-speaking African states in the British Commonwealth.

Three other long-established civilian leaders in the region, M Sékou Touré, President of Guinea, Sir Dawda Jawara, President of The Gambia, and Moktar Ould Daddah, President of Mauritania, are disposed towards cooperation. M Sékou Touré broke conclusively with France at the moment of independence and has sub-regional experience of cooperation outside a colonial framework.

Sir Dawda Jawara leads a small English-speaking country almost surrounded by French-speaking Senegal and has throughout his political career pursued bilateral contacts. M Ould Daddah, who has taken Mauritania into the Arab League and has been gradually loosening national ties with France, is keen on new regional policies.

Mr William Tolbert, President of Liberia, had years of service in the Tubman administration and inherited something of the mantle of an elder statesman. Mr Siaka Stevens, President of Sierra Leone, has had a chequered career but his political base was in trade unionism and he has developed the rapport mentioned earlier with M Sékou Touré.

The military leaders in the region have developed a trade unionism of their own largely through contacts in the Organization of African Unity, and they tend to be philosophical about changes in the chairmanship of military ruling Councils.

A word or two about Nigerian National Commerce

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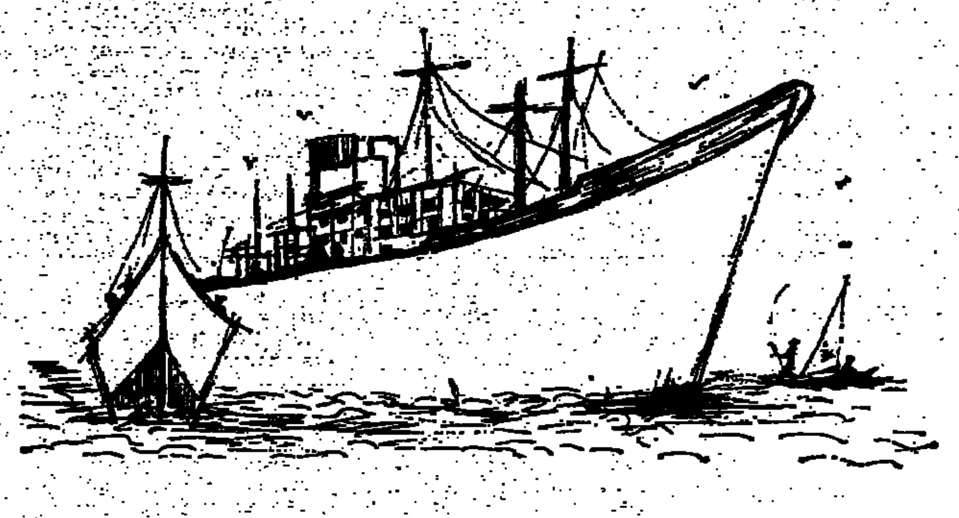

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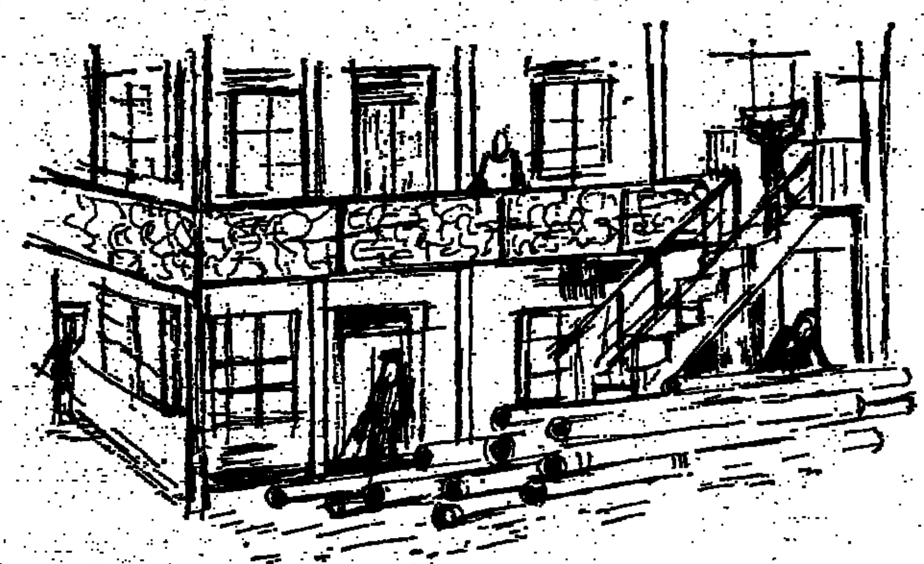

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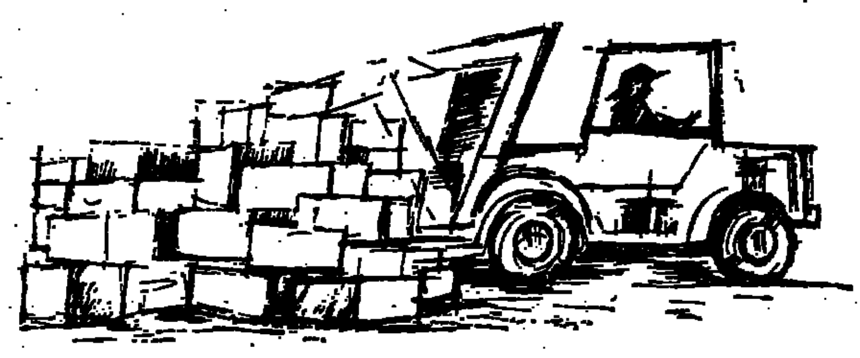

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15-nation community adopts policy of gradual and painless changes

by Simon Scott Plummer

On May 28, in the Federal Palace Hotel in Lagos, 15 West African countries put their signatures to a treaty which aims at creating a common market among 124 million people spread over 6,500,000 sq kilometres. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS, or CEDEAO to French speakers) is one of the most ambitious projects of its kind in the world and it comes from an area which has so far had a poor record in regional cooperation.

For some years the states of West Africa have been aware that they lagged behind other parts of Africa in this matter. The Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC) was founded in 1964, the East African Community in 1967 and the Permanent Consultative Committee of the Maghreb in the early 1970s.

At a conference in Accra in 1967 the articles of association for the establishment of an economic community of West Africa were signed.

Heads of state met in Monrovia a year later and signed the protocol establishing the West African Regional Group (WARG). Studies of areas of cooperation were made by Nigeria and Guinea but none of the WARG organs ever met.

In 1972 General Gowon of Nigeria and General Eyadéma of Togo relaunched the idea of cooperation across cultural and linguistic barriers. Ministers from the two countries drew up proposals designed to achieve this and toured 12 countries with them in July and August, 1973.

Their efforts led to a ministerial meeting of 15 states in Lomé the following December which decided to accept the proposals as the basis for an economic community. In January, 1974, in Accra, experts and jurists studied a draft treaty prepared by Nigeria and Togo. It was accepted at a further ministerial meeting in Monrovia last January and Liberia, Nigeria, Dahomey and Togo were asked to complete the texts.

Although all 15 nations were represented at Lomé and Monrovia it was not clear even early last month how many countries would sign the treaty at Lagos. Francophone countries criticized it for lack of precision and the poorer countries were afraid that it would benefit the richer members, such as Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Senegal, at their expense. President Senghor of Senegal wanted the boundaries of the community widened to include the central African states as well. So it was hardly surprising to hear Mr N. A. A. Okuboyejo, Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Nigerian Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction, say three weeks before the Lagos meeting that it would be foolhardy to expect all 15 to sign.

The presence of 11 heads of state in Lagos was a triumph for Nigerian diplomacy. Even Senegal, having been conceded the principle that membership of the community should be open to other states, signed, although President Senghor did not attend the summit. Since then Liberia, Nigeria, Togo and Ghana have ratified the treaty. According to Article 62, when "at least seven signatory states" have done so it will come into force.

What have the 15 countries committed themselves to? The core of the ECOWAS treaty is the formation of a customs union through the gradual elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers between member states over a transitional period of 15 years from the entry into force of the treaty. A common customs tariff for imports from third countries is also to be established by the end of that period.

Article 2 states that it is the aim of the community to "promote cooperation and development in all fields of economic activity, particularly in the fields of industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions and in social and cultural matters, for the purpose of raising the standard of living of its peoples, of increasing and maintaining economic stability, of fostering closer relations among its members and of contributing to the progress and development of the African continent".

It pledges members to ensure by stages within the community the elimination of customs duties; abolition of quotas; establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries; abolition of obstacles to the free movement of people, services and capital; harmonization of agricultural policies and the promotion of common projects in marketing, research and agro-industrial enterprises; joint development of transport, communication, energy and other infrastructural facilities; harmonization of economic and industrial policies and elimination of disparities in levels of development; harmonization of monetary policies; and establishment of a fund for cooperation, compensation and development.

The ECOWAS approach towards a customs union is gradual. For two years after the entry into force of the treaty members must not reduce or eliminate import duties nor impose new duties and taxes or increase existing ones; for eight years after that they must progressively reduce and finally eliminate import duties. During the final five years of the transitional period they are gradually to abolish existing differences in their external customs tariffs.

Internal taxes for the protection of domestic goods must be eliminated three years after the treaty becomes effective and all revenue duties imposed for the same purpose 10 years after its coming into force. The same period is prescribed for the removal of quota restrictions.

The treaty provides for compensation for states whose import duties are reduced through trade liberalization and contains a clause permitting safeguard measures in a country where that process has provoked serious economic disturbances.

The fund for cooperation, compensation and development will be used to finance projects in member states; assist countries which have suffered losses as a result of the location of community enterprises or because of trade liberalization; guarantee foreign investments which promote harmonization of industrial policies; facilitate the mobilization of internal and external financial resources for individual countries and the community as a whole; and promote development projects in the less developed states.

Community institutions are headed by an Authority of Heads of State and Government, which must meet once a year. Below that is a council of ministers, comprising two representatives from each country, which meets twice a year. Then there are an executive secretariat and specialized commisions on trade, customs, immigration, monetary matters and payments, industry, agriculture and natural resources, transport, telecommunications and energy, and social and cultural affairs. Finally, the community has a tribunal to settle disputes between members.

What is the community's chance of success? That is difficult to calculate until the provisions of the treaty start to impinge on the sovereignty of individual states and to interfere with existing regional organizations. Article 59 states that such associations should not derogate from the provisions of the treaty.

The examples of the Maghreb and of east and central Africa are not particularly encouraging, and Professor Adedeji, who recently gave up his ministerial portfolio in Nigeria to head the Economic Commission for Africa, has spoken of "the growing disinclination of political leaders to surrender even a modicum of national political sovereignty to supranational institutions".

The treaty has tried to make membership of ECOWAS as painless as possible by allowing a long period for the achievement of a customs union and by ensuring that countries are compensated for losses in revenue incurred in achieving it. In taking that line the authors have been influenced by the failure of the more abrupt methods adopted for ECOWAS's precursor, the West African Regional Group.

During its first two years ECOWAS has many questions to settle. They include the level of contributions to the community budget and the compensation fund, the system of voting, if any, the siting and staffing of the secretariat and the method of assessing compensation for member states.

The emergence of a flourishing trade between members is hampered by the fact that many of them produce the same crops, such as groundnuts, palm oil and kernels, cocoa, rice, cotton and coffee.

The large Nigerian market offers the best openings. There are opportunities for Dahomey and Ivory Coast to export palm oil to Nigeria, which cannot meet domestic demand, and within a few years Ghana may be selling rice to Nigeria and Ivory Coast.

So far as industry is concerned, Nigeria has talked of supplying its partners with petroleum products, iron and steel, and motor vehicles from its Peugeot and Volkswagen assembly plants.

These are a few pointers in the direction of expanded trade, but it is unlikely that marked changes in the present pattern will occur before the 1980s.

Ivory Coast, one of the richer West African countries—a street in Abidjan is shown above—can expect trade opportunities from ECOWAS.

Tangle of currencies aids smugglers

by Alan Rake
editor,
African Development

Many experts consider that the problems of monetary and currency union in West Africa are at least as great as the underlying economic difficulties. Certainly West Africa is farther away from the ideal of a common currency than Europe and the road to this goal may be just as arduous.

All West African states settle most of their overseas trade in international currencies. In practice this is mainly sterling, the franc and the dollar and most intra-African trade also has to be settled in one of these currencies. Most international payments are still made through London or Paris at rates of exchange prevailing on these ex-colonial money markets.

By far the greater part of African trade is still with international partners. Trade inside Africa still accounts only for some 5.5 per cent of the total, a share that has actually been declining since most countries became independent. West African internal trade is less than 3 per cent inside its own region.

West African countries are heavily linked to monetary systems and institutions which were originally set up in colonial times and, though much modified, still link them to ex-colonial currencies.

In ex-British territories each country now has its own Central Bank, issues its own currency and makes its own clearing arrangements. The strength of the currency, indeed of the economy, is dependent on levels of foreign exchange reserves and the balance of payments. But even the Nigerian naira, the strongest currency of all, backed by formidable oil wealth, needs to maintain its sterling link because it is not itself an international trading currency.

The Ghanaian cedi has suffered a series of devaluations, beginning in Kwame Nkrumah's time, due to high foreign indebtedness and erratic balance of payments over the years.

Sierra Leone and The Gambia, being too small to pursue independent currency policies, have linked their leones and dalasis on parity with sterling, not because Britain gives them any formal backing but simply because it is a system which works effectively.

Liberia relies on dollars printed in and imported from the United States.

The ex-French colonies have a different system based on a precise monetary relationship with France. The West and Central African groups of states share these fundamental features. They are both guaranteed parity and convertibility of their local CFA francs into French francs at the fixed rate of 50 CFA francs to every French franc. Originally CFA meant Colonies Françaises d'Afrique, but later this was judiciously changed to Communauté Financière Africaine.

The West African francophone states, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Upper Volta, Niger, Dahomey and Togo are grouped together in UMOA, the West African Monetary Union and share the same Central Bank, the BCEAO, Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. They all keep most of their foreign exchange reserves on deposit in an operations account at the French Treasury. In return they are given unlimited overdraft and convertibility facilities into French francs.

Though their accounts have been consistently healthy over the years, because they have shown a surplus in their earnings with the rest of the world, they are permitted to run into deficit at a fairly low rate of interest should the occasion arise. This means that the French are guaranteeing their foreign exchange commitments.

In return they give French individuals, traders and firms the right to transfer salaries and profits freely in and out of West Africa, a system which has been of great benefit to French business. But the African countries have enjoyed currencies that are fully convertible into French francs and are therefore as hard and desirable as francs to their foreign trading partners.

In recent times there have been considerable moves towards local autonomy. The BCEAO has moved its headquarters from Paris to Dakar. French directors have now been reduced to such a minority that they no longer even hold a veto vote on bank decisions. In the autumn of 1973 it was also agreed that 35 per cent of foreign exchange reserves could be held in currencies other than the French franc and that the credit balance on the operations account in Paris is valued in Special Drawing Rights to protect against fluctuations in the value of the French franc.

In the past one of the chief complaints of the francophone countries was that they were not even consulted on occasions when France devalued the franc. Because their currencies were pegged to the franc, they were also forced into devaluation though this was often inappropriate for their economies.

However, the experience of countries that have left the franc umbrella has been disastrous. Guinea's currency became almost unchangeable in West Africa when the country chose to break away from France in 1958 and only recently has it gained a little strength as a result of the country's much improved mineral earnings. Mali tried to leave the franc zone but its currency collapsed and it was forced to devalue and reopen an operations account with France in 1967 on highly unfavourable terms. As a result the Mali franc today is worth half that of its francophone neighbours.

The advantages of parity and convertibility with the French franc are such that few of the francophone countries would be prepared to take the risk of breaking away even in the interests of West African economic unity. The problem is that the franc zone system has been modified already to such an extent that it would be difficult to change it farther without affecting the basic principles of convertibility.

Under the agreements of the autumn of 1973 the West African countries and the French were given the right to change the exchange value of their currencies after consultation, but neither side has shown the slightest inclination to do so since the agreements were signed.

Another snag is that parity with the franc, at an artificially high level, has meant that the whole price structure in francophone countries has been much higher than in English-speaking parts of Africa. This leads to smuggling and other distortions of trade. Until recently cocoa, coffee and oil palm farmers in ex-French territories have been paid far higher producer prices by their local marketing boards.

This has led to smuggling of farm products out of countries such as Ghana. The smugglers are paid in CFA francs which they use to buy foreign imports or, after conversion into foreign currencies, as funds for illegal overseas bank accounts.

Ghana ran into considerable difficulties in paying for the large flow of cattle on the hoof which were driven down from its northern neighbour, Upper Volta, and in selling Ghanaian manufactures in exchange, until it set up special clearing arrangements, which cut out the need to use Paris to obtain foreign currency. What happens now is that the two countries offset payments to each other on special accounts and it is only the residual balance that has to be settled at regular intervals. Similar special clearing arrangements have been set up between Nigeria and Niger.

A still more ambitious West African clearing system is due to emerge from a series of meetings that have been held between the governors of the Central Banks of the various West African countries which are now in the process of setting up ECOWAS. A meeting in March in Lagos between the bank governors agreed to set up a West African clearing system, with a secretariat in one of the francophone countries, probably Abidjan. This will offset all intra-West African payments and settle the outstanding balances, in a mutually acceptable hard currency, at regular intervals.

The system is not likely to start before early 1976, but one of the bank governors involved in negotiations told me that he thinks it will greatly promote West African trade and cut out the expense and exchange loss in using Paris or London. Even the francophone states will use it in parallel to their own franc zone system.

However, the step between effective clearing and full monetary union is a huge one.

Events could sway francophone group

The biggest uncertainty facing the promoters of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was whether members of a recently formed organization of French-speaking countries would sign the treaty in Lagos last month. In the event, they all did. But the difficulty of reconciling the different approaches of the two communities towards economic cooperation remains.

The Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO) sprang from the ruins of the Union Douanière des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (UDEAO), a customs union set up on the eve of independence in 1959 by Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. The terms of the union were revised in 1966 but by 1969 members accepted that it had failed both to promote sufficiently rapid growth and to level disparities in wealth between Ivory Coast and Senegal on the one hand and the remaining four Sahelian states on the other.

Accordingly, they decided to create an organization better adapted to these aims. A draft treaty was presented in 1970 and a final version instituting CEAO was signed in Abidjan in 1973 Article three of the treaty states that the community's role is "to promote harmonized and balanced development of member states' economies in order to improve the living standards of their citizens".

The methods for achieving that are as follow. Raw materials, such as minerals, livestock, fish and crops, circulate duty-free among member states. On the other hand, industrial goods are subject to a "regional cooperation tax" which has replaced previous import duties. The level of the new tax varies according to the nature and origin of the goods and is fixed by the Community's Council of Ministers. However, it is lower than the tariffs imposed under UDEAO and, in some cases, can be waived entirely. Application is on the principle of promoting industrial development in the poorer countries.

As most CEAO members rely heavily on import duties as a source of revenue, two-thirds of the difference between the regional cooperation tax and that imposed on imports from third countries will be made up by the Community Development Fund.

The level of the fund, determined by the heads of state, is based on total losses in revenue likely to be incurred by application of the regional cooperation tax: two-thirds goes towards compensating member states and one-third towards development projects.

Contributions to the fund depend on a country's share of intra-community trade in industrial goods. Thus, 58.1 per cent of this year's total of 2,700m francs CFA (£5.7m) comes from Ivory Coast, 33.2 per cent from Senegal, 6.27 per cent from Mali, 1.80 per cent from Upper Volta, 0.67 per cent from Niger and 0.05 per cent from Mauritania. For the first five years priority in spending that part of the fund allotted to development projects will be given to the four poorer CEAO members.

With regard to imports from third countries, the six have undertaken to establish a common external tariff by 1986, thus completing the formation of a customs union

The CEAO secretariat, in Ouagadougou, is headed by a Senegalese, Sheikh Ibrahima Fall. The administrative budget this year is 886m francs, of which 450m francs have been set aside for new headquarters for the secretariat, which is expected to have a staff of about 120 by the end of the year.

The importance of trade with CEAO partners varies a good deal from country to country, although official statistics take no account of smuggling.

The value of Upper Volta's imports from Mauritania in 1972 was no more than the cost of a few days in a good hotel, whereas Ivory Coast's exports to Mali last year were worth 7,710m francs (£16.6m). Upper Volta depended on CEAO members for more than half its exports and nearly a quarter of its imports in 1972. The comparable figures for Ivory Coast were 6.19 per cent and 2.22 per cent.

Despite these discrepancies both rich and poor countries value community membership. In its April edition the journal of the Ivorian Foreign Trade Centre said the CEAO market offered "immense possibilities".

Ivorian purchases from other CEAO members except Senegal are minimal but they appreciate the compensation provided by the development fund.

The main criticism of ECOWAS, as it emerges from the rather loose provisions of the Lagos treaty, is that it will create a free trade zone favouring the more developed West African countries at the expense of the rest.

In a recent article in the weekly newspaper *L'Ouest Africain*, M Youssouph Sylla, a Senegalese diplomat, said it appeared that a customs union of the kind proposed by ECOWAS, involving the abolition of all tariffs, was incompatible with CEAO's "preferential" system for industrial goods. He criticized the ECOWAS treaty for failing to define how countries were to be compensated for loss of revenue incurred in lowering tariffs and said that the provisions for the working of the development fund and payments between members had been left too vague.

Despite the attractions of CEAO and the shortcomings of the ECOWAS treaty the trend of relations within West Africa is working against an exclusively francophone grouping. Togo and Dahomey declined to join CEAO for that reason and Niger's interest in it may weaken over the next few years as its links with Nigeria develop.

CEAO has made a slow start because of the coup last year in Niger which overthrew Hamani Diori, and the border fighting between Upper Volta and Mali, a delay which has weakened its position vis-à-vis ECOWAS.

In the long-term Nigeria hopes that ECOWAS will supersede CEAO. A merger of the two should be feasible provided the interests of the poorer West African nations are protected.

S.S.P.

Togo Believes in Partnership in West Africa, Witness C.I.M.A.O.★

The Republic of Togo: A Country Whose Political Stability Ensures a Rapid Economic Growth

:he Republic of Togo, a country previously ravaged ısoluble political struggles, is today a State which s a new economic prosperity, a good standard of living which has discovered its place in the Comity of ns. Since then, if Togo has turned her back on ›mic stagnation and political difficulties, it is thanks e devotion, selflessness and patriotism of a young :r : General Gnassingbé Eyadéma, the present head ate. President Eyadéma, in whose hands the destiny : Togolese people lies, has brought about since his ıg to power in *January 1967, a "silent revolution"*. ‹s to this revolution, Togo is firmly set on the course ›nomic independence.

)ne of General Eyadéma's greatest achievements is ıe has succeeded in bringing peace, unity and con- to his country where *now all citizens are forever* ciled. In fact, during the eight years that he has in power, General Eyadéma has established a regime ich the most prominent characteristic is the search ermanent happiness for the Togolese people. With im in mind, the head of State has tirelessly repeated fellow countrymen "The challenge of leading Togo ›nomic independence must be based on the hard of each and every one of us, for we have reached ›ur for positive action and the time for the demagogue ›r empty criticisms is passed".

ı the last eight years Togo has made considerable :ss in all areas, especially in the economy, to such ent that today the country has to its credit a surplus ercial balance and balance of payments.

›ysical and historical Togo

efore making a concise analysis of the successes :red by this country of 56,000 square kilometres, ses which a strong political stability has favoured, ppropriate to give you a brief history of Togo.

he smallest of the French speaking states, Togo has ; neighbours Ghana to the West, Dahomey to the nd Upper Volta to the North ; to the South it opens he Gulf of Guinea along a 55 kilometres coastline. than half the land is hilly countryside and valleys *g between altitudes 150 to 500* metres. The country ken by a small chain of mountains running from ›uth-west to the north-west, the altitude of which ıates at 1,020 metres in the Kloto region.

y virtue of its latitude, the country offers three :t climatic zones ; the south has a dry tropical climate wo rainy seasons, one from March to June, the other September to October ; the central zone, sheltered ·ainy winds by its mountainous dorsal, has a climate r to that of the Sudan, with a rainy season from May tober and a long *dry season* from November to The average annual rainfall does not exceed mm ; the temperature ranges between 22 and 32°C, :ing hotter farther inland.

he Population (2,000,000 inhabitants and approxi- *r 40 tribal strains) with an average density of* 35 ıtants per square km., is concentrated in the south ıe north (250 to 300 inhabitants per square km.) ; ban population represents 10% of the total, that of (about 200,000 inhabitants) is increasing at the rate per year.

ırs of Colonialism

›go has known ¾ of a century of colonialism dating the German protectorate of 1884. The history of *eriod is characterised* by the division of German ›etween France and England, and the integration in ıf British Togo into the Gold Coast (today known ına), whilst the constitution of 1957 of French Togo e an autonomous Republic and gained full independ- ›n April 27th 1960 ; a period of instability then ed, which was marked by the army's intervention ›lic affairs on the 13th January 1963 and on the January 1967, the actual date on which General ma began in office as head of State.

:al Structures

ı November 1969 the former political parties were :ed by a national political movement : the Rassem- nt du Peuple Togolais (R.P.T.), the instrument *gh which* central authority *democratically* reached the ·y. Unlike parliament which was dissolved in 1967, al power is retained and adapted. General Eyadéma, :ad of State, is the founder president of R.P.T. which, his auspices, is regrouping the only workers trade , *the* C.N.T.T. (Confederation Nationale des ıilleurs du Togo) *(a)* ; U.N.F.T. (Union Nationale des ıes de Togo) (b) ; the only youth organisation T. (Jeunesse du Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais) the U.N.C.T.T. (Union Nationale des Chefs Tradi- :ls du Togo (d) ; which constitutes the outlet gh which the authorities reach the rural masses.

.N.T.T.—National Confederation of Togolese workers.

J.N.F.T.—The National Women's Union Togo.

.R.P.T.—The Youth of Togo Assembly.

J.N.C.T.T.—*The National Union of the* Traditional eaders of Togo.

›mic Life in Togo

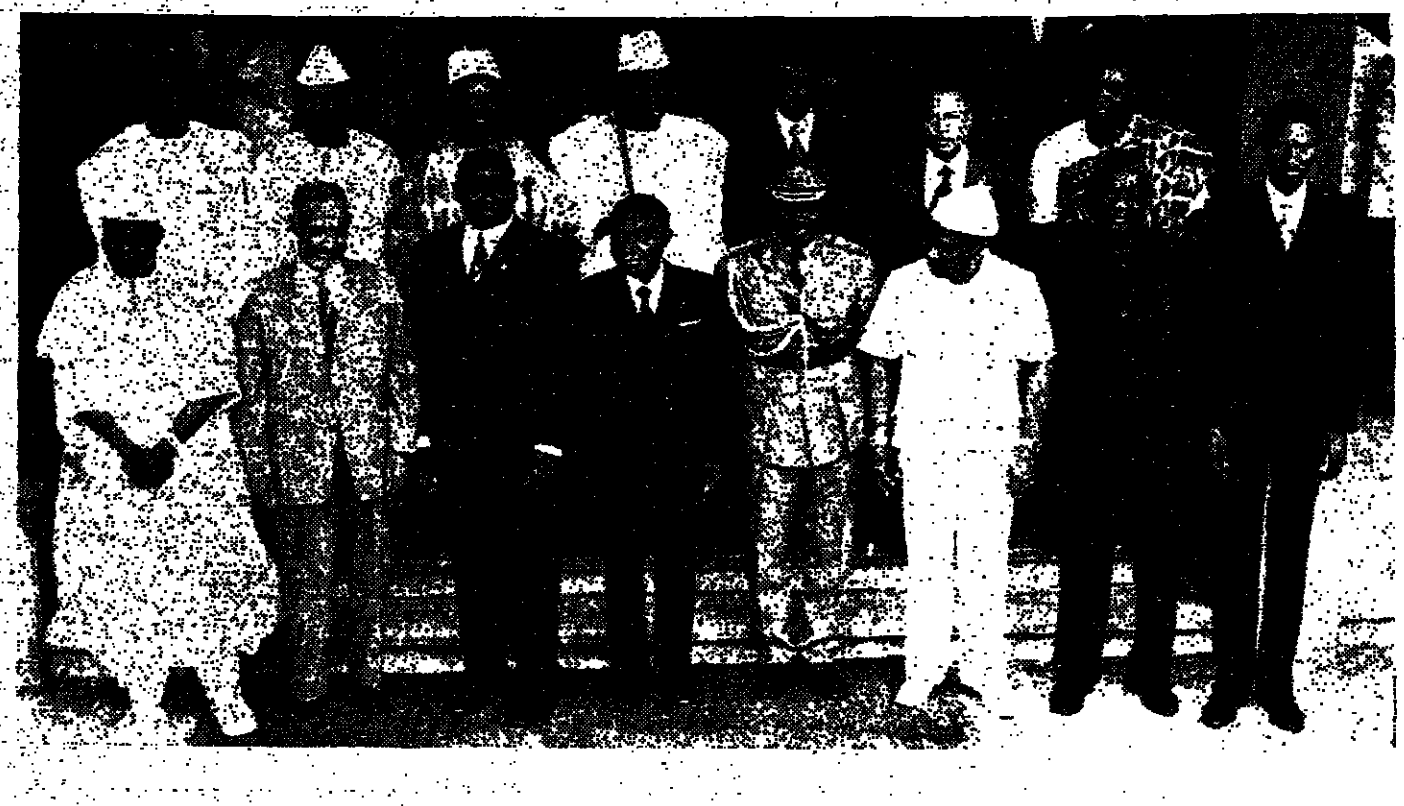
Since his coming to power, President Gnassingbé *éma has concerned himself very much* in the difficult ›mic and financial situation with which Togo has been gling ; a situation which was only the result of a ›und instability provoked by different political parties e time whose ideas were, like the military, basically concerned with their own interests than with the er interests of their country. General Eyadéma has :d down to the task of redressing this situation ly and methodically. For example, on the economic , the system of production was not sufficient to satisfy ›ost basic needs of the country and was characterised chronic state of under equipment. In addition there :ed an infrastructure of inadequate communication, ·ed in many respects non-existent, and a lack of cap-

On the social level, a certain dissatisfaction pre- ›inated, characterised by the housing problem, an inept al policy, the rapidly changing social patterns, with the ensuing problems, a defective health system. On cultural level the absence of adequate educational lities, the maintenance of a state of illiteracy of more ı 90% of the total population, the lowering of teach- standards in relation to world standards, weighed wily on an inept and incomplete cultural policy.

On the commercial level, the weakness of inter- :ional exchanges, the diminution of export trade in view contingent and structural risks, the lack of surveillance distribution outlets, rendered impossible a commercial licy which would conform with local realities. On top all that was added a serious budgetary deficit.

venty Year Development Plan

To redress a difficult economic, social and cultural uation, the Togolese authorities endowed the country



Symbol top left: The Party sign "RPT" (Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais)

Symbol top right: Coat of Arms of Togo.

Photograph above: "Ecowas" Lagos, the foundation of the West African Economic Community 28th May 1975.

Photograph right: 30th August 1969, Général Gnassingbé Eyadéma, Président of the Republic of Togo becomes the President and Founder of the RPT.

Photograph below: President Eyadéma greets General Gowon, the Nigerian Head of State.

with a plan for economic and social development which, in 20 years, should change the physiognomy of Togo. Thus ambitious goals were set, to be achieved by means no less audacious. The strategy of development adopted began in the year 1966 and should be completed by 1985 when the country will have 3 million inhabitants, a national revenue which will have tripled, an education programme assured at 90% and national frameworks answering all the needs of private enterprise and of public administration.

The goals of the first plan (1966-1970) were economic independence to assure a balance of public finance, a *favourable balance of payments*, an appeal for public and private capital abroad.

—The establishment of the structures of development as much on a national level as on a regional level, in the urban context as in the rural context.

—The execution of urgent tactical plans and of long term strategic plans designed to reduce the economic imbalance with a view to initiating expansion.

—The building of an infrastructure for transport which ensures real economic expansion.

—The promotion of rural development by the introduction of modern agricultural techniques, research into a better productivity from man and from earth . . ., all these objectives have been largely achieved. On an initial prediction of 28,592 *milliards* C.F.A. (450 C.F.A.=£1 sterling).

Credits obtained represented 93.52% of the reassessed forecast whereas the accomplished credits rose to 87.88% of finances obtained and the relation between the accomplished credits and the reassessed forecast give a coefficient of execution of the Plan of 82.19%. Amongst the organisations and countries which have given aid to Togo in the form of credit are the F.E.D. (EEC) with more than seven milliards C.F.A. Federal Germany (more than 6 milliards C.F.A.), F.A.C. (France with more than 3 milliards), *the World Bank (more than one milliard)*, the P N U D (UNO), U.S. Aid etc. Togo itself has released significant amounts from its national budget to finance this first plan. It must also be mentioned that financial contribution from overseas often comes in the form of subsidies and loans ; more than 77 milliard (one milliard=one thousand million) for the 2nd Plan.

The second Plan, in the process of being carried out at the moment, requires investments of about 77.3 milliards. Its execution has been facilitated by the favourable eco*nomic* situation at the beginning and end of the 5 year period 1971-75. There was a difficult period from October

1973 to January 1974 resulting from the chronic drought and under production of the main Togolese export commodities, and an increase in price of manufactured goods, due to the energy crisis. The pragmatic good sense of the Government presided over by General Eyadéma, especially on the subjects of economic policy, the favourable prices of raw materials in the world market (coffee, cocoa, cotton, and particularly phosphates) have all played a decisive role in the realisation of our objectives for the expansion of Togo's economy.

Thus it can be seen that the internal output of raw materials increased from 73.4 milliards in 1970 to more than 120 milliards in 1975, that the state budget will reach more than 30 milliards in 1975, while in 1970 it was only 7.98 milliards, that there was a surplus in export trade, that the balance of payments accumulated a substantial reserve. Thanks to the Togolese economic prosperity, the State budget for investments reached, in 1973, the record sum of 9.62 milliards, exceeding even the total investment budget for the previous 4 years which was 9.42 milliards.

With all these factors in its favour the Togolese economy, whose fundamental choice is characterised by liberalism, relies on an open door policy with a very adaptable investment procedure, the Government elsewhere attaches a great importance to agriculture, which by rights should be the foundation of this expanding economy, thanks to the agrarian reform which President Eyadéma made public on the 11th January last year.

86% of the population is involved in agriculture and land under cultivation is just over 10% of the total surface area. Agricultural produce constitutes 45% of the raw materials produced internally. The production is fairly diversified. Cocoa (27,000 tons) in 1971, coffee (13,200 tons), palm products (15,500 tons), cotton (7,200 tons). An important livestock trade completes the rural produce of the country.

Industrial Development

In spite of being in its early stages of development, industry constitutes the most dynamic aspect of the Togo*lese economy with an average growth rate of 9% per* annum at a baseline price.

The range of newly established industries has helped to cut the Import Bill (construction of storage cells, shoe factories, breweries, etc.) and the sophistication of industries for treatment of agricultural produce (starch based products, spinning, weaving and printing, oil, soap, etc.) has undergone considerable expansion since the first development Plan.

The outlook remains encouraging with the mining of phosphates (a 100 million ton reserve, 2½ million ton annual production) of which Togo has just taken control —January 1974: the strata of calcium in Tabigbo (100 million tons), the mining of which will begin in the very near future, the construction of a refinery and a fertilizer factory—moreover the subsoil conceals strata of iron (500 million tons) of chromite, of dolomitic bauxite and uranium which are also to be mined in the near future.

Tourism also constitutes a growing industry in Togo, thanks to its scenic beauty and the variety of its folk lore. The tourist can indulge in a relaxing holiday by the sea, an excursion to the Dayes plateau near Kloto, or a hunting party in the swamplands of the north. At his disposal the tourist will have such holiday villages as "Tropicana", internationally acclaimed hotels such as the Hotel de la Paix at Lomé, camping hotels inland which can be very easily reached thanks to the increased modern means of communication.

It must be stressed that since its independence, Togo has known two periods marked by a specific policy, the first which lasted from 1960 to 1966 characterised by economic stagnation. The second from 1966 to 1975 marks *the beginning of real economic growth*, facilitated by the regime of General Eyadéma whose prime concern is the economic development of the country by strategic planning. Thus, the way of careful planning has superseded anarchic administration of the Togolese economy.

With the *second Plan nearing completion*, the Togolese people have had their standard of living almost doubled in relation to that which they had in 1965. The two Plans 1966-70 and 1971-75 have had different emphasis, the first on laying the foundations for the structure of development, the second for initiation of production and the *formation of a framework to make Togo self sufficient*.

The third Plan, while remaining a production plan, will start the most essential phase in the development of the country ; that of the sharing of the fruits of the expansion.

It must be mentioned on the other hand that Togo, thanks to the good relations it has with its neighbours, will see a large multinational cement plant erected in the near future.

C.I.M.A.O.★ Multinational Company

The realisation of this project which will necessitate many tens of milliards of C.F.A. francs being invested, will be above all a work of international co-operation.

In the near future, Togo will have as partners in the mutinational society of West African Cements (CIMAO), the Ivory Coast, Ghana and the financial group, Lambert & Brothers. CIMAO anticipates the building, in Togo, of a cement factory capable of producing, in its initial phase, 1,200,000 tons of clinker. *It is very likely* that other West African countries will join the three states to give a truly interafrican dimension to this project of which the World Bank was the first promoter among the international subscribers. The project is made possible by the discovery of *rich* calcium beds at Aveta and at Sikakondji in the south of Togo.

It is within the framework of continuing close friendship which his country has with all the African states that President Eyadéma and his opposite number in Nigeria, *General Yakubu Gowon, laid in April 1971, the foundation* of a West African Economic Community open to all the countries of West Africa whether they be French-speaking, English speaking or Lusophone. This Community which came into existence on 28th May this year when the leaders of the 15 West African States assembled in Lagos and solemnly signed the treaty, will begin to operate as soon as at least 7 countries have ratified this historic document.

President Eyadéma has always felt that the African *countries should be able to transcend all barriers linguis*tic, cultural, monetary, or any other legacy from the different colonizers. For the Togolese head of State, nothing but economic integration of the African countries would permit to real economic independence which all seek to achieve by every means.

Apart from attending the summit meetings of OAU and the non-aligned countries, President Evadéma has visited many countries ; Egypt, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Libya, Nigeria, Germany, France, North Korea, Peoples Republic of China. Visits during which he forged closer links which unite these countries with his own. In exchange several African heads of State have made state visits to Lomé thus bearing witness of their esteem, friendship and admiration for the Togolese people and its President.

Finally, it must be mentioned that Lomé, the capital, has undergone profound changes ; it is eminently endowed with the appropriate facilities for frequent international conferences. This town, which has an immense Congress Hall to seat 3,000, has been able to accommodate the summit meetings of OCAM and UMOA, Union Monetaire Ouest African (West African Monetary Union), the conference which saw the signing of the "Lomé Convention", for trade and co-operation between the EEC and the ACP. The meetings of financial ministers from the Frankish zone, and the ministers of education from the French-speaking countries etc. . . .

The towns of the interior do not escape the Government's solicitude. All the main towns of the districts between now and 1976, will be provided with water and electricity. The more important conurbations are already provided with regional sanitation centres, high schools, or colleges of further education and other socio-cultural facilities ; while most of the villages can be proud of their welfare-centres and primary schools.

After 8 years in power the balance sheet for President Eyadéma's regime is largely positive.

Ayitégan Elo Apedo-Amah

TOGO IN BRIEF

President of the Republic: General Gnassingbé Eyadéma

Surface area	56,000 sq. kms.
Growth rate of the PIB	7%
Population	2 million
Annual growth rate of the population	2.6%
Education rate	52%
Gross national product per inhabitant	35,000 FCFA
Budget (receipts 1974)	16 milliard
Budget year 1975	30 milliard CFA

Chief Products:

Phosphates	2,400,000 T (1974)
Cocoa	27,000 T
Coffee	13,200 T
Palm produce	15,500 T
Cotton	7,200 T

Europeans help in big task of putting the farmer on better road to market

by Ronald Emler

Ask most agricultural economists why the African farmer prefers to develop the production of export commodities and part of the answer is likely to be that he has no access to domestic markets for his produce. One major cause of the lack of intra-African cooperation and the weakness of intra-African trade is the absence of a basic road infrastructure for transporting farm produce to the nearest market.

This generalization may appear too sweeping in the context of the more developed West African nations, but open a map of West Africa and one fact stands out: within the national boundaries most arteries of communication by road, rail or river, run from the interior to the ports. Regional communications, such as they are, are secondary and largely underused.

Given the marked lack of good international transportation in West Africa, how quickly and how much can the new Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) do to make use of what it has, and by way of improvement?

The road network is by far the most comprehensive form available but much needs to be done to facilitate east-west movement. While each nation in the new community must make all efforts to improve its own trade routes the problem is international and in that context the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has announced two schemes which will greatly open up the West African hinterlands to intra-African trade. One is the Atlantic Coast highway from the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott to Lagos, in Nigeria: the other will run along the Sahelian fringe from Dakar in Senegal to Ndjaména near Lake Chad.

The trans-West African highways are in various stages of development. The Atlantic Coast route is fairly well established in places. For instance good roads run between Lagos in the east to Accra but between Abidjan and Guinea-Bissau much improvement will have to be made before the roads can be classified as the international highways that the new community needs.

Last year the ECA meeting on trans-African highways estimated that at least 550 miles of road improvements were needed on the Atlantic Coast route, mostly in the countries least able to finance them. For instance Sierra Leone has earmarked some £7m this year for road improvements and the ECA estimates that in all about 95 miles of the country's roads need improvement to fit into the Atlantic Coast highway plan. This takes no account of maintenance and regular repair which, the ECA points out, can run at up to 70 per cent of a country's public works budget.

The trans-Sahelian route is an even more difficult venture. This will link six of the countries worst hit by drought over recent years. The international relief agencies had the greatest of difficulty in reaching the most stricken areas because of the lack of adequate roads.

The six countries through which the road will pass, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Cameroon and Chad, are among the poorest in the world and certainly the weaker economic links of ECOWAS, but the ECA estimates show that nearly 780 miles of major construction and improvement need to be undertaken before the Dakar-Ndjaména highway can play its full part in opening up the Saharan fringes.

Both the West African international highways are long-term ventures which will need international finance of huge proportions. The European Development Fund has pledged itself to assist in the construction of the Dakar-Ndjaména highway and various European nations are undertaking feasibility studies in specific sectors.

France, for instance, has expressed interest in the road junctions at Nioro du Sahel, which will be one of the major intersections on the route.

The striking factor of both projected West African highways is the immensity of the undertakings. Not only has the huge amount of financing to be found, but once built the highways will need enormous expenditure for regular maintenance. For instance, one of the major problems facing the trans-Sahelian route will be keeping the road open. Sand storms will bury sections of the road periodically and it seems there is little alternative to having heavy plant (similar to snowploughs) available to ensure constant access.

On less grandiose scales, but of no less importance, are the road development programmes being undertaken in individual states. Nigeria, for instance, has a comparatively developed road network, but under the third national plan, which began in April, some £2,850m has been allocated for expenditure on the national transport system over the next five years, and the bulk will be spent on improving roads.

The planned result is an increase in federal road milage from 7,000 to 17,000 miles with the intention of providing a rational and fairly dense network of arterial highways. It is also intended that rural and local authority roads will be developed as links to the national network, thus opening up the areas where agricultural activity is concentrated. Contrast such vast planned expenditure in oil-rich Nigeria with the £7m allocated in Sierra Leone's budget this year for road improvement.

No country in West Africa has anything approaching a railway network of European or North American standards. In general, lines are used for specific purposes, not as part of a network. For instance, Senegal has a line from the capital and main port of Dakar through to Kayes in Mali but this is mainly used to service the phosphate and iron ore mining areas.

The track was built in French colonial days as part of a network for francophone Africa, but since 1970 there has been a considerable slump in traffic as road transport became increasingly competitive. In all the country has less than 750 miles of railway, most of that single tracked.

In Nigeria the railway network, again largely a legacy of colonial days, has been running at a loss for over a decade. The total track available is over 2,000 miles but most is archaic and restricts speed to 40 mph. A journey from Lagos to Kano (700 miles) can take 30 hours.

Recently Japanese engineers responsible for the world's fastest trains agreed to undertake a pre-feasibility survey of high speed rail travel in Nigeria but with the system as it stands it is unlikely that any such system will be built in the foreseeable future.

Overall it will be better for ECOWAS if expenditure on railways is limited to national needs and capabilities. To think of constructing a major international network can only be a pipe-dream for there is simply not enough of a framework on which to build and the cost would be huge, especially at a time when none of the world's major networks is running at near break-even point. The transport infrastructure in West Africa needs huge sums spent on road and port facilities and will not be able to stand vast expenditure on railways.

Because each West African state's transport system radiates from the major port, the region does have several ports of international standing. However, Lagos dominates and the situation there is notorious.

A bus on the new inter-state service in northern Nigeria. Large sums have been allocated in Nigeria for road improvements and extensions.

At the port of Lagos/Apapa traffic jams are a daily occurrence both of lorries waiting to load or unload and of ships waiting to berth. In January delays were so bad (waiting time was 55 days, and is now reputed to be four months) that a joke was doing the rounds in shipping circles that boats passing Lagos could book a place in the queue, return to Europe, load, then return in time to take their place in the queue.

So congested is Lagos/Apapa that Nigeria has asked neighbouring Dahomey about using the port of Cotonou, only 100 miles to the west by good roads, to ease the strain.

Some West African ports, such as Dakar, may soon find a slackening of traffic with the reopening of the Suez Canal entailing a fall-off in their bunkering trades. However, as much intra-African traffic will still be seaborne until the truly international highways are built any easing of the pressure will be welcome.

Most countries have expansion plans for their ports. For example, Dakar is hoping to grow alongside a new free industrial zone being constructed in Senegal. But as Nigeria will be the largest trading partner by far in the new community the Lagos bottleneck will assume even greater proportions until recently announced port expansion plans, costing £225m, are complete.

Transport will be one of the most serious problems for the new economic community. Trade must have a network of arteries along which to flow, but in West Africa these routes do not exist on an international scale, and in many cases the national networks are little more than rudimentary. Massive expenditure on communications, notably roads, is essential and until the finance is found and the works undertaken, inter-state trade in West Africa will be severely restricted.

Wealth moves across long and unguarded frontiers strapped to a bicycle

Livestock form an important part of the unofficial trade across the borders of the various countries.

by Godfrey Morrison
editor,
Africa Confidential

A perennial cry at international economic conferences is that the developing countries, such as the West African states, should seek to lessen their dependence on the industrialized countries by stepping up their trade among themselves.

This is easier said than done, of course. In the main the economies of these states are not complementary; they all tend to be producers of primary products and importers of manufactured goods. All the statistics point to the very small size and puny growth rate of inter-African trade. The appearance is that these countries just do not produce what their neighbours want to buy.

The official statistics, however, are very misleading on this. What does not show up in those neat tables, graphs and sets of figures so assiduously prepared by ministries of trade and central banks is what economists politely describe as "unofficial trade" and what the plain man calls smuggling.

What the statistician cannot document the idlest of observers can see with his own eyes. A drive along the road from Lagos to Cotonou shows Nigerians wheeling bicycles with large bags of cocoa strapped to the frames. These are on their way to Dahomey, whose authorities are offering a good price and whose markets will then supply consumer goods in demand in Nigeria. Dahomey itself produces little cocoa, although its export statistics suggest that it does. These exports, however, are mainly Nigerian cocoa.

This is just one example of a pattern that persists throughout West Africa. Smuggling in the region is not simply a matter of a few furtive bottles of whisky brought home by returning travellers, or the occasional dead-of-night boatload consignment of cigarettes or cloth: it makes up a substantial proportion of the area's normal commerce. Indeed, if the various governments' controls against smuggling achieved a large measure of success, considerable economic dislocation, and probably political unrest, would follow, whatever the immediate economic advantages might be.

President Sékou Touré, of Guinea, is engaged at present in a vigorous campaign to halt the outflow of his country's agricultural produce into neighbouring Sierra Leone and Liberia. However, if the dire threats he has issued and the strengthened border controls he has instituted are successful, Sierra Leone would probably be deprived of something like half its normal meat supply.

The reasons for the prevalence of smuggling in West Africa are manifold. In the first place the present national boundaries between states were instituted by the colonial powers with scant regard for traditional trading routes, ethnic boundaries, or even natural physical barriers.

Another problem which makes any physical control of smuggling extremely difficult is the sheer size of the countries involved and the fact that the frontiers are often not controlled and not even marked. The terrain is difficult and sometimes thickly wooded, which makes border supervision impossible. Finally, in many countries the people who are supposed to be controlling the borders are easily bribed, or sometimes kept on a financial retainer, by the smugglers.

The colonial legacy has acted as a spur to smuggling because of the very different tariff levels traditionally maintained under the French and British administrations. Another factor has been the wide range of currencies in use in West Africa, some being readily convertible and others not.

In general the rule has been that the tougher the import controls and the harsher the exchange controls, the more rapid has been the outward smuggling of agricultural goods and inward smuggling of manufactures and consumer goods. So in a sense governments trying to manage weak economies have found themselves caught in a vicious circle. The more they try to conserve foreign exchange by rigid physical import controls the more real wealth has flowed uncontrolled out of the country in exchange for imports of non-essentials.

The prevalence and ease with which smugglers can operate has had its effect over a wide range of governments' economic activities. The Ghanaians, for example, have had a number of unhappy experiences in finding the effectiveness of apparently sensible government economic policies lessened or completely thwarted by the actions of smugglers.

Some months ago the Government subsidized a whole range of basic food imports but these were withdrawn when it was found that many of them were being smuggled out to Togo and were being sold in Lomé market at a handsome profit. The Ghana Government in the past couple of years has had considerable success with its programme for boosting agricultural production, called Operation Feed Yourself. However, as far as the Government's own finances are concerned, some of its advantages have been lost through "unofficial exports" of surplus food to neighbouring Upper Volta, where food prices went sky high during the Sahel drought.

Smuggling has not helped infant industries, even when they have been protected by high tariff walls. Often the West African consumer, like consumers in other parts of the world, shows a snobbish preference for imported goods and, when imports are banned, the smuggler comes into his own. There have even been cases of locally-produced Ghanaian printed cloth being smuggled out to Togo. There it has been stamped with a mark to suggest it comes from Europe. The next stage is for unsuspecting Ghanaian visitors to Lomé market to buy it, then smuggle it back again to Accra.

The present moves towards economic integration in West Africa will, if they result in a customs union, reduce smuggling. However, they will not necessarily eliminate it, certainly not as long as the convertibility of the various countries' currencies varies so much. A common external tariff against imports from third countries would certainly not of itself do away with unofficial trade.

The large-scale smuggling of diamonds from Sierra Leone to Liberia, for example, is greatly encouraged by the lower export tax on precious stones levied by the Liberians. And, despite the Mano river agreement between the two countries, the Liberians have shown no sign of discouraging the illicit diamond trade; Liberia simply makes too much money out of it.

Nor would a customs union have any effect on the wide disparities in the producer prices paid by the various governments for agricultural produce. These disparities have been a prime cause of smuggling. The activities of the smugglers have had a certain beneficial effect in that they have introduced a measure of competition between the national government produce-buying agencies and have thus lessened the governments' usual habit of exploiting the farmers by paying them prices considerably below world prices.

Whatever the beneficial effects of the moves towards economic integration in West Africa it looks as if "unofficial trade" will remain a popular activity for several years to come.

Cameroon microcosm of African unity

by Peter Hill

For the past few years there has been a steady trickle of American oilmen in and out of Douala, the commercial capital and main port of Cameroon, as the search for oil off the coast has gathered momentum. Although the level of activity falls far short of that across the frontier in Nigeria, the oilmen are confident that the limited discoveries of oil and gas made so far are a reasonable guide to bigger finds in the future.

If the exploration and development work taking place produces the results which the oil companies believe it might, then the economy, particularly that of the former British-administered West Cameroon, would experience a boom. But while President Ahmadou Ahidjo, who is in his eighteenth year in power, is talking already of plans for the construction of an oil refinery and associated industrial projects, they appear to be a little premature.

If and when the oil revenues begin to flow into the coffers in Yaoundé, the capital, then President Ahidjo might usefully look over the border to Nigeria, and draw some lessons on the management of oil wealth. Equally, the 15 heads of state and ministers who appended their signatures to the treaty establishing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) might benefit from a study of Cameroon which in many aspects represents a microcosm of African unity and the bridging of the gulf which has separated the anglophone and states of Africa.

Cameroon has an interesting and varied history. Discovered by the Portuguese sailor and explorer, Fernando Póo, at the end of the fifteenth century its name is based on the large quantities of prawns which he found in the estuary at the bend of the West African coastline which he named Rio das Camaroes, or river of prawns.

Two centuries later European traders established trading posts and by the end of the eighteenth century the British influence was predominant and strengthened still further in the middle of the last century when Baptist missionaries established a settlement on the estuary. Germany began to show an interest in the country and, despite local pressure for Britain formally to annex the territory, German dignitaries signed a treaty with local chiefs in July 1884 establishing the territory as a German protectorate.

During the First World War, French and British troops conquered Cameroon and in 1916 the two countries agreed on a temporary division of the country as a result of which Britain became responsible for about a tenth of the country with the balance controlled by France. In 1922 the Council of the League of Nations formalized the arrangement, deciding that the territory should be a mandate under the League of Nations with the two European powers continuing to hold sway over their respective sectors.

Cameroon continued under League of Nations mandate until the end of the Second World War. In 1946, under the Cameroon Trusteeship Agreement, the territory continued under British and French administration, but was effectively under the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. While the French administered sector had the status of an associated territory, by 1957 there was pressure for independence led by the Union des Populations Camerounaises (UPC) which also called for the reunification of the areas of the country under British and French control. Although in that year it was granted separate state status by the French, it continued under French trusteeship.

The British Trust territory of southern Cameroon was closely connected with the administration in Nigeria until Nigeria's independence in October 1960 but there was agitation for and against reunification with the French trust territories of Cameroon. The Kamerun People's National Convention was strongly for the British administered area to link with Nigeria, whereas the Kamerun National Party advocated union with the Cameroun Republic.

In 1961 a plebiscite was held in the British Trust Territory of Cameroon under the auspices of the United Nations, the result being that the Southern Cameroon opted for reunification with the former French Cameroun while Northern Cameroon chose union with Nigeria.

How effective have the two fused together? On the surface, considerable progress appears to have been made and officials and diplomats are careful to emphasize: "We talk of harmonization not integration". The old divisions, however, are still there, albeit disappearing. Cameroonians still refer to colleagues as "French speaking" or "English speaking" although the country is moving towards bilingualism with both "colonial" languages being taught from primary school level upwards.

Although there are exceptions, it is generally the case that the higher echelons of the administration are filled by French, rather than English speakers, which is a source of some concern to the thwarted English speakers. President Ahidjo's unitary state, born of a peaceful revolution three years ago, reflects the attitudes and aspirations of the man himself who was described succinctly by one diplomat as "the supreme equilibrist".

President Ahidjo has sought to maintain a careful balance in every aspect of national life and the administration, balancing the army against the gendarmerie, for example, and by the release from jail earlier this year of some of his political opponents, including Bishop Albert Ndongmo, whose death sentence in 197[illegible] was later commuted to life imprisonment on charges of rebellion.

In terms of infrastructure the momentum that built up after independence and reunification of the country which brought road and rai[illegible] links between the forme[illegible] French and British terr[illegible]tories, has since slowed co[illegible]siderably.

Government officia[illegible] emphasize that the who[illegible] essence of the reunificati[illegible] and the administration centred on synthesizing [illegible] best from both colonial c[illegible]tures where desirable, that, for example, the per[illegible] code is a synthesis French and English syste[illegible] as is the land tenure tem. The Civil Service, h[illegible]ever, is firmly based on French pattern.

Nigeria

GENERAL YAKUBU GOWON, Head of The Federal Military Government

The Threshold of Industrial Revolution

Thirty Billion Naira Projects Planned (1 Naira equals £0.70 Sterling)

Address by H. E. General Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government, C.-in-C. of the Armed Forces Federal Republic of Nigeria on the occasion of the formal launching of The Third National Development Plan 1975-80, Saturday 29 March 1975

der our Second National Plan, most of the reconstruction necessary as a result of the civil war were commenced. in the field of agriculture most of the farms and planta- abandoned during the war have been rehabilitated and ht back to production.

major problem that beset the manufacturing sector at eginning of the Second Plan was the need to reconstruct rial facilities damaged during the war. One is happy to d today as one of the major achievements of the period ve are now in a position to say that most of the damaged ies and industrial establishments have been fully reacti- and in some cases, such as the Nkalagu Cement works, ntial expansions have either been completed or well way. The manufacturing sector, like all other sectors, sed the establishment of new ventures. Two salt refineries *ko and Sapele are soon to go into production,* the Peugeot car assembly in Kaduna and the Volkswagen one in have been commissioned and are in production; the hosphate fertilizer plant at Kaduna is under construc- he Fishing Trawling Projects are at an advanced stage olementation and many other projects have had studies eted on them for implementation in the Third National

achievement in the field of *Education during the Second* al Plan has been phenomenal. Primary School enrolment stood at 3.5 million in 1970 shot up to 4.5 million by Secondary School enrolment which stood at 343,000 in nearly doubled reaching a figure of 649,000 by 1974. sity enrolment which stood at 14,500 in 1971 had risen ut 25,000 by 1974. These expansions had in turn neces- the expansion of existing facilities by the Federal and Governments.

ng my National Day broadcast last October, I announced e aggregate investment to be undertaken by the Federal ate Governments in the various sectors of the economy be of the order of N20 billion, while the aggregate sector investment programme was estimated at N10 giving a total investment of N30 billion. The magnitude t we have planned to achieve under the Third Develop- Plan can be seen in better perspective when we bear in that as against the figure of N30 billion projected for ird Plan the Second Plan had a projected capital expendi- only N3 billion. Although the total capital expenditure the Second National Development Plan was revised for reasons so that the capital expenditure between 1970-74 the order of N5.3 billion, the level of expenditure anti- d, under the Third National Development Plan is of such nitude that every Nigerian and every foreign interest st us must redouble his effort if we are to achieve the standard and level of performance that our resources d us to attain at the end of the period.

guiding principle is the total commitment of the Federal y Government to the provision of equal opportunities for erians regardless of the place of birth, origin or abode. ld like to emphasize that the development schemes we w embarking upon are the boldest we have ever had. ould be bolder still but for physical constraints and the ions of time itself. Since succeeding Plans have to be on the success and failure of preceding ones, our future will be bolder only to the extent to which we are able e the Plan we are about to launch succeed. I would now review briefly the Plan sector by sector.

lture and Rural Development

in the field of agriculture and rural development that ncern of the Federal and State governments for the wel- f the individual must manifest itself. Agriculture has been the most important single activity in the economy. vides gainful opportunities and livelihood for the vast ity of our people while supplying food to the general ation and raw materials to industry. From the early 1920s recently it was the most important earner of foreign nge and therefore the prime mover of growth and moder- on. For the future, it is certain that agriculture will for time to come continue to be the occupation in which st majority of our people will be engaged.

ollows therefore that any serious effort to improve the rd of living of our citizens must of necessity give the st possible attention to agriculture and rural develop- N2.2 billion has been allocated to agricultural projects Plan. This will make it possible for farmers to obtain zers, pesticides, and other agricultural inputs at heavily lized prices. In addition, tractor hire services and land pment schemes will be expanded and financed as an *onal help to agricultural production. In order to bring its* g facilities closer to the farmer for whose benefit the an Agricultural Bank was established, the bank will set nches in various parts of the country. Accordingly, Gov- nt will make available to the Bank over the next five as much resources as the Bank can usefully and effectively to individual farmers, groups of farmers, agricultural anies and co-operatives.

ernment is convinced that assistance to the farmer by way bsidised inputs and credit will yield for the farmer r production. If the farmer is to derive higher incomes Government plans that he should receive from his ased output, he must be in a position to store his crops, e must be able to get them to the market. The *Plan* herefore provided for bold schemes for storage facilities for farm-to-market roads in the rural areas. Strategic reserves are being set up in every part of the country. tly, the *Federal Government took over Trunk B roads,* state governments, the intention being that having been ed of the financial burden over Trunk B roads the state nments in turn, will be able to take over some of the k C and local authority roads. Most of these roads, ially those in the rural areas have been scheduled for struction during the Third Plan period.

provision of credit, monetary incentives and supporting

Production in progress at a Match Factory ILORIN—excellent quality, saves imports

services to the farmer constitute only one of the two elements in the strategy adopted for agricultural development in the Plan. The second is direct government investment in large-scale plantations, land development and irrigation schemes. It is necessary to supplement the farmer's efforts in these ways if we as a nation must become fully self-reliant in the supply of food to our large and growing population.

Education

The total Government expenditure for the Education Sector during the Plan period will be over N2.5 billion. As already announced last year, the Universal Free Primary Education Scheme will commence in September 1976. The Scheme when fully implemented will provide equal educational opportunities for all Nigerians irrespective of where they live in the country. Under the Scheme, Primary School *enrolment which now* stands at about 5 million will rise to 11.5 million by 1980. This will call for great effort in the provision of physical facilities and the training of teachers. Over 150,000 classrooms *will be provided for pupils* at an estimated cost of N300 million during the period. In the training of teachers over 6,600 additional classrooms will have to be provided in Teacher Training Colleges for Primary School Teachers at a cost of N200 million.

The take-over of Primary Education from the States' Governments will further enable the States to devote greater resources to projects and schemes beneficial to their people.

At secondary school level it is the aim of the Government to at least treble by 1980 the Secondary School enrolment which at present stands at half a million. Our Secondary Schools enrolment therefore should stand at approximately 1.5 million by 1980. One of the greatest handicaps in secondary education is the inadequacy of existing facilities in terms of quantity and quality. In order to remove this obstacle, government has decided during the Plan period to undertake a major programme of improvement of and expansion of existing *schools. In order to achieve a wider spread of Secondary* School facilities, however, about 800 new secondary schools will be opened throughout the country during the Plan period.

With regard to University Education, it is intended to more *than double* the present enrolment during the Plan period. Accordingly, university enrolment which now stands at about 23,000 will increase to about 53,000 by 1980. This will call for the expansion and consolidation of the existing universities. Government has also decided to establish four other new universities under the Plan. In prosecuting the university programme care will be taken to ensure that the pattern of enrolment accords with the manpower needs of the nation.

The trend of government policy on education is clearly in the direction of free education at *all levels—primary, secondary* and university. I should like to stress that this does not mean that education will be free at all levels tomorrow or next year or the year after. We have started with Universal Free *Primary Education*, we shall gain some experience from the scheme which would certainly affect future policy on education. All I can say is that just as government decided to make primary education free when it felt sure that it could take on that burden so will it keep the existing education policies under review and take from time to time decisions in the best interest of the nation.

In respect of Secondary Schools, government has decided to bring some measure of immediate relief to those who now bear the burden of high *secondary school* fees. Government has decided that with effect from the next school year all tuition and boarding fees will be reduced in all secondary schools to the level of the lowest fees currently charged at Federal Government Secondary Schools. University education is already very heavily subsidised by government. Government will continue to pursue its policy whereby deserving students in financial difficulties are assisted by way of scholarship, bursaries and loan schemes.

Health

Hitherto, limitations of resources of manpower shortage have not made it possible to provide the level of health care that Government would consider adequate for our people. In this Plan period, a total of about N700 million has been allocated for Health Programme. Government has decided under the programme to introduce Basic Health Scheme which will bring curative and preventive medical care within relatively easier reach of the general *population. The eradication* and control of preventible diseases such as smallpox, malaria and tuberculosis, will engage the attention of the health authorities more than ever before. Regarding malaria in particular, Government has allocated N20 million for the first phase of its Malaria Eradication Programme.

No matter how comprehensive and effective our preventive services may be, the need for improved and expanded curative facilities will continue to grow. Consequently, an ambitious programme has been drawn up for curative services in the Plan. In 1974 we had in the country about 5,000 health establishments of all categories, with a total of 43,000 beds. *During the five-year Plan period, we plan* to set up over 5,000 new health institutions, with a total bed complement of about 90,000. We plan also to establish, staff and equip 12 new teaching hospitals, 110 new general hospitals, 1,400 health centres and 6,000 health clinics. An *important feature of the* health programme is the provision of 1,500 mobile health clinics for rural settlements which may be too remote or widely dispersed to have their own health institutions.

Industry

The industrial programme in this Plan it is hoped, will constitute a turning point in the history of our industrial development. Hitherto, manufacturing industry in Nigeria has been concerned principally with the production of light consumer goods such as beer, soft drinks, cigarettes, shoes and textiles. The nation is now on the threshold of an industrial revolution which will be characterized by the production of consumer *durables* such as motor cars, and *capital goods* such as trucks, iron and steel and petro-chemicals.

The iron and steel project which appeared in our First and Second National Plans will definitely be implemented during *the Third Plan period. It is our expectation that if our* implementation schedule is fulfilled, the steel complex should reach the production stage by 1980 or soon thereafter. The blast furnace mill proposed at Ajaokuta will have a capacity *of 1.5 million metric tons of pig iron per year. A tentative* allocation of N800 million has been made for this project. Since our annual demand for steel is likely to be as high as 3.5 million tons by 1980, it has been decided that the Ajaokuta blast furnace factory should be supplemented with two direct reduction plants, each with a capacity of 500,000 tons. Thus, the three steel factories to be established by Government in the next five years, should be able to supply the bulk of our requirements of steel and steel products.

Other areas in which Government intends to make sustained effort in the Plan period include those of liquefied Natural Gas, Fertilizer and Petrochemicals. Two liquefied Natural Gas Plants, each with a capacity of one million cubic feet per day, will be built early in the Plan period. A petrol chemical complex and a nitrogenous fertilizer plant will also be established to utilize the country's abundant natural gas. When completed, these three projects will absorb the associated gas produced in our oil fields and thus bring to an end the wasteful flaring of this important national resource.

Government plans to establish two petroleum refineries at Wari and Kaduna. It also plans to expand the Port Harcourt Refinery. For these projects a sum of N350 million has been allocated. The total capacity of the three refineries when completed will be 250,000 barrels per day. In furtherance of our policy of upgrading primary products before they are exported, Government will establish two export oriented refineries each with a capacity of 3,000,000 barrels per day at a total cost of about N780 million. This will be a guarantee against domestic shortages as the refined products of these *refineries can always be diverted to meet domestic needs when* necessary.

When the Port Harcourt refinery was designed the nation was assured that its products would meet Nigeria's needs well *into the 1980s. This we all know to put it mildly has proved* not to be the case. The greater proportion of the petroleum products consumed in Nigeria still has to be imported because the Port Harcourt refinery cannot meet our needs. As a stop *gap before the new refineries proposed come into production,* Government has already decided to install a number of skid-mounted mobile refineries capable of refining at least 5,000 barrels of oil daily. A skid-mounted mobile refinery capable of refining 20,000 barrels of crude oil per day has been approved for the Port Harcourt refinery. This and other smaller ones should be installed within the next few months at various well-points in the oil producing areas.

Oil shortages are experienced from time to time in parts of the country even when there is enough supply in the country to meet demand. On such occasions, shortage is usually caused by distribution problems. In order to minimize such occurrences in the future, Government proposes to construct oil pipelines from *Warri to Kaduna, from Port Harcourt* to Enugu, and from Warri to Ibadan or Abeokuta. The Warri-Kaduna pipeline will be used initially to transport products, but on the completion of the Kaduna refinery, it will be *converted into a crude pipeline which will supply crude oil* to that refinery. A total of N350 million has been allocated for this piping programme.

Roads

As in the past, the Transport Sector will have the largest share of investment resources during the Third Plan period. Over N7 billion has been allocated to the sector. An important highlight of the transport programme is the substantial increase in the Federal road mileage from about 7,000 kilometres or 4,375 miles to approximately 30,000 kilometres or 18,750 miles, as a result of the takeover of Trunk B roads from state governments. The state governments will now be able to take over some Trunk *C and local authority roads and so bring the benefit of good* roads to remote areas within the states. The objective of government in its road programme is to provide the nation with a dense network of high quality arterial highways able to beat its own share of the anticipated increase in the movement of goods and persons across the country. Some of the major arterial highways will be dualled during the Plan period and a number of north/south as well as east/west trunk roads will be constructed in furtherance of our objective of bringing the various parts of the country closer together for the overall economic and social benefit of the nation.

Rail

The problems of the Nigerian Railway Corporation are well known. I will therefore not enumerate them in this address. Suffice it to say that a total of N885 million has been allocated to railway development and a bold new effort will be made to grapple with the well known problems of the Nigerian Railways Corporation during the Plan period. This will include the commencement of the complete reconstruction of the nation's railway system to modern standards using the wider 1.43 metre standard gauge. About 1,000 kilometres of new track will be *constructed in 1975-80 period and the full reconstruction is* expected to be completed in about 10-15 years. Whilst the reconstruction is in progress, a number of remedial measures will continue to be taken to improve the operational efficiency of the Corporation.

Ports

I now turn to the Port Development Programme for which a total of N262 million has been allocated. You must be waiting anxiously to hear what the *Plan has to offer as an answer* to the bunching and congestion problem at the ports. Already the responsible agencies of Government are pursuing vigorously short-term measures for coping with the present emergency. These include utilising port facilities in neighbouring African countries, the use of lighters and barges for mid-stream off-loading and the provision of more and better mechanical handling equipment at the ports. But the permanent solution lies in the construction of additional berthing facilities and this we propose to do in the next few years. *Due to physical limitations* at Apapa, only six new berths can be built at that location. The contract for the construction of these additional berths has already been awarded. Furthermore, four new berths will *be provided in each of the ports at Warri, Calabar, and Port* Harcourt. It is, of course, obvious that the additions of eighteen new berths to the existing stock will be inadequate for the projected level of traffic in 1980 and beyond. Provision has therefore been made for the construction of new port facilities in new locations which are under active consideration. Our aim is to create excess port facilities as a means of avoiding *the expensive and frustrating delays currently being experienced* at our major ports, which can adversely affect the implementation of this Plan and future ones.

Air Transport

Under the Plan, a total of N537 million has been provided for the Airways and Aviation programmes. In the Airways programme urgent attention will be given to the development of *the domestic and West African routes. For this purpose, seven* new aircraft will be purchased and put into operation early in the Third Plan period. Moreover in order to enable the Nigerian Airways extend its services to all parts of the country and *make optimum* use of its aircraft capacity, *seventeen modern* airports will be constructed between now and 1980. As these programmes are progressively implemented, Government will review the level and structure of air fares with a view to bringing air travel within the reach of the average Nigerian.

Power

At the present time the level of power generation and con*sumption in Nigeria is of the order of 474 megawatts.* This figure, it must be said, does not include suppressed demand which cannot be met due to generating and distribution limitations. In the course of the Third Plan period, an additional capacity of 1,000 megawatts will be installed and integrated into the national grid so that by 1980 electric power supply will be three times its present level. As already indicated in my National Day Speech of 1st October, 1974, distribution facilities will be substantially improved and expanded to ensure that interruptions in power supply are eliminated or, at least, reduced to tolerable proportions. Services to rural areas will increase substantially. By the end of 1977 it is expected that the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) rural electrification scheme would have connected about 250 rural communities to the national grid. In addition, the state governments have allocated nearly N150 million for their rural electrification programmes.

Urban Development

One of the greatest problems inherited from our past concerns the problem of our cities. Nigeria's major urban centres constitute the hub of the nation's industrial and commercial activities as well as being important centres of government and administration. Consequently, the efficiency with which they are managed has far reaching effects on the overall performance of the economy. Most of our important cities have grown very rapidly with little or no planning. Their services have had suddenly to cope with levels of activity undreamt of a few years ago. These services have therefore become grossly *inadequate*. A great deal of imagination will be required to bring them to the standard of efficiency that will make them pleasant to live in rather than being the mud house that some of them appear to have become in recent *years. In the Third Plan we shall make a serious beginning* with the provision of water, housing, sewerage and rapid internal transit systems. The housing problem is probably the most serious of all our urban problems. This is reflected in the poor *quality and high rents of most of our urban* dwellings. The planned objective is to achieve a significant increase in housing supply in order to bring relief to the low income earners. A total of N1.8 billion has been allocated to this sector. The programme involves both direct construction by Federal and State Governments and an expansion of credit facilities through the creation of a mortgage bank for private and semi-public housing development.

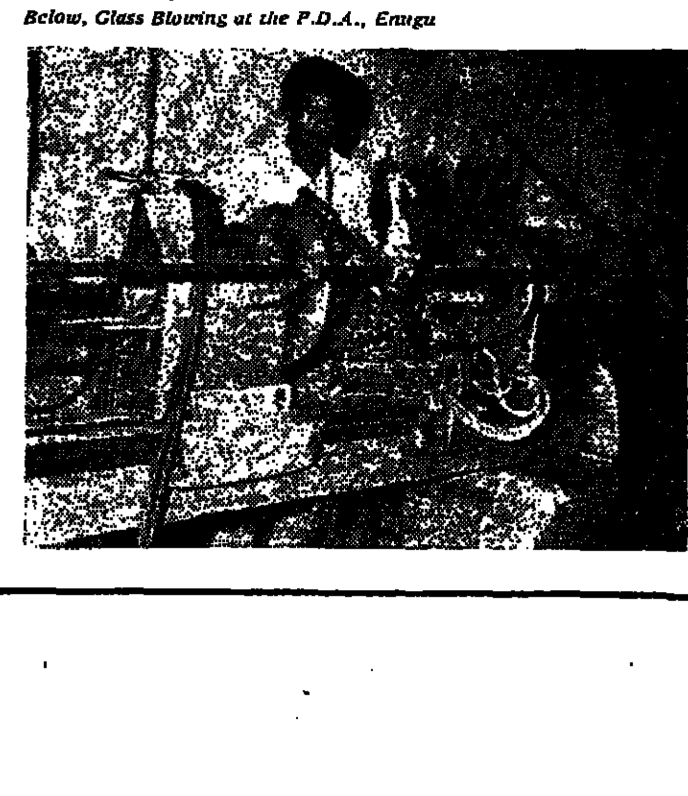
Private Sector

The Third National Development Plan offers to our indigenous entrepreneurs and to private foreign investors, a tremendous opportunity to play an important part in the development of the Nigerian Economy. The expected level of private investment over the next five years is N10 billion. Private investment activity is welcome in most sectors of the economy, especially in agriculture, manufacturing and building and construction. To play this role, the private sector will have to shift its emphasis from commerce and distribution to direct production in industry and active participation in the land development and irrigation schemes in agriculture.

With regard to indigenisation, the Plan period should be regarded as a period of consolidation so that the changes in the equity structure brought about by the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree can be reflected, not only in the Board *Room but also in the top management and policy positions* in industry. Government has done a great deal already in recent years to free the Nigerian businessman from many of the difficulties which were put in his way by better organised foreign rivals. If the Nigerian businessman is to fully justify the measures taken by government to encourage him, he must be prepared to go into directly productive activities in industry, agriculture and related fields. It is government's hope that the new Nigerian businessman will seek to make his mark in the organisation of corporate businesses aimed at the creation of new productive assets. I hardly need to add that the foreign businessmen in our midst are as welcome as ever before in the fields which have been clearly defined by law. *It is the hope of government that in the promotion of their* business activities they will seek to involve competent and reputable Nigerians rather than front men who claim to have influence with governments and government functionaries.

Far left, A Carpet Factory

Below, Glass Blowing at the P.D.A., Enugu



Peter Hill looks at Nigeria, the giant of West Africa, while Alan Rake discusses its growing economic involvement in neighbouring countries

New era marred by technical hitches

In the same week that government leaders from 15 West African countries were adding their signatures to the treaty which will establish the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), people living in Abeokuta, near Lagos, were busy collecting rain water. They have been without piped supplies since the end of last year.

As the heads of state and their entourages dispersed to their various capitals, from the luxury of the Federal Palace Hotel in Lagos, the residents of Badagri, along the coast from the capital, endured a rainstorm and a breakdown in electricity supplies.

Such breakdowns in supplies of water and electricity have become an accepted feature of daily life in Nigeria. These often appalling shortcomings in black Africa's richest country provide a sharp contrast to the fine words and spirited speeches of the ECOWAS signatories as they welcomed a new era of economic growth and prosperity.

Nigeria has played, and will continue to play, a leading role in the translation of the ECOWAS treaty from statements of intent to reality, but clearly much yet remains to be done in Nigeria, let alone in the sub-region.

As one Nigerian journalist observed wryly after the signing of the charter: "Even though Ghana is supposed to possess a dam that can conveniently supply power to the whole sub-region, if that country is infected by Nigeria's national electric power authority, we may wake up one day to find the 15 member countries in a total blackout".

Certainly there are major difficulties to be overcome and the road to the summit in Lagos last month has been long and arduous. The first aspirations towards economic cooperation in West Africa date back to the early 1960s as countries successively achieved their political independence. Since then the efforts have been frustrated by clashes between personalities, intrigues, distrust between francophone and anglophone countries, and fears of political domination.

The credit for bringing together the 15 countries is due largely to Nigeria's head of state, General Yakubu Gowon and the President of Togo, General Gnassingbé Eyadéma, during the past three years. The community will bring together some 124 million people and, given political stability, should transform the region into a successful economic entity bringing benefits to everyone.

Nigeria, with about 70 million people, much more than the combined population of the other 14 ECOWAS member countries together, has already made it clear that in partnership with Togo it will promote the further development of the ECOWAS, particularly in establishing the machinery which will enable the community to move forward. In the past there have been justifiable doubts both inside and outside Nigeria as to what role the country would play and what benefits it would derive.

The fact that Nigeria is intimately involved and is not pursuing the isolationist policy, which its immense wealth compared with its neighbours would allow, has been a source of comfort to its partners in the community.

Oil has transformed the Nigerian economy within a short period. In December last year, oil company payments to the Government amounted to N719.5m, three times the level of payments made in December 1973. Last year Nigeria had a cumulative trade surplus of N4,301.5m, compared with a figure at the end of the year of N988.2m in 1973. The country's foreign exchange holdings at the end of last year amounted to N3,496.2m.

Earlier this year Nigeria embarked on its third national development plan, which overshadows those which preceded it by a colossal margin. It will involve the expenditure of some £20,000m (N30,000m) over the plan period to the end of this decade, which compares with an investment of N3,000m in the previous period.

Under the plan, exports of oil are projected to rise to N10,600m in 1970-80 (last year N6,400m) while imports are scheduled to rise from N1,600m last year to N7,100m by the end of the plan period.

Nigeria's gross domestic product is projected to double at current prices in the next five years, while real income per capita is scheduled to rise by about 34 per cent over the five-year period, effectively doubling the standard of living of the average Nigerian.

This ambitious programme is going to pose problems for Nigeria because of the shortage of skilled management and manpower, although the problems have been recognized and reflected in the relaxation of expatriate quotas where appropriate.

Without Nigeria, therefore, the ECOWAS would lack substance. However, General Gowon and his aides have already made it clear that Nigeria will play its role in the community as an equal partner with every one of the other member countries in the achievement of the treaty's provisions for cooperation in trade, agriculture, communications, industry and finance.

Particularly important is the provision for large-scale joint industrial projects, including the establishment of plants for the assembly of motor vehicles and electricity and iron and steel complexes under which members of ECOWAS would have equal shares.

This aspect of the treaty has a significant relevance for Nigeria because under the third development plan about N1,041m has been earmarked for the construction of a blast furnace complex at Ajaokuta with a capacity of 1,500,000 tonnes and two direct reduction plants designed to produce a total of a further million tonnes. At the same time Guinea has aspirations for an iron and steel complex, to use indigenous iron ore, some of which will be transported to Nigeria.

Nigeria's role in the shaping and development of the community from a position of economic strength at the political and diplomatic level will be buttressed by the country's aggressive and growing indigenous business community, which over several years has been promoting greater trade and participation among the countries of West Africa.

Chief Henry Fajemirokun, Nigeria's leading private sector spokesman and first president of the Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce established two and a half years ago regards the progress made on the commercial front as an auspicious omen for the future of ECOWAS.

"By signing the treaty there is no doubt that Nigeria will be called upon to play a considerable role in assisting its sister countries in West Africa—but this will not involve Nigerian domination," he said.

Cash surplus will help neighbours

Despite its nickname as the giant of Africa, Nigeria has played a small part in the economic affairs of its neighbours until recent times.

Politically it has been eager, as it showed by forming the nucleus for the Economic Community of West Africa as early as July 1972; but this interest has been tempered by a reluctance to throw its weight around lest it appear to be dominating its smaller and less fortunate neighbours.

There has also been an economic problem. Nigeria was bankrupted by the civil war, then it was faced with a massive national rehabilitation programme. The oil began to flow, but Nigeria did not generate a surplus of petro-nairas until autumn 1973, when it shared in the all round Opec oil price increases.

The real surpluses did not begin to flow until this year. When they became available they were almost all immediately allocated to financing the massive N30,000m five-year development plan.

But paradoxically Nigeria's ambition to grow at a huge rate of 11.7 per cent a year is one of the fundamental economic reasons why it needs to broaden its relations with its West African neighbours. Nigeria is already running into many administrative, managerial and physical bottlenecks in the execution of its plan, and it is finding it difficult to spend all its funds internally.

This year General Gowon has visited several of his neighbours and showed a keen interest in helping them, while at the same time taking some pressure off the over-congested Nigerian economy. In January he visited Dahomey and Togo (the cofounder of the West African economic community idea). In both countries agreements were reached to set up joint projects.

One plan is to set up jointly-owned sugar and cement complexes, both located in Dahomey less than 100 miles from rich Nigerian markets. Nigeria is to invest N20m in the sugar project and take 30 per cent of the equity in the cement project. In practice Nigeria will supply most of the land and the staff to run the projects. But the real bonus is that Nigeria will provide an assured market for all the cement and sugar that can be produced so that industries of a large and economic size can be established.

In effect this means that Nigeria is helping Dahomey, while helping itself to avoid its own congestion problems. Dahomey has more space, better transport, more unemployment among skilled staff and a labour force keen to find productive work.

Togo is going ahead with a new £15m oil refinery which should be ready in 1977, well before the long-awaited Nigerian refineries at Warri and Kaduna are ready. Togo will exchange its phosphates, which Nigeria badly needs for fertilizer, for Nigerian crude oil and as the Togolese refinery plans are so far advanced Togo could well help to bridge the Nigerian petroleum gap.

Nigeria's main African customer for its crude is the Ivory Coast (followed by Sierra Leone and Ghana) and it plans to participate in a new refinery project in that country. When Nigeria completes its own oil refinery at Kaduna, at the end of the current five-year plan, it will be in a position to supply Niger and Chad with refined oil at prices cheaper than the present coastal refineries.

In 1973 Nigeria concluded a series of agreements with Dahomey and Togo to remove transit taxes on goods moving through these countries. This paved the way for the extensive use of Dahomey's Cotonou port to bring vital building material and cement supplies to Nigeria at the height of the Lagos port congestion.

Lorries carrying the cement were rolling 24 hours a day down the new highway from Porto Novo to Idiroko on the Nigerian border, a road costing N2.7m and especially constructed to improve economic cooperation between the two countries.

Other regional transport links have been made with Niger, Nigeria's northern neighbour. Traditionally Nigeria has been Niger's largest African market especially for cattle which are driven on the hoof to Nigerian abattoirs. But recently cooperation has been extended. The Niger River can now be navigated from Gaya in Nigeria the whole length of the river to Port Harcourt on the coast.

The Canadian Government has lent $1.3m for barges and tugs to operate river services, while the two African governments have tackled the question of tariffs for the Kainji locks and the marking of the river channels with buoys. They have already agreed joint rates for transport and storage facilities.

Canada will also build the transmission cable which will eventually allow Nigeria's Kainji hydro-electric dam to supply power to Niger. Canada has always been foremost in sponsoring joint projects between English and French speaking parts of Africa.

In a recent address General Gowon spoke of his desire "to share the benefits from Nigerian projects with other African countries in the spirit of good neighbourliness and African unity". He was summing up the trade and cooperation agreements that have been signed in recent years with the Ivory Coast, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Swaziland.

A unique example of inter-African multi-national investment was when Nigeria and five other African countries took shareholdings in the Mifergui-Nimba and Simandou iron ore companies in Guinea. Nigeria's investment was N65,800 for a 5 per cent interest which is expected to yield at least a million tonnes of ore annually. This could be processed in the Nigerian iron and steel project now starting at Ajaokuta.

In terms of pure aid to African neighbours Nigeria has not done much on a bilateral basis. It gave £2m in drought relief during the 1974 crisis to its drought-stricken northern neighbours and it has made small financial grants to Niger, Togo and Dahomey.

But Nigeria's major "oil surplus contributions" have been to the World Bank ($240m), the International Monetary Fund ($120m) and the African Development Bank ($50m). It has also promised £430,000 to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation.

At one time it was eagerly expected that Nigeria would use its new-found oil wealth to help its African brothers by subsidizing the price at which they could buy Nigerian oil. Mr Philip Asiodu, the influential Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Mines and Power, first gave a categorical promise on July 31, 1974. Similar assurances followed from the Nigerian Ambassador to the Ivory Coast in October and the ambassador to Kenya in February 1975.

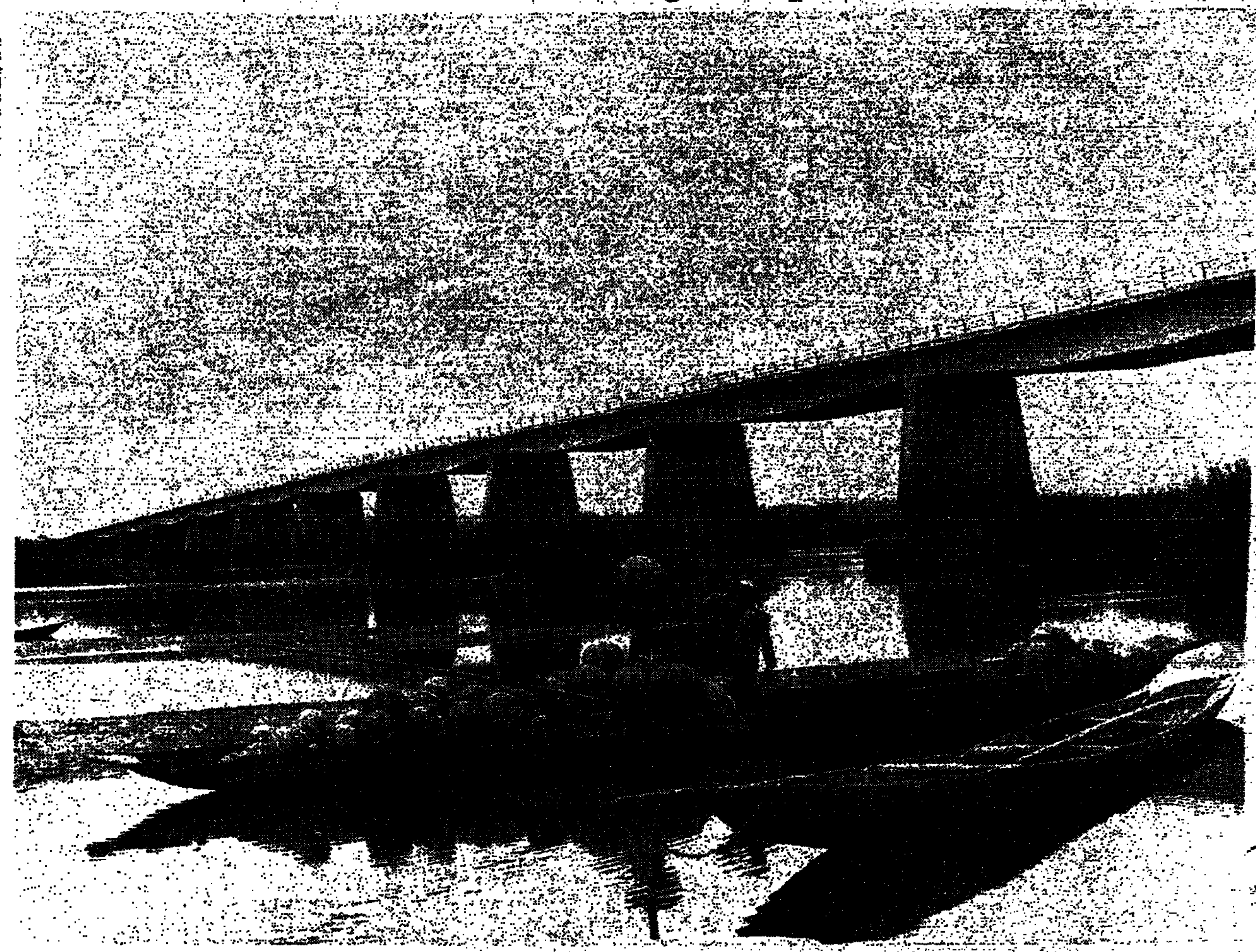
But there were many snags in selling oil cheaply. In the first place neither Nigeria nor any of its African neighbours have the tankers or the oil trade knowledge to transport the crude to their countries. Many African countries do not have oil refineries and those that do are not always geared to the use of Nigerian crude.

Thus, even if Nigeria had insisted that subsidized oil was the way to help its African brothers, it would have led to inequities and distribution problems. But in the upshot it was Opec which finally prevented Nigeria from going ahead with its plan.

Nigeria's Commissioner for Mines and Power was told that Nigeria could not run a two-tier price system as a member of Opec. He said that Nigeria could instead grant soft loans and subsidies to needy and friendly developing countries. There is no indication that any such fund is yet being organized.

Rivers can transcend frontiers and encourage cooperation

by Godfrey Morrison



Bridge over the river Niger, Central Nigeria. Pots are brought up river for transport by road.

Before and even during the colonial era West Africa's great rivers such as the Niger, the Volta, the Senegal and the Gambia served as the region's main highways and trade routes. Their importance remains today. They still provide vital communications, an important source of water for irrigation, and are an actual or potential source of hydroelectric power.

Since West Africa's great rivers are no respecters of man-made frontiers they also provide a practical means for sub-regional economic cooperation; and, while slogans about African unity are easy to shout, cooperation in the management of a river's resources and the development of its economic potential provides a real test of African states' will to work together in a practical manner.

One of the most important of the riverain bodies, the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River, usually referred to by its French language acronym, OMVS, has a history which illustrates both the advantages of international cooperation on riverain matters and the political difficulties which almost inevitably arise.

The OMVS was formed in March 1972 by Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal to replace the former Inter-States Committee for the Senegal River Basin. The former organization, whose practical aims were similar to those of the present OMVS, ran into difficulties almost from birth. However, what finally killed it was a political dispute between Guinea and Senegal.

The heart of this dispute, which included mutual accusations of plots to overthrow the respective governments, was the wide ideological gulf between President Sékou Touré's extreme left-wing regime in Guinea and the much more moderate political stance of President Léopold Senghor's regime in Senegal.

When the OMVS was formed without Guinea it was decided to keep it as an organization with purely practical and economic aims. The former body had aimed at cooperation over a wide area and had included provisions for political consultation and cooperation.

In a sense the OMVS is thus less ambitious than its predecessor and simply concentrates on the development of the Senegal river. Under its convention the Senegal river was declared an international waterway and the agreement could not be denounced by any of the members for 10 years.

The main immediate aim of the OMVS is to control the river's waters by means of two vast dams. One dam would be on the lower part of the river at Diama. This would aid navigation, but its main purpose would be agricultural; between St Louis and Podor 148,000 acres of new cropland would be made available as well as an additional 237,000 acres of grassland. Development of ports at St Louis and Kayes are also planned.

The upper dam would be at Manantali and would produce hydroelectric power which would enable gold, copper, iron ore and other mineral deposits existing in this area on both sides of the Mali-Senegal frontier to be exploited.

The importance of the whole project, and its urgency, have been heightened for all three of the participating states by the poor rainfall the whole area has been suffering in recent years. Any new source of irrigated land is a high priority, and the huge rise in the price of oil-based energy makes the Manantali project even more attractive.

In July last year the three countries' representatives met about 20 international financial bodies and interested countries to work out financing the projects. Among these were some of the oil-rich Arab states which will almost certainly play a major role, particularly since Mali, Mauritania and Senegal are all predominantly Muslim states. However, western finance and technology will also play an important part. In March M Amadou Mamadou Diop, the chairman of the OMVS, announced that the organization had decided to accept the plans for the Manantali dam proposed by Chinese experts. Under these plans the dam will produce 771 kWh and will irrigate more than a million acres growing two crops a year.

The dam will take 10 years to complete and M Diop said it was probable the Chinese would provide the finance. If they do, it will be Peking's most important economic initiative in Africa since their agreement to build the Tanzam railway.

So the outlook for the OMVS and its projects now looks promising. The fact that in the past few years there have been no serious political disputes between the three states involved has undoubtedly helped. However, the danger of political difficulties interfering with mutual economic advantage is always there.

Earlier this month, for example, it was reported that secret talks were going on to defuse a potentially dangerous dispute between Senegal and Mauritania. The dispute's relevance to the proper functioning of the OMVS was obvious since it revolved around rival claims to Todd Island, a small strip of land in the Senegal River on Senegal's frontier with Mauritania.

Other riverain organizations in West Africa exist though they do not have such far-reaching development projects under consideration as the OMVS.

The Niger River Commission, which was created in 1964, groups Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Upper Volta. Its effectiveness has been hampered by political disagreements between Guinea and Ivory Coast, both of which were absent from a Council of Ministers meeting in April.

Where man and nature maintain delicate balance

by David Williams

Sylvia S

The cover of zoologist Sylvia Sikes's book shows Lake Chad fishermen in their papyrus canoes. Thor Heyerdahl studied these craft before building the Ra to cross the Atlantic.

Among associations to which member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) can belong, so long as membership does not "derogate from the provisions" of the ECOWAS treaty, is the Lake Chad basin commission. The wide depression which is the basin of Lake Chad, a shallow "puddle" of fluctuating area and of ancient origin, covers territory in four states—Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, the first two being outside ECOWAS.

But the area—the lake itself is a mass of islands, many consisting of floating "rafts" of vegetation—is ecologically and to some degree ethnically one, and the hydrological balance is delicate. It was there that Thor Heyerdahl went to study the local reed boats before building his Ra to cross the Atlantic, and from where Abdullah Djibrine joined him as papyrus expert in his crew.

As early as 1952 a United Nations resolution urged international cooperation in the use of the lake's water, which ranges in area from 22,000 sq km down to 13,000 sq km according to the amount of water fed into it by four rivers (it has no outlet). In 1964 the four lacustrine states established the commission, whose responsibilities go far beyond hydrology and include agriculture and economic development in general, and care of flora and fauna—the latter including varieties of large edible fish, as well as a range of creatures from zooplankton to large ele phants.

Joint research programmes

Each state undertakes to consult the others before carrying out in the area under its control hydraulic works or soil schemes likely to have an appreciable effect on the flow of surface or subterranean water in the basin. The commission was to collect, evaluate, and disseminate information on proposals made by member states and to recommend plans for common projects and joint research programmes in the basin; and to ensure the most efficient use of the water.

The commission was also to draw up common rules covering navigation and transport; to examine complaints and settle disputes among the state members; and generally to supervise and carry out the provisions of the convention establishing it.

The United Nations Development Programme has contributed $3m to a water resources survey; the United States Agency for International Development has contributed to road development in the basin and to telecommunications studies; France has contributed to a tsetse eradication study; there is also outside assistance for an animal husbandry project.

All outside donors have been encouraged by the existence of machinery for cooperation between the four states. The four states are all immense in area, Chad and Niger being even bigger than Nigeria. But Nigeria has a far bigger population than the other three together and is far richer. This, however, has not interfered with the operation of the commission as much as has the instability of the governments of Chad and Niger, and the sometimes unhappy political relationships between member states.

At their recent meeting, however, President Ahidjo and General Gowon agreed to give all support to the commission whose headquarters are at Ndjaména (formerly Fort Lamy), capital of Chad, and for which Nigeria has provided competent officials to act as executive secretary. It is hoped that differences between Cameroon and Niger will be resolved to allow all four countries to make the commission's tenth anniversary.

A more serious setback to the commission's work has come from the great Sahel drought. On a visit to Nigeria's North-East state in 1973 I failed to find Lake Chad, which had receded some 40 miles from Baga, where the road from the state capital, Maiduguri, normally met the water. There had been a serious loss of fish, although the trade was far from dead.

Lorries still ventured out on to the dry flats, using their own steel tracks to meet the fishermen and, using Maiduguri as an entrepôt to distribute the fish to the south. There is now in Maiduguri a sort of Billingsgate established by the local authority as a special fish market where many of the traders and transporters are from the distant East Central state. Much of the Lake Chad catch, in any case, has always been wasted because there has been no way of preserving the fish. One of the commission's tasks is to assist government agencies to introduce new methods of preparation.

I was told that the lake had not receded so far since 1914. The abundant rains of last season have restored the position somewhat. But the damage done to the flocks and herds may take a long time to repair, and the commission's plans for agriculture and animal husbandry have suffered a setback.

In her standard book *Lake Chad*, published in 1972, the zoologist Sylvia Sikes, while welcoming establishment of the commission with its "ready access to scientific and economic data, technical advisers, and all the funds and instruments necessary for the application of desirable and necessary techniques", asked whether it could "harness human good will" while applying traints and economic cipline.

The question remains answered and it is too s to answer it. Not only governments and their a cies but the indigenous ples have to show "wil restraint" if the work the commission is to be cessful. For most pe there are still no sch and literacy and techn skill are at a low level. the cooperation of all lake and island dwellers essential if this area wh the balance between m and nature is so delicate to survive and prosper.